

PRONOUNCING
MEDICAL LEXICON

CLEAVELAND.

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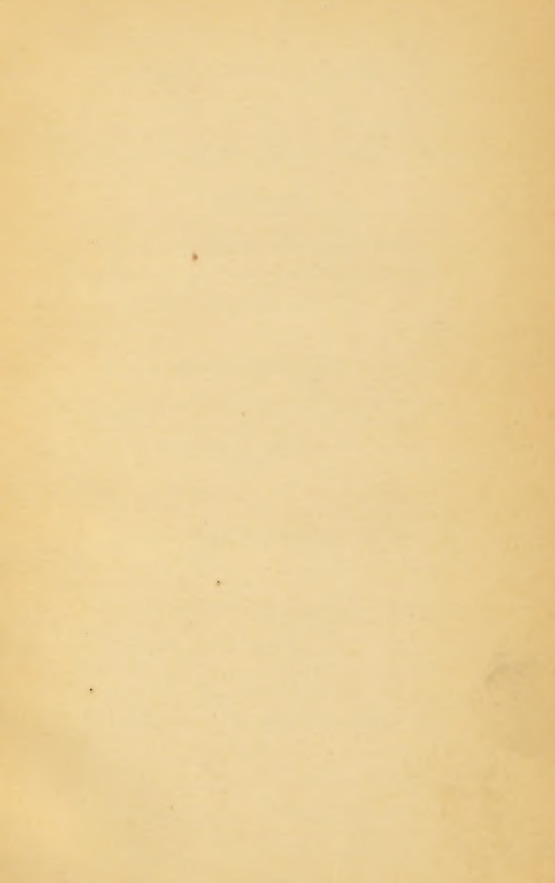
ANNEX

Section,

DICTIONARIES

No.

21298



PRONOUNCING
MEDICAL LEXICON,

CONTAINING

THE CORRECT PRONUNCIATION AND DEFINITION
OF TERMS USED IN MEDICINE AND THE
COLLATERAL SCIENCES.

With Addenda

CONTAINING ABBREVIATIONS USED IN PRE-
SCRIPTIONS, AND LIST OF POISONS
AND THEIR ANTIDOTES

BY

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FOURTEENTH EDITION.

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Preface.

THE Pronouncing Medical Lexicon now offered to the public, it is hoped will be found to supply a desideratum long needed, but not heretofore realized.

Among medical practitioners of our day there are many who are well versed in Medicine, and the collateral Sciences, that have not been favored with a University education, or a critical knowledge of the Languages; and as their acquaintance with medical Science has been mainly obtained from patient but solitary study of the Authors, they manifest a far more thorough understanding of the general ideas, and the philosophy, than of the exact meaning and pronunciation of the technics of the profession. Hence, among those deserving the confidence of the people, we sometimes meet physicians, whose mode of using, and particularly of pronouncing, terms in common use by writers, is quite unpleasant to the classical scholar; and educated persons are led to suppose such physicians as little acquainted with medical science and med-

(iii)

ical literature, as they appear to be with the derivation, the meaning and the pronunciation of the technicalities with which our literature perhaps unnecessarily abounds.

But when it is recollected that heretofore no attempt has been made by any author of an English Medical Lexicon, to give the pronunciation of medical terms, only so far as to indicate the *accent*, we ought rather to be astonished that more errors have not obtained than are met with.

Students heretofore have had no guide in this regard, except the usages of their preceptor and the Professors of the Colleges, who also have sometimes failed to be entirely reliable, and hence the amusing mistakes so often discoverable in their conversation. A knowledge of the Phonotypic alphabet, which they can acquire in a few hours at the farthest, will enable them to entirely conquer all the difficulties in the way of a correct pronunciation.

The definitions in the pages of this work have been made as brief as clearness, definiteness and accuracy would allow,—and for the following reasons. No one expects to learn all he wishes to know upon any professional subject by a simple reference to his Dictionary. With a library at his command, he expects from his Lexicon to obtain the meaning, and the pronunciation of the terms employed by the author, and only for this does he consult its pages. But while the larger

PREFACE.

v

works of Hobelyn, Hooper, Grant, Coxe, Dunglison, and others, fully answer in many instances this desire, they tend, by their very copiousness, to distract attention from the ideas presented by the author: for while a person is reading the long dissertations appended to many terms, his mind is led far astray from the work he is perusing, and sometimes he entirely loses sight of the argument or train of thought, and he returns to its pages with a very vague knowledge of the terms employed, as well as a loss of the thread of the argument.

The same reasons for making the definitions as brief as lucidity would permit, has induced the author to make no reference to the derivation of words, except that he has in most instances introduced the radical in common romanian type, in connection with the words derived from it. When the derivation is desired, the large Medical Lexicon of Prof. Dunglison, which may be found in most Libraries, will supply the deficiency.

In addition to the matter which properly demands admittance into the pages of a Dictionary, an Addendum is presented, containing the Abbreviations found in Prescriptions, with the terms and phrases from which they are derived, together with a free translation of those terms and phrases into English.

This last will enable medical Students and Druggists to read the directions appended to pre-

scriptions, and will be found peculiarly serviceable to those engaged in dispensing medicine.

There is also appended a short treatise on the Management of Cases of Poisoning, followed by an Alphabetical list of Poisons and their Antidotes, by means of which the most approved methods of treatment, as well as the most approved antidotes, can be learned almost at a glance.

With the hope that the plan and scope of this work will meet the approbation of those for whom it was designed, it is now submitted to their consideration by.

THE AUTHOR

EXPLANATION OF THE PHONETIC ALPHABET.

All who have thought of the matter are aware that there is very little analogy between the spelling of words and their pronunciation, especially in the English language: the result of which is, that no one can tell the spelling of an unfamiliar word from hearing it pronounced, or pronounce such a word from seeing its spelling; hence the necessity for Pronouncing Dictionaries, and the almost ceaseless drilling of children in the difficult task of reading and spelling correctly.

This want of consistency between orthography and pronunciation is the result of using an imperfect alphabet, containing but twenty-six letters for the representation of forty-three elementary sounds. By the rejection of three redundant letters, (*x, q, c*.) and the addition of twenty new ones, and restricting the use of each of the forty-three to the representation of a single sound, a simple and philosophical orthography is established, which makes spelling and pronunciation synonymous, and the art of reading very simple and easily acquired. (For information in regard to the use of this improved alphabet in teaching children and foreigners to read the common English orthography, address the publishers of this work.)

The Alphabet thus perfected affords, of course, the simplest means of representing pronunciation, and it is now employed for that purpose by various publishers. The use of figures, or diacritical marks, to indicate the ever-varying sounds of the vowels, has always proved perplexing, and driven students from the critical study of pronunciation. By a little observation of the alphabet on the following page, learning the sounds of the letters from the key-words, the pronunciation of the most strange and difficult terms in the Lexicon is made as manifest and easy as the most simple.

American Phonetic Alphabet.

Each letter has the sound of the *italicised* letter
or letters in the illustrative words.

Long Vowels.

Ė	ε	as in	eel	Name	ε	P	p	as in	pole	Name	pε
Ē	e	...	earth	...	e	B	b	...	beal	...	bε
Ā	a	...	ale	...	a	T	t	...	too	...	tε
Ā	ā	...	air	...	ā	D	d	...	doe	...	dε
Ā	q	...	arms	...	q	Ĉ	ĉ	...	cheer	...	ĉa
Ō	o	...	all	...	o	J	j	...	jeer	...	ja
Ō	o	...	oak	...	o	K	k	...	king, can	...	ka
Ŭ	u	...	ooze	...	u	G	g	...	game	...	ga

Euphonts.

Short Vowels

I	i	...	ill	...	it
E	e	...	ell	...	et
A	a	...	am	...	at
Ā	ā	...	ask	...	at
O	o	...	on	...	ot
U	u	...	up	...	ut
Ŭ	u	...	wood	...	ut

Continuants.

F	f	...	fear	...	ef
V	v	...	veer	...	vε
H	h	...	thigh	...	it
Ā	d	...	thy	...	da
S	s	...	seal	...	es
Z	z	...	zeal	...	zε
Σ	ʃ	...	shall	...	if
Ʒ	ʒ	...	vision	...	ʒa

Diphthongs.

Ĥ	ī	...	ice	...	ī
Ō	œ	...	oil	...	œ
Ŋ	s	...	owl	...	s
Ŭ	u	...	dupe	...	u

Liquids.

R	r	...	rare	...	ur
L	l	...	lull	...	el

Coalescents.

Y	y	...	yea	...	ya
W	w	...	way	...	wa

Nasals

M	m	...	main	...	em
N	n	...	none	...	en
Ŋ	ŋ	...	sing	...	in

Breathing.

H	h	...	hay	...	ha
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* ŋ (French) nearly y

Medical Lexicon.

A CONDENSED VOCABULARY OF DEFINITIONS AND PRONUNCIATIONS.

A, a, when prefixed to Greek derivatives, means *without*, as *aphonia*, without a voice.

A, or *à* *ā*, meaning of equal parts, used in writing prescriptions.

A A A amalgam.

ABAISSEMENT, A bās-mq̄n; falling.

ABALIENATION, Ab-ul yen-ā-jon; corporeal or mental decay.

ABAREM TEMO, A-bá-rem Tē mo; a Brazilian tree.

ABAPTISTON, A-bap-tis-ton; the perforating portion of the trephine.

ABARTICULATION, Ab-qr-tik-yu-lá-jon; diarthrosis; a joint admitting extensive motion.

ABDOMEN, Ab-āo men; the lower part of the body; the belly.

ABDOMINAL CAVITY, Ab-dóm-i-nal Káv-i-ti; the cavity within the peritoneum is strictly so called, excluding the kidneys and pelvic viscera.

ABDOMINAL PREGNANCY. — Preg nan-si; pregnancy when the fetus is above the uterus in the oviduct.

ABDOMINAL REGIONS. — Ré-jonzi; divisions of the abdomen as into the epigastric, umbilical, hypogastric, hypochondriac, lumbar, iliac, inguinal, and pubic regions.

ABDUCTOR OCULI. Ab-dúk-tor Ok'yü-lj; muscle that draws the eyeball from the nose.

ABDUCTOR LABIORUM. — Lab-i-ó-rum; lifters of the angles of the mouth.

ABDUCTOR. Ab-dúk-tor; name of the muscles which draw parts from the axis of the body.

ABDUCTOR INDICIS MANUS. — In-ñ-sis Mä-nus; muscle of the first finger.

ABDUCTOR LONGUS POLLICIS. — Lóng-gus Pól-i-sis; muscle of the thumb.

ABDUCTOR INDICIS PEDIS. — In-dj-sis Péd-is;— muscle of the large toe.

ABELMOSCHUS. Ä bel-mós-kus; an evergreen shrub.

ABERRATION. Ab-er-a-jon; a dislocation, or other departure from nature.

ABIES. A-bj-éz; fir, an evergreen tree.

ABLACTATION. Ab-lak-ta-jon; drying up of milk.

AMBLYPSIA. Ab-lép-si-a; blindness.

ABLUTION. Ab-lj-jon; washing; cleansing.

ABNORMAL. Ab-nóc-mäl, unnatural; irregular.

ABORTION. A-bór-jon; premature birth; miscarriage.

ABORTIVES. A-bór-tivz; medicines to cause miscarriage.

ABOUCHEMENT. A-bó-j-mqñ; anastomosis; union of the extremities of the blood vessels.

ABRACADABRA. Ab-ra-ka-dab-ra; a superstitious charm or amulet.

ABRASION. Ab-rä-jon; loss of skin or other membranous surface.

ABSCESS. Ä-ß-ész; cavity containing pus.

ABSCISSION. Ab-siz-on; the cutting away of a part.

ABSINTHIUM. Ab-sin-ti-um; wormwood.

ABSORBENTS. Ab-sórb-ents; in anatomy, the lacteal and lymphatic vessels; in therapeutics, the calcareous earths. [sucking up]

ABSORPTION. Ab-sórp-jon; the act of taking, or

ABSTERGENT. Ab-stér-jent; cleansing; purifying.

ABUTA. A-bj-ta; Pareira brava.

ACACTA, A-ká-jí-a: a genus in the Linnaean system of plants, one species of which yields gum arabic.

ACAPATILA, A-ká-pát-i-lá: long dagger.

ACARDIAC, A-kíp-di-ak: without a heart.

ACARUS, A-ká-rus: an insect infesting the skin.

" **SCABILL**, — Ská-bé-j: the itch insect.

ACCELERATOR Urine, Ak-sel-er-á-tor Yú-rj-né; a muscle of the penis and perineum.

ACCESSORY, Ak'ses-er-á: belonging to; assisting.

ACCESS, Ak'ses: even increment; paroxysm.

ACCIDENTAL, Ak-í-let-tal: that which occurs out of the usual course.

ACCLIMATED, Ak'í-met-ed: accustomed to a climate.

ACCOUCHEUR, Ak-ó-jér: a male practitioner of midwifery.

ACCOUCHEUSE, Ak-ó-jéz: a midwife.

ACCOUPEMENT, A-kó-j-mén: child-birth.

ACCRETION, A-kré-fon: increase.

ACEPHALOBRACHUS, A-sef-a-ló-brák-us: a foetus without head or arms.

ACEPHALOCHIRUS, A-sef-a-ló-kj-rus: a monster without head or hands.

ACEPHALOUS, A-sél-a-lus: without a head.

ACEPHALOCYST, A-sef-a-ló-sist: hydatiform vesicle.

ACER SACCHARINUM, É'ser Sak-a-rj-num: sugar maple. [astringency.

ACERBITY, A-sér-bi-ti: sourness, with bitterness and

ACERIC ACID, A-sér-ik Á'sid: acid found in maple.

ACERSCENT, A-sér-sent: liable to become sour.

ACESTOR, A-sés-tor: a physician.

ACESTORIS, A-sés-tor-is: a female physician.

ACETABULUM, Á-sé-táb-yú-lum: cavity receiving the head of the thigh bone, at the hip joint.

ACETATE, Á-s'é-tat: a salt; with acetic acid.

ACETICA, Á-sét-i-ka: preparations of vinegar.

ACETONE, Á-s'é-tón: pyro-acetic ether.

ACETUM, Á-sé-tum: vinegar.

ACHANACA, Ak-a-ná-ka: an African plant.

- ACHAOVAN**, Ak a ó van: Egyptian chamomile.
- ACHILLEA**, Ak-al-é-a: a genus of medicinal plant.
- " **MILLEFOLIUM**, — Mil-é-tó-li-um: yarrow.
- ACHILLIS TENDO**, A-kil-is Tén-dó: the tendon of the heel.
- ACHOR**, H'kór: a small acuminated pustule which suppurates and ends in scab.
- ACHROMATOPSIA**, Ak-ró-má-tóp-si-a: deranged vision, with inability to distinguish colors.
- ACHYLOSIS**, Ak-i-ló-sis: defective formation of chyle.
- ACHYMOSIS**, Ak-i-mó-sis: defective formation of chyme.
- ACICULAR**, A-sik-yú-lar: needle-shaped.
- ACID**, Á-síd: a compound which neutralizes alkadies.
- ACIDIFIABLE**, Á-síd-i-tí-a-bl: capable of being converted into acids.
- ACIDITY**, Á-síd-i-tí: sourness.
- ACIDIMETER**, Á-síd-in-é-ter: an instrument for measuring the acidity of liquids or their density.
- ACIDULOUS**, Á-síd-yú-lus: slightly acid.
- ACINESIA**, Á-sin-é-zi-a: rest.
- ACME**, Ak'mé: the height of a disease.
- ACNE**, Ak'ne: pimples chiefly appearing on the face.
- " **ROSACEA**, — Ró-zá-é-a: carbuncled face.
- ACONITINA**, Ak-ó-ní-tí-né: the alkaloid of aconite.
- ACONITE**, Ak'ó-nít: wolf's-bane.
- ACORUS CALAMUS**, Ak'ó-rus Kál-a-mus: sweet-flag.
- ACOUETER**, Á-kó-mé-ter: an instrument for measuring the degree of hearing.
- ACOUOPHONIA**, Ák-ó-ó-fó-ni-a: auscultatory percussion.
- ACOUSTICS**, Á-kós-tiks: belonging to the ear.
- ACRAIPALA**, Ák-á-í-pá-lá: remedies against the effect of drunkenness.
- ACRANIA**, Á-ká-ni-a: without a cranium.
- ACRID**, Ák'rid: pungent; irritating.
- ACRINIA**, Á-kri-i-a: a suspension of the secretions.
- ACRIMONY**, Ák'ci-mó-ni: pungency.

ACRODYNIA, Ak-rò-din-i-a: a painful affection of the wrists and ankles.

ACROMANIA, Ak-rò-má-ni-a: incurable madness.

ACROMIAL, A-kró-mi-ál: belonging to the acromion.

ACROMION, A-kró-mi-on: the top of the shoulder.

ACRUS, Ak'rus: the top.

ACTEA, Ak-té-a: cohosh. [black cohosh.

ACTEA RACEMOSA, — Res-g-mó-si: black snake root:

ACTUAL CAUTERY, Ak'yú-ál Ká-ter-i: application of red-hot iron in the treatment of disease.

ACUMINATED, A-kú-min-á-ted: pointed like a needle.

ACUPUNCTURE, A-kú-pú-kt-yú: oriental method of treating, by plunging needles into the soft parts, now practiced in certain diseases.

ACUS, Ak'us: needle.

ADACA, A-tá-ka: a Malabar plant. [larynx.

ADAM'S APPLE, Ad'amz Ap'l: thyroid cartilage of the

ADDE, Ad-e: add, used in prescriptions.

ADDENDO, A-té-dé: by adding.

ADDENDUS, A-tén-dus: to be added.

ADDITAMENTUM, A-dit-a-mén-tum: superadded, as the prolongation of certain sutures of the skull.

ADDUCTOR, A-dúk-tor: name of muscles which draw parts towards the axis of the body.

ADDUCENS OCULI, A-dú-senz Ok'yú-lí: strait internal muscle of the eye.

ADEN, Ad'en: a gland; a bubo.

ADENALGIA, Ad-en-ál-ji-a: pain in a gland.

ADENTITIS, Ad-en-j-tis: inflammation of a gland.

ADENOGRAPHY, Ad-en-óg-ra-fí, [description of the

ADENOLOGY, Ad-en-ól-ó-ji, [glands.

ADENO-MENINGEAL, A-tén-a Ma-nín-jé-ál: affecting the glands and meningeal membrane, as in dithin-eu-

ADEPS, Ad'eps: fat. [teritis.

“ **SUILLÆ**, — Sù-il-é: hog's lard.

“ **OVILLI**, — (O)-vì-lí: mutton suet.

“ **ANSERINA**, — Ans-er-i-ná: goose's grease.

“ **PREPARATA**, — Prep-a-rá-tá: prepared lard

ADHESION, Ad hê-zon; union of parts.

ADHESIVE, Ad hê-siv; sticking; uniting; applied to inflammation terminating in adhesion between surfaces, and to plasters which adhere closely to the skin.

ADIPOSE, Ad'i-pôs; fatty.

ADIPOFIRE, Ad'i-pô sér; fatty degeneration of muscular fibre when long exposed to moisture, resembling spermaceti.

ADIPSIA, A dip-si-a; absence of thirst.

ADIPSON, A dip-son; a medicine which relieves thirst.

ADIPSOS, A-dip-sos; liquorice.

ADJUVANT, Ad'jû vant; auxiliary.

ADJUTOR PARTUS, Ad jû-tor Pqr tus; midwife.

AD LIBITUM, Ad Lib-i-tum; at pleasure.

ADRAGANI, A'fra-gant; tragacanth.

ADMOVEATUR, Ad mō-vr-â-tur; let it be applied.

ADNATA, Ad-nâ-ta; the external covering of the eye conjunctiva. [rity

ADOLESCENCE, Ad-ō-lēs-ens; youth verging on maturity.

ADVENTITIOUS, Ad-ven-tij-us; accidental.

ADYNAMIC, A di-nam-ik; vital debility.

ÆDŒA, Æ-dê-a; genital organs. [gans.

ÆDŒALOGY, Æ-dê-â-ō-jî; treatise on the genital organs.

ÆDOPOTOSIS, Æ-dop-tô-sis; prolapsus of the uterus.

ÆGOPHONISM, Æ-gô-fô-niz-m; sound of the voice in auscultation, resembling the bleating of a goat.

ÆQUE, Æ'kwê; equally; used in prescriptions.

AER, Æ'er; the atmosphere; air.

AERATE, Æ'er-at; to impregnate with air by mechanical pressure, as in the manufacture of mineral or aerated waters. [gas.

AERIFORM, Æ'er-i-form; having the form of the air.

AEROMETER, Æ'er-ôm-ê-ter; an instrument for measuring the bulk of gases.

ÆRUGINOUS, Æ-rô-jin-us; resembling verdigris.

ÆRUGO, Æ-rô-gô; copper; the rust of copper.

Æs, Es; copper; brass.

- ÆSCULAPIUS, Ès kù-dà-pi-us; the god of medicine; name of an ancient physician.
- ÆSCULUS HIPPOCASTANUM, Ès'kù-lus Hip-ô-kás-ta-num; horse-chestnut.
- ÆSTHETICA, Ès-tét-i-kà; diseases or agents affecting the sensation.
- ÆTAS, È'tas; age. [ations.
- ÆTHER, È'ter; the name of several officinal prepar-
- ÆTHERIAL, È'té-ri-ál; made with an æther.
- ÆTHERIZATION, È'ter-i-zá-jon; stupefying with æther. [oxides.
- ÆTHIOPS, È'ti-ops; a name anciently given to black
- ÆTHIOPS MINERAL, -- Min-er-ál; black oxide of mercury.
- ÆTIOLOGY, È-ti-ól-ô-jì; doctrine of morbid causes.
- AFFERENT, Af'er-ent; name of lymphatics conveying lymph to the glands; also nerves which convey impressions to the brain.
- AFFECTUS, A-ték-tus; passion; disease.
- AFFINITY, A-tin-i-ti; chemical attraction.
- AFFLUX, Af'lùks; the act of flowing to.
- AFFLUXION, A-flák-jon; accumulation of fluids.
- AFTER PAINS, (Af'ter Panz; pains occurring soon after delivery. [room.
- AGARIC, Ag'a-rik; fungus of the oak; a styptic mushroom.
- AGAVE AMERICANA, A-gá-ve A-mer-i-ká-na; American aloe. [snake's master.
- AGAVE VIRGINICA, A-gá-ve Ver-jín-i-kà; rattle-
- AGENESIS, A-jen-é-sis; imperfect development of any part of the body. [er.
- AGGLUTINATE, A-glù-tin-at; to unite; to stick together.
- AGGLUTINATION, Ag-lù-tij-on; impossibility of swallowing.
- AGONIA, A-gó-ni-á; impotence; sterility. [ing.
- AGRIMONY, Ag'ri-mo-ni; a species of eupatorium.
- AGRIPPE, A-grip-pé; births in which the feet present.
- AGUE, È'gù; chill, the cold stage of an intermittent.
- AGUE CAKE, È'gù Kák; enlarged spleen, after intermittents.

AGUE-DROPS. A'gq-Drops; Fowler's solution; arseniate of potash.

AGUL, A-gúl; the shrub which produces manna.

AIGUILLE, A-gwé-yé; a needle.

ALA, A'la; a wing, as of a bone or organ.

ALÆ, A'le; wings.

ALARIS, A-lá-ris; wing-shaped.

ALBINO, Al bí nò; a person whose skin, hair, and iris are white, the pigmentum nigrum being absent.

ALBUGINEA OCULI, Al bí-jin-e-a Ok'yq-lí; tunic of the eye, under the conjunctiva.

ALBUGINEA TESTIS, — Tés-tis; internal coat of the testicle.

ALBUGINEOUS, Al bí-jin-e-us; a term applied to textures, humors, &c., which are perfectly white.

ALBUGO, Al bí zò; a white speck in the eye; leucoma.

ALBUGINITIS, Al bí-jin-tis; inflammation of the albugineous tissues.

ALBUMEN, Al bí men; an element found in animals and vegetables, and which constitutes the chief part of the white of eggs.

ALBUMINOUS URINE, Al bí-min-us Yú-rin; } urine

ALBUMINURIA, Al bí-mi-mú-ris; }

containing albumen.

ALCHEMISTS, A'ke-mists; ancient chemists, who sought to transmute baser metals into gold by the processes of the laboratory. &c. alchemists.

ALCHEMY, A'ke-mi; the science cultivated by the

ALCOHOL, A'ke-h-é; rectified spirits of wine.

ALCOOMETER, Al ké-óm-é-ter; an instrument to determine the proportion of spirit in any vinous liquid.

ALEMBIC, A-lém-bik; a chemical utensil used in distillation.

ALETIS FARINOSA, A'è-tris Far-i-nó-si; star grass.

ALETINE, A'è-tran; proximate principle of the aletis. [poison.

ALEXIPHARMIC, A-leks-i-fúr-mik; an antilote to

ALIENATIO MENTIS. Hl-yen-á-fi-ō Mén-tis; insanity or delusion.

ALIFORM. Al'i-form; wing like.

ALIMENT. Al'i ment; any kind of food.

ALIMENTARY CANAL. Al-i-mén-ta-ri Ka-nál; the entire passage through which the food passes from the mouth to the anus.

ALKALEScent. Al-ka-lés-ent; slightly alkaline.

ALKALI. Al'ka li; a substance which neutralizes acids, as potassa, soda, and ammonia; they change vegetable blues to green.

ALKALIMETER. Al-ka-lim-é-ter; an instrument for determining the proportion of alkali in any given substance.

ALKALINE. Al'ka-lín; having the properties of alkalies.

ALKALOID. Al'ka-lód; an active principle of plants which is found to possess the nature of alkaline salts, as quinia in cinchona, morphia in opium, &c.

ALLANTOIS. A-lan-tós; the name applied to a certain membrane in the foetus.

ALLIACEOUS. Al-i-á-jus; similar to garlic.

ALLI RADIX. Al'i Rá-diks; roots or bulbs of garlic.

ALLIUM. Al'i-um; garlic, a plant used medicinally.

ALLIUM CÉPA. Al'i-um Sé-pi; the onion.

ALLIUM PORRUM. Al'i-um Pór-um; the leek.

ALLOPATHY. A-lóp-a-ti; the system of curing by opposites, "contraria contrariis curantur."

ALLOTROPISM. Al'ó-tró-píz-m; changing of chemical qualities under certain conditions.

ALLSPICE. Ol'spí; pimento berries.

ALOE, Al'ō; a genus of plants.

ALOES. Al'ōzi; the inspissated juice of the aloe.

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| " | SOCOTRINA, Sók-ó-trí-na; | } different species
of aloes. |
| " | HEPATICA, Hé-pat-i-ka; | |
| " | CABALLINA, Kab-a-lí-na; | |

ALOETIC ACID. Al'ó-ét-ik Ás'id; precipitate procured by heating nitric acid on aloes.

ALOPECIA. Al'ó-pé-jí-a; loss of hair; morbid baldness.

ALTERATIVES, Ol'ter-a-tivz; medicines intended to change the morbid action, by restoring the healthy functions of secretion, &c., by a gradual process.

ALTERNIS HORIS, Al-tér-nis Hô ris; every other hour; used in prescriptions.

ALTHÆA Al-té-a; marsh mallow.

ALTHEUS Al-té-us; a physician.

ALUM, Al'um; sulphate of alumina and potassa.

ALUM WHEY, Al'um Hwa; made by agitating alum with milk.

ALUMINA A-lû-min-a; argillaceous earth or clay, containing the essential principle of alum.

ALUMINUM, A-lû-mi-num; metallic base of alumina.

ALUSIA, A-lû-zi-a; illusion.

ALVEARIUM, Al-vé-á-ri-um; external opening of the ear.

ALVEOLAR, Al-vé-ô-lar; name of vessels, &c., belonging to the alveoli.

ALVEOLUS, Al-vé-ô-lus; the bony sockets of the teeth.

ALVINE, Al'ven; relating to the intestines.

AMALGAM, A-mál-gam; quicksilver combined with any other metal.

AMARA DULCIS, A-má-ra Dúl-sis; the solanum dulcamara, or woody nightshade.

AMARUS, A-má-rus; bitter.

AMAUROSIS, Am-ô-rô-sis; a paralysis of the optic nerve. [tric.

AMBER, Am'ber; a bituminous substance, highly oleo-

AMBERGRIS, Am'ber-gris; a concretion found in the intestines of the sperm whale.

AMBIDEXTER, Am-bi-déks-ter; using either hand with equal dexterity.

AMBIOSIS, Am-blî-sis; abortion.

AMBLYOPIA, Am-bli-ô-pi-a; } dimness of sight.

AMBLYOSMOS, Am-bli-ós-mos; } }

AMBULATORY, Am'bq-la-tô-ri; } wandering.

AMBULANT, Am-bq-lant

AMENORRHEA, A-men-o-ré-a; absence of the menses

- AMENORRHOEA EMANSIONIS.** A-men-ō-ré-a ē-man-fi-
ō-nis; chlorosis; delay of the menses.
- AMENORRHOEA SUPPRESSIONIS.** — Su-pref-i-ō-nis;
suppressed menstruation.
- AMENTIA.** A-men-ji-ti; without mind.
- AMMONIA.** A-mō-ni-ē; volatile alkali.
- AMMONIAC.** A-mō-ni-ak; muriate of ammonia; am-
moniacal salt.
- AMMONIACUM.** A-mō-ni-á-kum; concrete juice of the
dorema ammoniacum.
- AMNESIA.** Am-né-ji-ti; loss of memory.
- AMNION.** Am'ni-on; { the inner envelope of the foetus
- AMNIOS.** Am'ni-os; { in utero.
- AMNIOTIC ACID.** Am-ni-ót-ik As'id; found in the
liquor amnii.
- AMNITIS.** Am-nítis; inflammation of the amnion.
- AMORPHOUS.** A-mór-fus; { shapeless; irregular.
- ANIDEUS.** An-i-dé-us; {
- AMOMUM.** A-mō-mum; an East Indian plant; ginger
and cardamom are species.
- AMOR.** Am'or; love.
- AMPHI.** Am'ti; both; around; on all sides.
- AMPHIARTHROSIS.** Am-fi-ar-tró-sis; a peculiar mix-
ed articulation, permitting but slight motion.
- AMPHIDEXTUS.** Am-fi-déks-tus; ambidexter.
- AMPHIDIARTHROSIS.** Am-fi-dj-ar-tró-sis; a movable
joint. .
- AMPHORIC.** Am-fór-ik; a sound like blowing into a
decanter; heard in auscultating the chest in certain
diseases; cavernous.
- AMPULLA.** Am-pŭ-lá; a bottle; a receiver.
- AMPUTATION.** Am-pŭ-tá-shun; the act of cutting off.
- AMULET.** Am-yŭ-lét; a charm; something worn to pro-
tect from injury.
- AMYGDALA.** A-míg-da-lá; the almond.
- AMYGDALAE.** A-míg-da-læ; the tonsil.
- AMYGDALINE.** A-míg-da-len; the bitter principle of
almonds.

AMYGDALITIS, A mig-da-lj-tis; inflammation of the

AMYLACEOUS, Am'i-la-jus; starchy. [tonsil.

AMYLUM, Am'i-lum; starch.

AMYRIS, Am'i-ris; a balsamic tree: balsam of Gilead.

AMYOS, Am'i-os; weak in muscles.

ANA, An'a; *à à*; of each, used in prescriptions.

ANÆMIA, A-né-mi-a; bloodlessness.

ANÆMIC, An-ém-ik; pertaining to anæmia.

ANAL, U'nal; relating to the anus.

ANALDIA, An-al-di-a; defective nutrition.

ANALEPTIC, An-a-lép-tik; restorative.

ANALGESIA, An-al-jé-fi-a; absence of pain.

ANÆSTHESIA, An-es-té-jî-a; suspended sensibility.

ANAGRAPH, An'a-graf; a prescription.

ANALOGUE, An'a-log, a counterpart.

ANALYSIS, An-al-i-sis; resolution of a compound body into its elements.

ANANDRIA, An-an-dri-a; want of manhood.

ANAPHIA, An-af-i-a; loss of the sense of touch.

ANAPHRODISIA, An-a-frô-dîf-i-a; venereal impotence.

ANAPLASIS, An-a-plâ-sis; restoration.

ANAPLASTIC, An-a-plas-tik; surgical art of transplanting flaps of skin or integument; also an agent which increases the amount of fibrine in the blood.

ANAPLOSIS, An-a-plô-sis; growth.

ANAPNOE, An-ap-nô-e; respiration.

ANARTHROS, An-qr-tras; without a joint.

ANASARCA, An-a-sqr-ka; dropsy of the cellular tissue.

ANASTOMOSIS, An-as-tô-mô-sis; anastomosis of vessels.

ANATOMY, An-ât-ô-mî; to cut; dissection, with a view to display the structure, relations, and uses of parts; science of organization.

ANATRON, An'a-tron; soda.

ANATROPE, A-n-a-trop; subversion; turning.

ANCHYLOBLEPHARON, An-ki-lô-blef-a-ron; adhesion of the eyelids.

ANCHYLOSIS, An-ki-lô-sis; stiff or useless joint.

ANCHYLOSIS, TRUE: a joint permanently rigid. [art.

" **FALSE:** a stiff joint deemed curable by

ANCON, An'kon; the elbow joint.

ANCONIUS, An-kō-nē us; small muscle on the elbow.

ANCONOID, An'kō-nōd; a process of the ulna.

ANDA, An'da; a tree of Brazil.

ANDRANATOMIA, An-dra-na-tō-mi-a; { human anat-

ANDROTOMY, An-drōt ō mi; { omy.

ANDRIA, An'dri-a; adult age; manhood.

" **MULIER, Mū li-er;** an hermaphrodite, the female organs being predominant.

ANDROMANIA, An-dē-mē-ni-a; nymphomania.

ANDROGYNUS, An-drōj i-nus; an hermaphrodite.

ANEMONE PRATENSIS, A-nēm ō nē Pra-tén-sis; pul-satilla nigricans of the pharmacopœias.

ANEMOS, An'ē-mos; wind.

ANENCEPHALUS, An-en-sēf-a-lus; a monster, born without brains.

ANENERGIA, An-en-ēr-jī-i; debility.

ANER, An'er; a man.

ANESIS, An'ē-sis; remission.

ANETICUS, A-nēt i kus; anodyne.

ANETHUM, An'ē-tum; dill, sweet fennel.

ANETUS, An'ē-tus, intermittent fever.

ANEURISM, An'yū-riz-m; a morbid dilatation of an artery, with rupture of one or more of its coats.

ANEURISM CORDIS, - Kōr-dis; a dilatation of the heart.

ANEURISM SPURIUM, - Spū-ri-um; a rupture of all the coats of the artery, with blood retained in the surrounding tissues.

ANEURISM BY ANASTOMOSIS, - An-as-tō-mō-sis; a vascular tumor by the enlargement and inosculation of numerous arteries; when congenital, *nœvus maternus*.

ANFRACTUOSITY, An-frak-tū-ōs-i-ti; a groove or furrow, as in the brain.

ANGEIAL, An-jé-yal; vascular.

ANGEION, An-jé-yon; a vessel.

ANGIOLOGY, An-jé-ól-ó-jí; science of the vascular

ANGIOLOGY, An-jé-ól-ó-jí; system.

ANGELICA ATROPURPUREUM, An-jél-i-ka At-ró-pú-
jú-rí-um; masterwort, a medicinal plant.

ANGINA, An-jí-ná; generic name of morbid affections
of the throat.

ANGINA MALIGNA, — Ma-lig-ná; putrid sore throat,
as in scarlatina.

ANGINA PAROTIDEA, — Par-ó-tíd-é-a; mumps.

“ TONSILLARIS, — Ton-síl-ar-is; quinsy.

“ TRACHEALIS, — Tra-ké-al-is; croup.

“ PECTORIS, Pek-tor-is; disease of the nerves
of the heart. [with angina.

ANGINOSA, An-jí-nó-sá; that which is accompanied

ANGONE, An'gó-né; nervous quinsy.

ANGUSTURA, An-gus-tú-ra; a bark used in medicine,
from the *Bouplandia*. [ing.

ANHELATION, An-hé-lá-jon; short and rapid breath-

ANHISTOUS, An-his-tus; without organic texture.

ANHYDRITE, An'hi-drít, crystals of gypsum without
water.

ANHYDROUS, An'hi-drus; destitute of water.

ANIMAL, An'i-mal; applied to that class of organized
beings having sensation. [alkali.

ANIMAL ALKALI, — Al'ka-lí; ammonia, or volatile

ANIMALCULE, An-i-mál-ky-lé; an insect only visible
by the microscope.

ANIMAL HEAT, An'i-mal Het; caloric formed by
respiration.

ANIMALIZATION, A-i-mal-i-zá-jon; assimilation; vital
conversion of food into organized matter.

ANIMUS, An'i-mus; the mind or principle of life.

ANISATUM, An-i-sá-tum; a wine prepared with honey
and aniseed.

ANISEED, An'is-séd; aromatic seeds.

ANISUM, An-i-sum; a plant yielding aniseed.

- ANKLE**, An'kl: the malleolus, a joint connecting the foot with the leg.
- ANKYLOSIS**, An-ki-ló-sis; a stiff joint.
- ANNULAR**, An'yú hr: like a ring; applied to ligaments, &c., and to the fourth finger, counting from the thumb inclusive.
- ANO**, a prefix, denoting above.
- ANODIC**, An-ód-ik; tending upwards.
- ANODYNE**, An'-dīn: a drug giving ease in pain, by benumbing the sensibility and inclining to sleep.
- ANODYNIA**, An-ō-din-i-ā; absence of pain.
- ANOMALOUS**, A-nóm-a-lus; unnatural; irregular.
- ANOMALY**, A-nóm-a-li; irregularity.
- ANOMESIA**, An-ō-mé-zī-ā; dementia; loss of mind.
- ANOMPHALOS**, A-nóm-fa-lós; without a navel.
- ANONYMOUS COLOMNÆ**, A-nón-i-mus Kō-lóm-nē; certain eminences in the brain; applied to the os innominatum and its foramen.
- ANORCHIDES**, An-ór-ki-dēz; they who are without testicles.
- ANOREXIA**, An-ō-rék-fi-ā; want of appetite.
- ANORMAL**, A-nór-mal; without rule; unusual.
- ANOSIA**, A-nó-fi-ā; health; freedom from disease.
- ANOSMIA**, A-nós-mī-ā; diminution or loss of the sense of smelling.
- ANTACIDS**, Ant-ās-idz; agents that neutralize acids.
- ANTAGONIST**, An-tág-ō-nist; applied to counteracting muscles.
- ANTAPHRODISIAC**, Ant-a-frō-dīs-i-ak; medicines which blunt the venereal appetite.
- ANTEBRACHIAL**, An-tē-brák-i-al; relating to the forearm.
- ANTILABÆ**, An-tē-lá-bi-ē; extremity of the lips.
- ANTEMETICA**, Ant-ē-mét-i-kā; remedies for vomiting.
- ANTERIOR**, Ant-tē-ri-or; before; applied to various muscles, &c.
- ANTEVERSIO UTERI**, An-tē-vér-fi-ō Yú-tē-rj; the body of the uterus inclining forward.

ANTHELMINTIC, An-tel-min-tik; a worm-de-royer.

ANTHEMIS COTULA, An'te mis Kō-tū-lā; may-weed.

ANTHEMIS NOBILIS, — Nō-bī-lis; Common chamomile.

ANTHEMIS PYRETHRUM, — Pīr-et-rum; Spanish chamomile.

ANTHORISMA, An-tor-iz-mā; a tumor without distinct limits.

ANTHRACITE, An'tra-sjt; fossil coal.

ANTHRAX, An'traks; carbuncle.

ANTHRACOTYPHUS, An-tra-kō-tj-fus; the plague.

ANTHRACOSIS, An-tra-kō-sis; carbuncle of the eye lids.

ANTHROPOLOGY, An-trō-pō-lō-jī; science of man.

ANTHROPOPHAGUS, An-trō-pōt-a-gus; man-eater.

ANTHROPOMAGNETISMUS, An-trō-pō-mag-nēt-i-mus; animal magnetism.

ANTHROPOSCOPTA, An-trō-pō-skō-pi-a; physiognomy.

ANTHYPNOTIC, Ant hip-nót-ik; remedy against sleep.

ANTI, An'ti; a prefix, signifying against.

ANTIARTHRITIC, An-ti-qr trit-ik; a class of medicines for the cure of diseases of the joints. [arm.

ANTIBRACHIAL, An-ti-brak-i-al; relating to the fore-

ANTIBRACHIUM, An-ti-brak-i-um; the forearm.

ANTIBROMIC, An-ti-bróm-ik; a destroyer of offensive odors.

ANTICARDUM, An-ti-kár-dum; the pit of the stom-

ANTICŒUR, An-ti-kér. } ach.

ANTICONVULSIVES, An-ti-kon-vúl-sivz; remedies for the convulsive diseases, as epilepsy.

ANTICNEMION, An-tik-né-mi-on; the shin.

ANTICUS, An'ti-kus; anterior.

ANTIDOTE, An'ti-dót; a medicine given against, or to destroy a morbid cause.

ANTIDYNOUS, An-tid-i-nus; anodyne.

ANTIDYSENTERIC, An-ti-dis-en-tér-ik; a remedy for dysentery. [esis.

ANTIEMETIC, An-ti-ε-mét-ik; a remedy against em-

- ANTIPILEPTIC**, An-ti-pi-i-lép-tik; a remedy against epilepsy. [fever.
ANTIFEBRILIS, An-ti-feb-ri-á-lis; a remedy against [fever.
ANTIGALACTIC, An-ti-ga-lák-tik; opposed to the secretion of milk.
ANTHECTIC, An-ti-hék-tik; against heetic.
ANTHELMINTICUS, An-ti-hel-min-ti-kus; opposed to worms. [ternal ear.
ANTHELIX, An-ti-hé-lik; a prominence of the ex-
ANTHEMORRHAGIC, An-ti-hem-or-áj-ik; against the flow of blood.
ANTHEMORRHOIDAL, An-ti-hem-or-ód-al; a remedy for the piles.
ANTHYDROPHOBIC, An-ti-hj-dró-fó-bik; a remedy for canine madness. [sy.
ANTHYDROPIC, An-ti-hj-dróp-ik; a remedy for drop-
ANTICTERIC, An-ti-ik-tér-ik; a remedy for jaundice.
ANTILABIUM, An-ti-lá-bi-um; against the lips.
ANTILIPSIS, An-ti-líp-sis; I take hold of.
ANTILETHARGIC, An-ti-lét-qr-jik; opposed to sleep.
ANTILITHICS, An-ti-lít-iks; medicines to prevent the formation of stone in the bladder.
ANTILOIMIC, An-ti-ló-im-ik; a remedy against plague.
ANTIMELPHRITIC, An-ti-mé-frit-ik; a remedy against impure air, or gas.
ANTIMONIAE, An-ti-mó-ni-ak; a preparation of antimony. [der.
ANTIMONIAL, An-ti-mó-ni-al; powder; James's Pow-
ANTIMONII ET POTASSÆ TARTRAS, An-ti-mó-ni-j et pó-tas-æ tqr-tras; tartar emetic. [antimony.
ANTIMONII VINUM, An-ti-mó-ni-j Vj-num; wine of
ANTIMONY, An-ti-mó-ni; a metal used in medicine.
ANTINEPHRITIC, An-ti-ne-frit-ik; a remedy for inflammation of the kidneys.
ANTINEUROPATHIC, An-ti-nq-ró-pát-ik; nervine.
ANTINEUROTIC, An-ti-nq-rót-ik; nervine.
ANTI DONTALGIA, An-ti-ō-don-tál-jí-ā; a remedy for tooth-ache.

ANTIPATHIA, An-ti-pát-i-a; aversion.

ANTIPATHIC, An-ti-pát-ik; opposed; contrary.

ANTIPERIODIC, An-ti-pe-ri-ód-ik; a remedy for periodic diseases, as ague.

ANTIPERISTALTIC, An-ti-per-is-tál-tik; an inverted action of the intestines.

ANTIPERNIUS, An-ti-pér-ni-us; a remedy against chilblains.

ANTIPERTUSSIS, An-ti-per-tás-is; a remedy for the whooping cough. [ver.

ANTIPHLOGISTIC, An-ti-flø-jís-tik; a remedy for fe-

ANTIPHTHEIRIACA, An-ti-tir-i-ák-a; a remedy to destroy lice. [pleurisy.

ANTIPLHERETIC, An-ti-plø-rít-ik; a remedy for

ANTIPODRAGIC, An-ti-pø-draj-ik; a remedy for stone.

ANTIPSORIC, An-ti-sór-ik; a remedy for itch.

ANTIPTYIC, An-tip-i-ik; opposed to the formation of

ANTIQUUS, An-tik-yu-us; chronic. [pus.

ANTIRHACHITIC, An-ti-ra-kit-ik; a remedy for rickets. [rheumatism

ANTIRHEUMATIC, An-ti-rø-mát-ik; a remedy for

ANTISEPTIC, An-ti-sép-tik; a preventor of putrefaction. [vation

ANTISIALAGOGUE, An-ti-sj-ál-a-gog; remedy for sali-

ANTISTASIS, An-tis-ta-sis; antagonism.

ANTISYPHILITIC, An-ti-sif-i-lit-ik, a remedy for syphilis.

ANTITASIS, An-tít-a-sis; counter extension.

ANTITHERMA, An-ti-tér-ma; coolers.

ANTITYPICUS, An-ti-típ-i-kus; antiperiodic.

ANTIVENEREAL, An-ti-ven-é-rè-al; a remedy for venereal disease.

ANTIVERMICULAR, An-ti-ver-mík-yu-lar; opposed to the downward movements of the bowels.

ANTLIA, Ant'li-a; a syringe.

" GASTRICA, — Gas-tri-ka; stomach pump.

ANTODYNUS, An-tód-i-nus; anodyne. [erysipelas.

ANTONII SANCTI IGNIS, An-tó-ni-í Sáyk-tj Ig'nis;

ANTRUM, An'trum: a cavern; cavity in bones.

ANTRUM AURIS TYMPANUM, — Ō'ris Tím-pa-num; labyrinth of the ear.

ANTRUM HIGMORIANUM, — Hĭ-mō-ri-á-num; cavity in the upper jaw.

ANUS, Ū'nus: a circle; the fundament, or lower extremity of the bowel; also a foramen in the brain.

ACHILLESIA, Ū-ā-klé-gi-ā; calmness.

AORTA, Ū ōr-tā: the great artery of the body.

AORTIC, Ū ōr-tik; belonging to the aorta.

AORTITIS, Ū-or-tit-is; inflammation of the aorta.

AORTRA, Ū-ōr-trā; a lobe of the lungs.

APAGMA, A pég-mā; I remove.

APANTHROPIA, A pan-tē-pi-ā; hatred of man.

APECHEMA, A pēk-mā; counter-blow.

APELLA, A-pél-ā; a prepuce which does not cover the glans penis.

APEPSIA, A pēp-si-ā; dyspepsia.

APERIENT, A pē-ri-ent; a gentle purgative; laxative.

APEX, Ū'pek; the top or summit; the pointed end of an organ, as the apex of the heart.

APHERESIS, Aī-ē-tē-sis; the removal or excision of a part.

APHLEXIA, A-fléks-i-ā; mental abstraction.

APHODUS, Aī'ō-dus; excrement.

APHONIA, A fō-ni-ā; loss of voice. [ery.

APHRODISIAC, Aī rō-diz-i-ak; a provocative to ven-

APHTHÆ, Aī'tē; the thrush; white ulcers in the mouth and fauces.

APHTHOUS, Aī'tus; affected with aphthæ.

APILEPSY, Ap'i-lep-si; apoplexy.

APIS MELLIFICA, Ū'pis Mel-i-i-kā; the honey-bee.

APIUM PETROSELINUM, Ū'pi-um Pē-trō-sē-lj-num; common parsley. [gan.

APLASTIC, A-plās-tik; not capable of forming an or-

APLOTOMY, A-plót-ō-mi; a simple incision.

APNŒA, Ap-né-ā; privation of breath; suffocation.

APO, Ap'ō; as a prefix; from, off, out.

- APOCOPH.** A-pók-ō-j: castrated men.
APOCYNUM ANDROSEMIFOLIUM. Ap-ō-sj-bun An-
 -tse-mun: false dog's tail. [hemp.
APOCYNUM CANNABINUM. Kan a-bj-nun: hudi-
APODEMIALGIA. Ap-ō-de-mi-ál-jí-á: bone sickness.
APOGONTUM. A-póg-ō-nun: a living fetus.
APOMYXIA. Ap-ō-myks-i-á: nasal mucus.
APONEUROSIS. A-pōn-yú-tó-sis: tendinous expansion
 of muscles [see.
APONEUROTIC. A-pōn-yú-rót-ik: relating to aponeuro-
APONIA. A-pō-ní-á: freedom from pain.
APOPHRAXIS. Ap-ō-fraks-is: amenorrhoea.
APOTHYRA. A-pót-thá-rá: abortion.
APOPHYSIS. A-pót-í-sis: the projecting end or pro-
 cess of a bone. [the brain.
APOPLEXIA. Ap-ō-phléks-i-á: apoplexy, a disorder of
APOPLEXIA CEREBRI. Ser-é-brj: extravasation of
 blood in the substance of the brain or under the
 meninges.
APOPLEXIA PULMONUM. Pul-mó-nun: extravasa-
 tion of blood in the substances of the lungs.
APOPNIXIS. A-pōp-niks-is: suffocation.
APOSIA. A-pō-zí-á: absence of thirst.
APOSITIA. Ap-ō-zí-í-á: aversion for food.
APOSITIC. Ap-ō-zí-ik: a destroyer of appetite.
APOSTAXIS. Ap-ō-staks-is: distillation.
APOSTUME. Ap-ō-stem: an abscess.
APOTHECA. A-pót-é-ki: a shop. [drugs.
APOTHECARY. A-pót-é-ka-rí: one who prepares
APOTOKAS. A-pót-ō-kas: abortive fetus.
APOTOMA. A-pót-ō-má: amputation.
APOZEM. Ap'ō-zem: a decoction.
APPENDICULA VERMIFORMIS. Ap-en-dik-yú-la Ver-
 -mí-fórm-is: worm-like excrescence from the cæcum
 coli.
APPENDICULA CEREBRI. Ser-é-brj: pituitary gland.
APPETENCE. Ap'ē-tens: desire.
APPETITE. Ap'ē-tjt: desire.

APPETITE MORBID, Ap'e-út Mór-bid; unnatural desire.

APYRETIC, Ap i rét-ik; } intermission, or absence
APYREXIA, Ap-i rek-si-a; } of fever.

AQUA, Œ'kwa; water.

" **BULLIENS**, Búl yenz; boiling water.

" **CALCIS**, Kál-sis; lime water.

" **DISTILLATA**, Dis-ti-lá-ta; distilled water.

" **EX NIVE**, Eks Ní-vé; snow water.

" **FERVENS**, Fér yenz; hot water.

" **FONTIS**, Fón-tis; } spring water.

" **FONTANA**, Fón-ta-na; }

" **FORTIS**, Fór-tis; nitric acid.

" **GLACIES**, Glás-i-éz; ice water.

" **MARINA**, Má-rí-na; sea water; salt water.

" **PICEA**, Pí-sé-a; tar water.

" **PLUVIALIS**, Plú-vi-á-lis; rain water.

" **REGIA**, Ré-ji-a; nitro-muriatic acid.

" **SODACEA**, Só-lá-fé-a; soda water.

" **TEPIDA**, Tep-i-da; lukewarm water.

AQUÆDUCTUS FALLOPII, Ak-wé-dúk-tus Fa-ló-pi-j; }
 " **VESTIBULI**, — Ves-ti-bú-lj; }

bony canals of the internal ear.

AQUÆDUCTUS SYLVII, — Sél-vi-j; a canal between the third and fourth ventricles of the brain.

AQUÆDUCTUS COCHLEARIS, — Kók-lé-á-ris; a foramen in the temporal bone for the passage of the vessels of the ear.

AQUEOUS HUMOR, Œ'kwé-us Hú-mor; watery fluid occupying the anterior and posterior chambers of the eye.

ARACHNOID, A-rák-nód; a membrane of the brain.

ARACHNOIDITIS, A-rák-nód-i-tis; } inflammation

ARACHNITIS, A-rák-nj-tis; } of the arachnoid membrane.

ARACK, Ar'ak; a spirituous liquor made in India from the fermented juice of the cocoa nut and rice.

ARALIA HISPIDA, A-rál-ya His-pi-da; dwarf elder.

ARALIA NUDICAULIS, A-rál-ya Nû-di-kó-lis; false sarsaparilla.

ARALIA SPINOSA, — Spin-ô-sâ; southern prickly ash.

— **RACEMOSA**, — Ras-ê-mô-sâ; spikemard.

ARBOR VITÆ, Ar'bor Vj-tæ; a name given to the arborescent appearance on making a section of the cerebellum vertically.

ARBUTUS UVA URSI, Ar'bu-tus Yû-va Ur'sj; trailing arbutus; bear's whortleberry.

ARCANUM, Ar-kâ-num; a secret.

ARCEUTHOS, Ar-ku-tos; juniper.

ARCHÆUS, Ar-ké-us; Basil Valentine's term for the internal life.

ARCH OF THE COLON, Arç ov de Kó-lon; transverse portion of that intestine.

ARCH OF THE AORTA, Arç ov de H-ôr-tâ; the turn made in the thorax by that artery, between the ascending and descending portions.

ARCHES OF THE PALATE, Arç'ez ov de Pál-at; anterior and posterior curtains on each side of the throat.

ARCHIMAGIA, Ar-ki má-ji-a; chemistry.

ARCTIUM LAPPA, Ark'ti-um Lap-a; bardock.

ARCTURA UNGUIS, Ark-tû-ra Un'gwis; a growing in of a nail into the flesh.

ARDAS, Ar'das; excrement.

ARDOR, Ar'dor; heat. [tion.

ARDOR URINÆ, Ar'dor Yû-rj-næ; scalding in urina-

ARDOR VENTRICULI, — Ven-trik-yû-lj; heartburn.

AREFACTION, Ar-ê-tak-fon; making dry.

ARENA, A-ré-na; gravel.

ARENITIS, Ar-ê-nj-tis; dryness.

ARENOSA URINA, A-rê-nô-sâ Yû-rj-na; urine with gravel. [nipple.

AREOLA, Ar-ê-ô-lâ; a colored circle, as around the

AREOLÆ, Ar-ê-ô-læ; the interstices between fibers composing organs. [ular.

AREOLAR, Ar-ê-ô-lar; pertaining to the areolæ; cel-

ARGENTI NITRAS. Ar-jén-tj Nj-tras; nitrate of silver.

ARGENTUM. Ar-jén-tum; silver.

ARGENTINE. Ar-jén-tjín; pertaining to silver.

ARGILLACEOUS. Ar-jí-lá-jus; of the nature of clay.

ARISTOLOCHIA. Ar-is-tó-ló kj-a; birthwort.

ARNICA MONTANA. Ar'ni-ka Mòn-tá-na; leopard's-

AROMA. A-ró-má; a fragrant odor. [bano.

AROMATIC. Ar-ó-mát-ik; name given to spicy and fragrant drugs.

ARRHEA. A-ré-a; the suppression of a flux.

ARROW ROOT. Ar'w Rút; the root of the rhizoma of the maranta arundinacea.

ARS. Arz; art.

ARSALTOS. Ar-sál-tos; asphaltum.

ARSATUM. Ar-sá-tum; nymphomania.

ARSENAL. Ar'se-nak; a collection of surgical instruments.

ARSENIC. Ar'sen-ik; a metal, the white oxid of which is called arsenious acid, or rat's-bane.

ARSENIS POTASSÆ. Ar-sén-is Pó-tás-æ; Fowler's solution; tasteless ague drops.

ARTEMISIA. Ar-té-miz-i-a; name of a genus of plants.

ARTERIAL. Ar-té-ri-al; belonging to arteries.

ARTERIAL BLOOD. — Blut; the red blood flowing in the arteries of the body and the pulmonary veins.

ARTERIAL DUCT. — Dukt; ductus arteriosus, leading from the pulmonary artery to the aorta in the fœtus.

ARTERIAL LIGAMENT. — Líg-a-ment; the ductus arteriosus when obliterated, as it is after birth.

ARTERIALIZATION. Ar-té-ri-al-i-zá-fon; change of the blood by respiration.

ARTERIOTOMY. Ar-té-ri-ót-ó-mi; dividing an artery for the purpose of letting blood.

ARTERITIS. Ar-ter-i-j-tis; inflammation of the coats of arteries.

ARTERY. Ar'ter-i; the name of blood vessels which carry blood from the heart.

- ARTHRALGIA, Ar-trál-jí-i; { neuralgic pain in
ARTHRODYNIA, Ar-tró-dín-i-a; } the joints.
ARTHRITIS, Ar-trí-tis; { inflammation of the joints;
ARTHROSIA, Ar-tró-jí-a; } the gout.
ARTHRODIA, Ar-tró-di-a; a movable joint.
ARTHRONALGIA, Ar-tró-nál-jí-a; pain in a joint.
ARTHROSIS, Ar-tró-sis; a joint; articulation.
ARTICULAR, Ar-tík-yú-lar; belonging or relating to
the joints.
ARTICULATION, Ar-tík-yú-lá-fón; a joint.
ARYTÆNO-EPIGLOTTICI, A-rít-æ-nø-Ep-i-glót-i-sí;
small muscles of the larynx.
ARYTÆNOID, A-rít-æ-nòid; third and fourth cartilage
of the arynx; certain glands, &c.
ASAFOETIDA, As-a-fét-i-dá; the inspissated juice of
the ferula asafœtida.
ASARUM CANADENSE, As'a-rum Kan-a-dén-sé; a me-
dicinal plant; Canada snake-root; wild ginger.
ASCARIDES, As-kar-i-dez; small worms infesting the
rectum.
ASCENDENS, A-sénd-ens; applied to a portion of the
aorta, vena cava, &c., ascendings.
ASCITES, A-sí-tez; dropsical effusion within the ab-
domen.
ASCLEPIAS TUBEROSA, As-klê-pi-as Tû-ber-ó-sá;
butterfly weed; orange apœcynum; pleurisy root.
ASLAGAN, As-já-gan; an Indian tree.
ASPARAGINE, As-pár-a-jan; proximate principle of
asparagus.
ASPARAGUS, As-pár-a-gus; (officinalis) an edible
plant; the root a diuretic.
ASPERA ARTERIA, As'per-a Ar-té-ri-a; windpipe.
ASPERITY, As-pér-i-tí; inequality; roughness.
ASPHALTUM, As-fal-tum; bitumen of Judea.
ASPHYXIA, As-líks-i-a; a suspension of the heart's
action suspended animation, as by suffocation.
ASPIDIUM FILIX MAS, As-píd-i-um Fé-líks Mâ; male
fern.

ASPIRATION, As-pi-rá-fon; inspiration; imbibition.

ASPLENIUM, As-plé-ni-um; a medicinal plant; spleenwort.

ASSA, As'a; a dry nurse.

ASSIMILATION, A-sim-i-lá-fon; conversion of food into the living organism. power.

ASTHENIA, As-té-ni-a; debility; want of force, or

ASTHENOPA, As-té-nó-pi-a; weakness of the eye.

ASTHENIC, As-tén-ik; without strength.

ASTHMA, As'ma; a disease in which difficult breathing is the prominent symptom.

ASTHMA SPASMODICA, — Spaz-mó-l-i-ka; when paroxysmal, with or without periodicity.

ASTHMA THYMICUM, — Hí-mi-kum; dyspnoea of infancy, congenital.

ASTHOMUS, As-tó-mus; without a mouth.

ASTRAGALUS, As-trág-a-lus; the ankle bone.

ASTRAGALUS Os, — Os; upper bone of the tarsus, supporting the tibia.

ASTRINGENTS, A-strín-jents; medicines which constrict the unstriated muscles.

ATAXIC, A-táks-ik; irregular, or nervous.

ATHEROMA, At-er-ó-ma, palpy encysted tumor.

ATHLETIC, At-lét-ik; vigorous, nervous, and muscular.

ATLAS, At'las; the first vertebra of the neck.

ATLOIDO AXOID, At-léd-ó-Aks'ód; relating to both the atlas and the axis.

ATLOIDO OCCIPITAL, — Ok-síp-i-tal; relating to the atlas or the occiput.

ATOMIC THEORY, At-óm-ik Hé-ó-ri; law of definite proportions in chemical compounds.

ATONY, A'tó-ni; debility; want of tone.

ATRAFILIOUS, A-tra-bil-yus; black bile; melancholy.

ATRESIA, A-té-z-a; adhesive impertoration, as of the anus, vulva, &c.

ATROPA BELLADONNA, At'tró-pa Bel-a-dón-a; deadly nightshade.

ATROPHY, At'ró-fi; wasting; diminution.

ATROPIA, A-tró-pi-a; alkaloid of belladonna.

ATTACHE, At-a-já; an insertion; an adherent.

ATTENUANT, A-tén-yú-ant; a fluidizer.

ATTENUATION, A-tén-yú-á-jón; thinness; diminution; or as used by the Homœopaths, division.

ATTITUDE, At'i-tú-d; posture in the bed, a diagnostic sign. [muscles.

ATROLLENS, A-tól-enz; lifters; the name of certain

ATTRAHENS, At'ra-henz; muscles of the ear.

ATTRACTION, A-trák-jón; in physics, the power or force, which draws bodies and particles together.

ATTRACTION, — chemical cohesion; affinity.

ATRIYUS, A-trí-tus; chafing.

ATYPIC, A-tip-tik; irregular; without type.

ATYPOS, A-tip-os; without type.

AUANSIS, Ø-án-sis; drying.

AUDITORY, O'di-tó-ri; applied to vessels, nerves, canals, &c., connected with the organs of hearing.

AUDITORIUS MEATUS, Ø-di-tó-ri-us Me-á-tus; external opening of the ear.

AURANTIUM, Ø-rán-fi-um; the orange.

AURANTH CORTEX, Ø-rán-fi i Kór-tek; orange peel.

AURA, Ø'ra; a stream; a vapor.

AURA EPILEPTICA, Ø'ra Ep-i-lép-ti-ká; premonitory sensation of the paroxysm of epilepsy.

AURA SEMINALIS, Ø'ra Sem-i-ná-lis; supposed fecundating power of the spermatic fluid.

AURIC ACID, Ø'rik As'id; a peroxide of gold.

AURICLE, Ø'ri-kl; the external ear.

AURICULA-PRIMULA, Ø-rik-yú la Prim-yú-la; bear's [ear.

AURICULAR, Ø-rik-yú lar; belonging to the ear.

AURICLES, Ø'ri-klz; the superior cavities of the heart.

AURICULUM RETRAHENTES, Ø-rik-yú-lum Ret-ra-bén-téz; three muscles of the ear.

AUBICULARIS ABDUCTOR, Ø-rik-yú-lá-ris Ab-dúk-tor; a muscle of the little finger or ear finger.

AURICUL O-VENTRICULAR VALVES, O-rík-yü-ló-Ven-trík-yü-lar Valvz; the tricuspid and mitral valves of the heart.

AURIGO, Ø-rí-gō; jaundice.

AURI PIGMENTUM, Ø-rí Pig-mén-tum; sesqui-sul-phuret of arsenic.

AURIS, Ø'ris; the ear.

AURIS, ELEVATOR, Ø'ris El-e-vá-tor;

" " EXTERNUS, — — Eks-tér-nus;

" " OBLIQUUS, — — Ob-lik-yü-us;

" EXTERNI PROPRI, — Eks-tér-ní Prô-pri-i; }

muscles of the ear.

AURIST, Ø-ris; an ear surgeon. [ears.

AURIUM TINNITUS, Ø'ri-um Tin-i-tus; ringing in the

AURIUM SORDES, — Sór-déz; earwax.

AURUGO, Ø-ró-gō; jaundice.

AURUM, Ø'ruu; gold.

AUSCULTATION, Øs kul-tá-fon; the art of diagnosis by listening to the sounds of the lungs, heart, &c.

AUSCULTATION, MEDIATE, — Mé-di-at; with the stethoscope.

AUSCULTATION, IMMEDIATE, — Im-é-di-at; by placing the ear to the chest.

AUTOCRACY, Ø-tók-ra-si; the strength of the individual; vital principle.

AUTOMATIC, Ø-tó-mat-ik; spontaneous.

AUTOPLASTIC, Ø-tó-plás-tik; See Anaplastic.)

AUTOPSY CADAVÉRIS, Ø-tóp-si-a Ka-dáv-er-is; examination after death.

AUTOPSY, Ø-tóp-si; personal inspection.

AVA, Ø'væ; Kava, a drink used by the Polynesians.

AVELANA, Av-e-lá-næ; the hazel-nut.

AVENA FARINA, Ø-vé-næ Fa-rí-næ; oatmeal.

AVENA SATIVA, — Sa-tí-væ; the oat.

AVENS, Ø'venz; an astringent plant.

AVICINNIA, Av-i-sin-i-a; the mangrove of Brazil.

AVIS MEDICA, Ø'vis Mæd-i-kæ; the peacock.

AVORTIN, A-vór-tin; abortion.

AXILLA, Aks-il-a; the armpit.

AXILLARY, Aks'il-a-ri; name of nerves, vessels, glands, &c., in the axilla. [tatus.

AXIS, Aks-is; the second vertebra of the neck; den-

AXINCH, Aks'in-jek; prepared herb.

AZARCA, Az-it-ka; a kind of plants.

AZOTE, Az'ot; nitrogen, a gas entering into the composition of the atmosphere.

AZOTIZED, Az'ot-izd; nitrogenized; phlegm.

AZYGOS, Az'i-gos; without a fellow.

AZYMUS, Az'i-mus; without leaven; as unleavened bread.

AZURE, El'zqr; ultramarine; a bluish green color.

B.

B., symbol for boron.

BA., symbol for barium.

BACCÆ, Bak-æ; berries, fruit, as *baccæ janiperi*, &c.

BACCHICA, Ba-kj-ka; ivy.

BACCIFEROUS, Bak-si-er-us; berry-bearing.

BACILLUM, Bak-si-um; a little berry.

BAGNO, Bm-yo; a bathing house.

BAHEA, Bā-sh; a plant of Malabar.

BALANITIS, Bal-a-ni-tis; inflammation occurring in the meatus membrane lining the prepuce and covering the glans penis.

BALANUS, Ba-lā-nus; an acorn; the glans penis.

BALBUS, Bal-bus; tongue-tied; a stammerer.

BALLOTTMENT, Bal-ot-men; repulsion, or falling back of the fetus after being elevated by the touch, and made to float in the liquor amnii; a diagnosis of pregnancy.

BALM, Bā-m; } *melissa officinalis*; a melissa-

BALM MINT, Bā-m-Mint; } inal herb.

BALMONY, Bal-mo-oi; snake's-head; a bitter herb.

BALNEUM, Bāl-ne-um; a bath, or washing place.

BALSAM, Bál-sam; a liquid resin; a balin; resinous bodies, containing benzoic acid.

BALSAM COPAIBA, — Kó-pá-bí; from the Copaibera officinalis, without benzoic acid, and therefore miscalled balsam.

BALSAM OF PERU, — Pé-ró; semifluid product obtained from the myroxylon peruvianum.

BALSAM OF TOLU, — Tó-lú; from the myroxylon toluiferum.

BANANA, Ban-á-na; an American fruit.

BANDAGE, Ban-dáj; a strip of linen or flannel used for binding or compressing part of the body.

BARBADOES LEG, Bír-bá-láz Leg, elephantiasis.

“ **TAR**, — Tqr; petroleum.

BARBIERS, Bír-bérz; a species of paralysis.

BARILLA, Bér-il-a; impure soda-ash.

BARUM, Bér-i-um; metallic basis of beryta.

BARK, Bqr; cinchona, or Peruvian bark.

BAROMETER, Bér-róh-mé-tér; an instrument to measure the weight of the atmosphere.

BARRU, Bár-ó; yeast.

BARYTA, Bér-j-tá; an alkaline earth; oxide of barium.

BASIATIO, Bas-i-á-fó; coition.

BASIL, Bá-sil, a medicinal herb.

BASILAR ARTERY, Baz-i-lár Ár-ter-i; branch of the vertebral artery.

BASILAR PROCESS, — Pró-sés; on the occipital bone.

BASILARY, Baz-i-lár-i; appertaining to the base.

BASILIC VEIN, — Van; at the bend of the arm, posteriorly.

BASILICA, Bér-il-i-ká; basil; an herb.

BASILICON, Bér-sil-i-kón; an ointment made of wax, resin, &c.

BASILICUS, Bér-sil-i-lús; syphilis.

BASIOGLOSSI, Bas-i-ó-glós-j; two muscles depressing the tongue.

BASIOPHARYNGEI, Bér-si-ó-far-ín-jé-j; muscles of the os hyoides.

BASTARD, Bá-s-tard; illegitimate; delusive symptoms, applied to diseases resembling others, as bastard pleurisy, &c.

BATH, Bqt; immersion of the whole or part of the body in some medium.

ACID; immersion in acidulated water.

AIR; exposure of the body to air of different temperatures.

ALKALINE; bath of water impregnated with alkali.

COLD; of a temperature below 65°.

ELECTRIC; charging a person on an insulated stool with electric fluid.

FOOT; a bath for the feet.

FULL or GENERAL; immersion of the whole surface except the head.

HALF; immersion of the lower part of the body.

HIP; a shallow sitz bath.

HOT; of a temperature above 98°.

SHOWER; one in which the water falls like a shower on the body.

SITZ; a sitting bath in which the hips and thighs are immersed.

SULPHUR; water impregnated with sulphur.

TEPID; of a temperature from 65° to 80°.

VAPOR; of a temperature from 122° to 145°.

WARM; from 85° to 98°.

BATHMIS, Bqt mis; base; support.

BATIA, Bá-fi-a; retort.

BATTARISMUS, Bat-a-ris-mus; stammering.

BATTEMENT, Bat-món; pulse.

BATTERY, ELECTRICAL, Bat-er-i, & lók-tri-kal; an arrangement of Leyden jars, admitting of being simultaneously discharged.

BATTERY, GALVANIC, — Gal-ván-ik; a connected series of zinc and copper plates, alternately arranged and united together.

BAVE, Bá-væ; thick; frothy.

BAYBERRY, Bâ-ber-i; *lauris nobilis*.

BDELLIUM, Dêl-yum; a gum-resin.

BEARBERRY, Bîr-ber-i; *arbutus uva ursi*.

BEBERINA, Bê-bê-rî-nâ; a bitter principle of the Bebeeru tree bark.

BEGONIA, Bê-gô-nî-a; a genus of plants.

BELLADONNA, Bel-a-dôn-a; deadly nightshade.

BELLOWS SOUND, Bel-ôz Sûnd; the blowing of the lungs recognized in auscultation; also an unnatural sound of the heart.

BENZOIN, Ben-zô-in; } balsam.

BENJAMIN, Bê-jâ-min; }

BENZOIC ACID, Ben-zô-ik A'sîd; acid of benzoïn or benjamin.

BERGAMOT, Bêr-ga-mot; the perfume from the rind of the citrus medica or lemon.

BERIBERI, Bêr-i-ber-i; a spasmodic disease of India.

BETA, Bê-tâ; the beet.

BETULA, Bê-tû-la; birch.

BEZOAR, Bêz-ô-qr, a calculus concretion found in the stomach, intestines, and bladder of animals.

Bi, Bj: { twice, a prefix to chemicals, signifying two
Bis, Bis, } definite proportions, as bi-carbonate, &c.

BIBE, Bîb; drink, used in prescriptions.

BIBITORIUS, Bib-i-tô-ri-us; the rectus internus of the eye. [muscles.

BICEPS, Bî-seps; two heads: name of double-headed

BICIPITAL GROOVE Bî-sîp-i-tal Grôv; on the os humerus, between the tuberosities.

BICUSPIDES, Bî-kûs-pî-dez; first grinding teeth; molares.

BIDENS, Bî-denz; a genus of plants.

BIENNIAL, Bî ên-i-âl; plants continuing two years.

BIFURCATE, Bî-fûr-kat; to divide into two branches.

BIGASTER, Bî-gas-ter; a muscle having two bellies.

BIGLES, Bî-glîz; strabismus.

BIJON, Bî-zon; *pinos sylvestris*.

BILABiate, Bî-lâ-bî-at; having two lips.

BILE, Bîl; the gall secreted by the liver.

BILIARY, Bîl-yá-rî; relating to the bile.

BILIOUS, Bîl-yus; abounding in bile.

BILIS, Bî-lis; bile.

BILOBED, Bî-lob-bî; having two lobes.

BIMANUS, Bî-má-nus; two-handed; a species of animals.

BINATUS, Bî-ná-tus; in pairs.

BINDER, Bînd-er; a bandage.

BINOCLAR, Bî-nók-yî-lar; vision with two eyes.

BINOCLUS, Bî-nók-yî-lus; a bandage applied to both eyes.

BIOCHYMIA, Bî-ô-kím-i-a; vital chemistry.

BIOD, Bî-od; life.

BIOLOGY, Bî-ô-lô-jî; the science of life.

BIOLYCHISM, Bî-ô-lî-á-mî; animal heat.

BIOSONY, Bî-ô-nô-mî; physiology.

BIOS, Bî-ôs; life; that which sustains life.

BIPARTITE, Bî-pár-tî; two-parted.

BIPED, Bî-ped; two-footed.

BIPENNA, Bî-pên-na; two-feathered.

BIPINNATE, Bî-pên-nî; doubly pinnate.

BIR, Bêr; the thorax.

BISCHE, Bî-sq; a malignant dysentery of Trinidad.

BISERIAL, Bî-sé-rî-al; arranged in two rows.

BISMUTH, Bîz-mut; a metal.

BISTOURY, Bî-stur-i; a small knife used by surgeons.

BITARTRATE OF POTASH, Bî-tár-trat-ôv Pot-âj; cream or tartar.

BITTOS, Bî-tôs; a disease of the anus.

BITUMEN, Bî-tî-nî-n; mineral pitch.

BIVENTER, Bî-vên-ter; two-bellied; applied to muscles.

BIXA, Bîks-a; a genus of plants.

BLABE, Blá-bê; wound.

BLACID, Blás-id; debility.

BLÆSUS, Blé-sus; a distortion.

BLAIN, Blain; vesicular eruption.

BLASTEMA, Blas-té-ma; a germ.

BLE, Blê; corn; any grain of which bread is made.

BLEB. Blēb; a small bladder.

BLECHNUM. Blēk nūm; a genus of ferns.

BLENNA, Blén-a; mucus.

BLENNA NARIUM. Blēn-a Nā-ri-um; mucus of the nose.

BLENNOPHYSDS, Blēn-ōp-tis-sis; catarrh.

BLENNORRHAGIA. Blēn-ō-rā-jā; a bursting forth of mucus; gleet.

BLENNORRHEA, Blēn-ō-rē; a flow of mucus; gleet.

BLENNOSIS. Blēn-ō-sis; affections of the mucous tis-

BLEPHARON. Blēf-aron; the eyelid.

BLEPHAROSCUS, Blēf-a-rō-kus; a tumor on the eye-lid.

BLEPHAROPLASTICE, Blēf-a-rō-plās-tis; formation of a new eye-lid.

BLESSURE. Blē-q; abortion; wound.

BLESTRISMUS, Blē-stris-mus; restlessness of the sick.

BLETA ALBA. Blē-ti Al-ba; white urine.

BLITUM AMERICANUM. Blī-tum A-mēr-i-kā-num; poke weed.

BOA, Bō; an eruption of red, watery pimples.

BOÆ, Bō-ē; syphilis.

BOE. Bō-ē; cry.

BOCHETUM. Bō-kē-tum; a decoction of woods.

BOCHIA. Bō-kī-a; a glass sucking vessel.

BOCIUM, Bō-si-um; bronchocele.

BOIL, Bō; furunculus, a circumscribed inflammation in the cellular tissue.

BOILING POINT. Bō-ŋg pōint; point of ebullition.

BOLA, Bō-lā; myrrh.

BOLI, Bō; a red, argillaceous earth.

BOLLUS. Bō-lūs; a kind of fungus.

BOLUS, Bō-lus; a large pill.

BOMBAX. Bōm-baks; the cotton plant.

BOMBUS. Bō-m-bus; ringing in the ears.

BOMBA. Bōm-baks; the sick woman.

ROS, Bō; coffee.

RONANNIA OFFICINALIS, Bō-nān-i-a O-fis-i-nā-lis
white mustard.

BONÉ-EARTH, Bón-Ert; phosphate of lime.

BONESET, Bón-set; eupatorium perfoliatum.

BORACIC ACID, Bó-rás-ik Ás'id; combination of one atom of boron to three of oxygen.

BORAGE, Bó-ráj; an annual garden plant.

BORAGO OFFICINALIS, Bó-rá-go Ó-fis-i-ná-lis; borage.

BORATE, Bó-rát; a salt formed with boracic acid.

BORAX, Bó-raks; a neutral salt of boracic acid and soda.

BORBORYGMUS, Bór-bó-rig-mus; rumbling in the bowels from gas.

BORON, Bó-ron; the basis of boracic acid.

Bos, Bos; the ox.

BOTANY, Bót-a-ni; the science which treats of the structure, function, and classification, of plants.

BOTHRIOSCEPHALUS, Bót-ri-ó-séf-a-lus; broad tapeworm.

BOTIUM, Bó-fi-um; a bronchocele.

BOUGIE, Bó-zé; an instrument for dilating strictures in the urethra, rectum, &c.

BRACHIÆUS, Brá-ki-é-us; { belonging to the arm.

BRACHIUM, Brák-i-um; }

BRACHIAL, Brák-i-al; applied to muscles, vessels, and nerves of the arm.

BRACHIATUS, Brák-i-ú-tus; spread in four directions.

BRAIN, Bran; encephalon, including the cerebrum, cerebellum, and medulla oblongata.

BRASSICA, Brás-i-ká; colewort.

BRAYERA ANTHELMINTICA, Bra-é-ra An-fel-mín-ti-ka; a rose-flowered plant of Abyssinia.

BREGMA, Breg-má; the top of the head; the fontanel.

BREVI VASSA, Bré-vi-a Vás-a; short vessels; some of the branches of the splenic artery and vein.

BREVIS, Bré-vis; short; applied to certain muscles, &c.

BRIM OF THE PELVIS, Brim of the Pél-vis; the bony ring which separates the abdominal and pelvic cavities.

BRIMSTONE, Brim-stón; roll sulphur.

- BROMINE**, Bró-men; a mineral found in sea-water.
- BRONCHIA**, Brón-ki-a; } bifurcations of the windpipe;
BRONCHI, Brón-kj; } tubes that convey air into
the lungs. [bronchiæ.
- BRONCHIAL**, Brón-ki-al; that which relates to the
- BRONCHITIS**, Brón-kj-tis; inflammation of the bron-
chial tubes.
- BRONCHOCLE**, Brón-kó-sel; enlargement of the thy-
roid gland.
- BRONCHIA**, Brón-ki-a; tubes into which the trachea
is divided. [ica.
- BRUCIA**, Bró-ji-a; an alkaloid of strychnos nuxvom-
- BRUIT**, Brø; sound.
- BRUIT DE SOUFFLET**, Brø de Sò-flá; bellows sound,
heard in auscultating the chest in certain heart
diseases.
- BRUIT DE PLACENTAIRE**, — Pla-sen-tár; utero-placen-
tal murmur in auscultation.
- BRULURE**, Bró-lør; a burn.
- BRUNNER'S GLANDS**, Brún-erz Glandz; solitary glands
of the intestines.
- BRUNonian**, Bró-nó-ni-an; applied to the medical
doctrines of Dr. Brown.
- BRUNUS**, Bró-nus; erysipelas.
- BRYGMUS**, Brig-mus; grating of the teeth.
- BRYONIA DIOICA**, Bř ó ni a Dř ó i-ka; a climbing
perennial plant, the root of which is used in medi-
- BUBE**, Bqb; a pustule. [eine.
- BUBO**, Bq bek an inflamed gland usually in the groin
or axilla; called sympathetic when from irritation;
constitutional, when accompanying malignant fevers
or serofula; and specific, when resulting from
syphilis.
- BUBONOCLE**, Bř-bón-ó-sel; inguinal hernia; or rup-
ture in the groin.
- BUCCA**, Búk-a; the cheek.
- BUCCAL**, Búk-al; belonging to the cheek.
- BUCCEA**, Buk-é-a; a mouthful.

BUCCINATOR, Būk sin-át-er; the muscle of the cheek.

BUCCO-PHARYNGEAL, Būk-ō Fa-rin-jé-sik; belonging to the mouth and pharynx.

BUCNEMIA, Būk-té-mi-a; tumid leg, as in elephantiasis.

BUFFO, Báf-ō; the toad.

BULB OF THE URETHRA, Bulb-ōv-de Yü-ré-tai; a dilated portion of the tube towards the root of the penis.

BULBIFERUS, Bulb-if-er-us; bearing bulbs.

BUGANTIA, Bū-gan-jí-a; chubbin.

BULLIAT, Bú-lí-at; let it boil; used in prescriptions.

BULIMIA, Bul-ím-i-a; a morbid appetite.

PULLÆ, Bú-æ; large vesicles; bloms.

BULLA, Bú-l-a; a bubble; a blister.

BUSYON, Bún-yon; an inflammation seated upon the great toe.

BUNIAS, Bún-i-as; a genus of plants.

BUNIUM, Bún-i-um; pig-nut.

BURSA, Búr-sa; a bag.

BURSÆ MUCOSÆ, Búr-se Mū kó-se; mucus sacks, about the joints.

BURSALOGY, Burs-ál-ō-jí; description of the bursæ mucosæ.

BURSAL, Búr-sal; relating to bursæ.

BETTER OF ANTIMONY, Bít-er-ōv An'ti-mō-ní; a sesquichloride of antimony.

BUTYRIC ACID, Bū-tí-rik A-sít; acid found in butter.

BUTYRUM, Bū-tí-rum; butter.

BUXUS, Búks-us; the box tree.

BYRSA, Búr-sa; a skin to spread plasters on.

BYSSOS, Bís-os; the vulva.

BYRNOS, Búr-ōs, depen; the fundus of the stomach

C.

C., symbol for carbon.

CA., symbol for calcium.

CACAMIA, Ká ká-mí-a; bad blood.

CACHETIC, Ká ká-tík; belonging to cachexy.

CACHEXY, Ká-kák-sí; vitiated constitution; bad habit.

CACHINATION, Kák-i ná-jón; a loud laugh; hysterical laughter.

CACORUS, Kák ó-léz; having a bad smell.

CACOTHEIS, Kák ó-é-téz; a bad or vitiated habit.

CACOPLASTIC, Kák ó-plis-tík; susceptible of only a low degree of organization.

CACOPHYXIA, Kák ó-síks-i-sí; an irregular pulse.

CACOTHYMIA, Kák ó-tán-i-a; disease of the mind.

CACTACEÆ, Kák tá-sé-é; a genus of plants.

CADAVÉR, Ca-dá-ver; a dead body.

CADAVEROUS, Ka-dáv-er-us; belonging to a dead body. [zinc.

CADMIUM, Kál-mí-tum; a metal found in the ores of

CADUCA, Ka-dú-ká; deciduous membrane of the uterus.

CADUCUS, Ca-dú-kus; falling off.

CADUCITY, Ca-dú-sí-tí; the age which precedes decrepitude.

CÆCUM, Sê-kum; the blind gut, or head of the colon.

CÆCÆ, Sê-ké; belonging to the cæcum.

CÆCIS, Sê-kus; blind; applied to imperforate openings.

CÆRULEAN, Sé-ró-lé-an; blue.

CÆSAREAN SECTION, Sé-sí-ré-an Sêk-jón; an incision through the abdomen into the uterus, for the removal of a foetus.

CAFE, Káf-a; coffee.

CAFFEINE, Káf é-en; bitter principle in coffee.

CAFFIC ACID, Káf é-ik A'sid; obtained from coffee.

CAINCA, Ká-in-ká; a new article introduced from Brazil, and employed medicinally. [facient.

CAJEPUT, Káj-é-put; a volatile oil used as a rubef-

CALAMINARIS LAPIS, Kal-a-mi-ná-ris Lá-pis: an ore of zinc. [sweet flag.

CALAMUS AROMATICUS, Kál-a-mus Ár-ó-mát-i-kus;

CALCANEUM, Kal-ká-né-um; the largest of the tarsal bones.

CALCAREOUS, Kal-ká-ré-us; limy; chalky.

CALCINED, Kal-sín-d; burned; reduced to fine powder by heat.

CALCIS OS, Kál-sis Os; heel bone of the tarsus.

CALCIUM, Kál-si-um; metallic basis of lime.

CALCULUS, Kál-kú-lus; stone or gravel; unorganized concretion found in the body, as in the bladder, gall ducts, kidneys, &c.

CALCULI, Kál-kú-lj; earthy concretions.

CALCULI, ARTHRITIC, — Ár-frit-ik; gouty concretions formed in the capsules of the joints.

CALCULI, NEPHRITIC, — Nè-frit-ik; concretions found in the kidneys.

CALCULI, URINARY, — Yú-ri-na-ri; concretions in the bladder.

CALDARIUM, Kal-dá-ri-um; hot bath.

CALIFACIENTS, Kal-é-tá-jents; medicines exciting warmth.

CALIGO, Ka-lj-gø; blindness.

CALIPERS, Kál-i-pet-z; compasses with curved legs.

CALLOSITY, Kal-ós-i-ti; hardness; as in certain tumors.

CALLOUS, Kal-us; hard; of the nature of bone.

CALLUS, Kal-us; bony matter formed between the ends of fractured bones, by which they unite.

CALOMEL, Kal-ó-mel; protochloride of mercury.

CALOR, Kál-or; } heat; matter of heat; latent

CALORIC, Ka-lór-ik; } heat. heat.

CALORIFICATION, Ka-lór-i-ti-ká-fon; production of

CALORIMETER, Kal-or-ím-é-ter; apparatus for measuring heat.

CALTHA, Kál-tá; a genus of plants.

CALUMBA, Ka-lúm-ba; a genus of plants.

CALX, Kalks; lime; an oxide of calcium.

- CALYX**, Ká-lik; a cup; the empalement of a flower.
- CAMBOGIA**, Kam-bá-jí-a; the tree yielding gamboge.
- CAMERA**, Kám-e-ri; a chamber.
- CAMOMILE**, Kám-o-mí-lí; chamomile.
- CAMPANA**, Kam-pá-na; a bell.
- CAMPESINA**, Kám-pe-lí-na; a hood; a bandage.
- CAMPHENE**, Kám-ten; a compound of spirits of turpentine, naphtha, and alcohol, used for burning in lamps.
- CAMPHOR**, Kám-for; exudation from the *Laurus camphora*. [body.
- CANAL**, Ká-nál; any tube, duct, or channel of the
- CANALICULATED**, Kán-a-lik-yú-lá-ted; grooved.
- CANALICULUS**, Ká-na-lik-yú-lus; a small canal.
- CANALIS ARTERIOSUS**, Ká-ná-lis Ár-te-ri-ó-sus; a vessel connecting the aorta and pulmonary artery in the foetus.
- CANALIS VENOSUS**, -- Və-nó-sus; a vessel uniting the vena porta with the ascending vena cava in the foetus.
- CANCELLED**, Kán-sel-a-ted; formed of cancelli.
- CANCELLI**, Kán-sél-j; lattice work: cellular structure in bones.
- CANCER**, Kán-ser; a species of animals.
- CANCER**, Kán-ser; carcinoma, a malignant disease; it is called scirrhus in its incipency. [cer.
- CANCER SCROTI**, -- Skró-tí; chimney sweeper's can.
- CANCERENA**, Kán-ser-é-na; gangrene.
- CANCHALAGUA**, Kán-ká-lá-gwa; a plant of Chili.
- CANCERUM**, Kán-krum; cancer; an ulcer.
- CANCERUM ORIS**, -- O'ris; a fetid ulcer of the gums and cheek, of gangrenous character, chiefly occurring in children.
- CANDIDUM OVI**, Kán-di-dum O'vj; the white of an egg.
- CANELLA**, Ká-nél-a; a genus of plants; cassia; cinnamon.
- CANICIDA**, Kán-i-sí-da; aconite.
- CANINE**, Ká-nín; relating to dogs.
- CANINE TEETH**, -- Tét; the eye-teeth; cuspidati

- CANITIES**, Ká-n-tí-é; grayness of hair.
- CANKER**, Ká-k-er; ulceration of the mouth and throat.
- CANNA**, Kán-a; a reed or hollow cane.
- CANCERES INDICA**, Kán-sér-is; Indian hemp.
- CANNULA**, Kán-yú-ti; a hollow tube to carry plaster; usually appended to a trocar.
- CANTHARIDES**, Kán-tar-í-de; Spanish flies, of which blistering plasters are made.
- CANTHARIDINE**, Kán-tar-í-de; active principle of cantharides.
- CANTHOPLASTICE**, Kán-tá-plás-tis; the formation by plastic of the angle of the eye.
- CANTHUS**, Kán-tas; the angle of the eye.
- CAOUTCHOUC**, Ká-guk; gum elastic.
- CAPAT**, Ká-pi-at; let him take; used in prescriptions.
- CAPILLARIES**, Ká-pí-lá-riz; extreme or minute vessels.
- CAPILLARY**, Ká-pí-lá-ri; hair-like, applied to the extreme vessels.
- CAPITAL**, Ká-pí-tal; belonging to the head.
- CAPITIS**, Ká-pí-tis; of the head.
- CAPSIDUM**, Ká-pí-kum; red pepper; cayenne.
- CAPSULA**, Ká-pí-sú-ti; a box, case, or envelope.
- CAPSULAR**, Ká-pí-sú-lí; like a bag.
- “ **LIGAMENT**, — Lá-gá-ment; a fibrous bag inclosing the synovial fluid in the joints.
- CAPSULE**, Ká-pí-sú; a membranous bag or sac.
- CAPSULE OF GLISSON**, — Glis-són; fibrous envelope of the liver.
- CAPSULO LENTICULAR CATARACT**, Ká-pí-sú-lá Len-tík-yú-líe KÁ-tá-ke; when both the capsule and the lens itself are opaque.
- CAPUT**, Ká-put; the head.
- CAPUT COLI**, — Ká-lí; caecum; head of the colon.
- CAPUT CERVICIS**, — Cé-rvící-jam; wry neck; torticollis.
- CAPUT SUCCEDANEUM**, — Suk-sé-dá-ne-um; the tumefaction swelling on the foetal head following tedious labor.

- CARBO LIGNI**, Káp-ho Lig-ní; charcoal of wood.
- CARBON**, Káp-bon; base of carbonic acid, found pure in the diamond, but existing in coal, charcoal, &c.
- CARBONIC ACID**, Káp-bôn-ik A's'id; fixed air; choke damp.
- CARBONIC OXIDE GAS**, - Oks'id Gas; a protoxide of carbon.
- CARBONATES**, Káp-bôn-ats; combinations of carbonic acid.
- CARBUNCLE**, Káp-bup-kl; anthrax; a painful gangrenous inflammation in the fibrous tissue.
- CARBURETTED HYDROGEN**, Káp-bý-ret-ed H₂ drô-jen; a gas obtained from coal, and generated in stagnant pools.
- CARCINOMA**, Káp-si-nô-ma; painful scirrhus tumor ending in malignant ulcer.
- CARDAMINE**, Káp-da-min; a genus of plants.
- CARDIA**, Káp-di-a; the heart.
- CARDIAC**, Káp-di-ak; appertaining to the heart.
- CARDIAC PLEXUS, OR GANGLION**, - Pôks-us or Gáp-gll-on; situated behind the arch of the aorta.
- CARDIALGIA**, Káp-di-al-jí-a, heart-burn; pain in the stomach.
- CARDITIS**, Káp-di-tis; inflammation of the heart.
- CARDIOMEGALY**, Káp-diôn-me; dilatation of the heart.
- CARDUS**, Káp-di-us; a genus of plants of various species.
- CAREUM**, Kár-ε-um; { caraway seeds.
- CARUM**, Ká-rum; {
- CARICA**, Kár-i-ka; the fig.
- CARIES**, Ká-ri-εz; a bone ulcerated from the surface.
- CARMINATIVES**, Káp-min-ti-εz; aromatic drugs.
- CARNIFICATION**, Káp-ni-ti-ká-jon; changing into flesh.
- CARNEOUS**, Káp-ne-us; fleshy.
- CARO**, Ká-rô; flesh.
- CAROTA**, Ká-rô-ta; the carrot. [rotids.
- CAROTIC**, Ká-rôt-ik; relating to stupor or to the ca-

CAROTID, Ka-rót-id; the name of the great artery on each side of the neck, passing up to the head external and internal.

CAROTINE, Kār-ō-ten; a red colored substance obtained from carrots.

CARPEL, Kār-pel; the entire pistil.

CARPAL, Kār-pi-al; belonging to the wrist.

CARPOTICA, Kār-pót-i-ka; diseases connected with pregnancy.

CARPUS, Kār-pus; the wrist.

CARTHAMUS TINCTORIUS, Kar-fá-mus Tiyk-tó-ri-us; safflower or bastard saffron; Dyer's Saffron.

CARTILAGE, Kār-til-aj; gristle, attached to bones.

CARCUNCLE, Kar-ūp-kl; a small fleshy excrescence.

CARUNCULÆ LACHRYMALES, Kar-ūp-ku le Lak-ri má-lez; the small fleshy bodies found in the inner angle of the eyes.

CARUNCULÆ MYRTIFORMES, — Mēr-ti-fór-mez; remains of lacerated hymen.

CARUS, Ká-rus; torpor; coma; profound stupor.

CARYOPHYLLUS, Kar-i-ō-i-lus; the clove tree.

CASCARILLA, Kas-ka-ril-a; an aromatic bark.

CASEIC ACID, Ká-se-ik As'id; acid extracted from cheese.

CASEINE, Ká-se-en; an organic product in milk.

CASEOUS, Ká-se-us; chee-y; consistence of cheese.

CASSIA, Kaf-i-a; a genus of plants.

CASSIA ACUTIFOLIA; — A-ku-ti-fó-li-a; senna, a purgative.

CASSIA FISTULA, — Fis-tú-la; a foreign tree, bearing pods which yield a soft, black pulp, which is laxative.

CASSIA CANELLA, — Ka-nél-a; cinnamon.

CASSIA MARILANDICA, — Ma-ri-lán-di-ka; American senna.

CASTANEA, Kas-ta-né-a; the chestnut.

CASTOR, Kás-tor; a secretion found in sacs near the anus of the beaver.

CASTORINE, Kás-tò-rén; active principle found in castor.

CASTRATION, Kas-trí-jón; emasculation; extirpation of one or both the testes.

CATA, Kát-a; after; applied in reference to *time*.

CATACAUISIS, Kat-a-kó-sis; combustibility of the body.

CATACLYSMA, Kat-a-khís-má; a clyster.

CATAGMA, Ka-tág-má; a fracture.

CATALIPSY, Kát-a-lép-sí; a species of apoplexy, the limbs remaining fixed as at the moment of attack.

CATALOTIC, Kat-a-ló-tík; to break, or grind down.

CATALYSIS, Ka-tál-i-sis; *the action of presence* in producing decomposition, and recombination.

CATALYTIC FORCE, Kat-a-ít-ík Fòrs; the power of resolving other bodies into new compounds by mere contact with presence, without self modification.

CATAMENIA, Kat-a-mé-ni-á; a monthly flow from the ovaries.

CATAPLASM, Kát-a-plaz-m; a poultice.

CATARACT, Kát-a-rákt; opacity of the crystalline lens, or of its capsule, or the fluids of the eye.

CATARRH, Ka-tár; a flow of mucus.

CATARRH SEXILIS, — Sè-ní-lis; chronic bronchitis.

CATECHU, Kát-s-ky; terra japonica; inspissated juice of a plant.

CATHARSIS, Ka-tár-sis; purging.

CATHARTIC, Ka-tár-tík; an active purgative.

CATHARTINE, Ka-tár-tén; active principle found in senna.

CATHERETICS, Kat-s-rét-íks; mild caustics.

CATHETER, Kát-s-ter; a hollow curved tube for emptying the bladder.

CATHETERISM, Kat-s-ter-iz-m; the introduction of a catheter into the bladder.

CATHODIC, Kat-ód-ík; applied to the downward course of nervous action.

CATLIN, Kát-lín; a double-edged knife.

CATOPTRIC, Kat-óp-trik: peculiar mode of examining the eye by a lighed candle, and its reflected images, to detect opacities.

CATOPICA, Ka-tōt-i-ke: diseases affecting the internal surfaces.

CAUDA, Ká-dá: the tail; the lower extremity of the spinal marrow.

CAUDA EQUINA, — É-kwí-na: a horse's tail.

CAUDEX, Ká-deks: stem of the plant, near the root.

CÆL, Kæ: the cranium; also the amnion in parturition is so called. [lum.

CAULOPHYLLINE, Ká-ló-fil-en: alkaloid of caulophyll-

CAULOPHYLLUM THAICTROIDES, Ká-ló-fil-um Hál-ik-tró-j-dez; blue cohosh.

CAUSTIC, Ká-stik: a substance which destroys parts, by combining them coldly with or disorganizing them.

CAUTERY, ACTUAL, Ká-ter-i, Akt'yú-ak: red hot iron applied as a remedy.

CAVA, Ká-av: a large vein next the heart.

CAVERNOUS, Káv-er-us: sounds of respiration produced in pulmonary cavities; also name of a ganglion in the head, and two sinuses in the sphenoid bone.

CAVITY, Kav-i-ti: a hollow part, as the thoracic cavity.

CEANOTHUS, Ké-a-nó-tus: New Jersey tea.

CEMA, Sél-ma: chronic rheumatism of the hip joint.

CEDRIUM, Sé-dri-um; tar.

CEDRILACEÆ, Sé-drel-á-sé-g; an order of plants.

CELE, Sél: a tumor or wen.

CELLE, Sel-é: hernia.

CELLULE, Sél-yú; a small cell.

CELLULAR, Sél-yú-lar: composed of cells, or cellulars.

CELOTOMIA, Sé-tó-tó-ma: cutting for strangulated hernia.

CENOPICA, Sé-nót-i-ka: diseases affecting the fluids.

CENTAUREA BENEDICTA, Sé-tó-té-a Ben-é-dik-ta; blessed thistle.

- CENTRUM OVALE.** Sên-trum (O)-vâ-lê; appearance in the brain when a horizontal section is made on a level with the corpus callosum.
- CENTRUM TENDINOSUM.** — Ten-di-nô-sum; centre of the diaphragm.
- CENTAURINE.** Sê-tô-rên; the bitter principle of the *Europerla centauri*.
- CEPHALALGIA,** Sef-a-lâl-ji-a; { headache.
CEPHALODYSIA, Sef-a-lô-di-i-a; }
CEPHALE, Séf-a-lê; the head.
- CEPHALIC** Sê-tâ-ik; appertaining to the head.
- CEPHALIC VEIN,** — Vên; anterior vein at the elbow.
- CEPHALITIS,** Sef-a-lî-tis; inflammation of the brain.
- CEPHALOMA.** Sef-a-lô-mê; a morbid tumor resembling brain.
- CEPHALOTOMY,** Sef-a-lô-tô-mî; diminishing the head of a foetus by removing the brain, in cases of contracted or deformed pelvis.
- CEPHALOTRIBE.** Sef-a-lô-trib; an instrument used in cephalotomy.
- CERA ALBA.** Sé-ra Al'ba; white wax.
- CERA FLAVA.** Sé-ra Flâ-va; yellow wax; bees-wax.
- CERAS.** Sê-ras; horn; the white peesnip.
- CERATE.** Sé-râ; an ointment made with wax.
- CERATOCELE.** Sê-ra-tô-sêl; hernia of the cornea.
- CERATOTOME.** Sê-ra-tôt-tô-mê; knife for dividing the cornea.
- CERATO.** Sê-râ-tô; horn, or cornea; a prefix to words.
- CERATONIA.** Sê-ra-tô-nî-a; a genus of plants.
- CERATONYXIS.** Sê-ra-tô-nîks-is; puncturing the cornea in operating for cataract.
- CEREALIA.** Sê-rê-âi-yê; the grain plants.
- CEREBELLUM.** Sê-rê-lê-um; inferior and posterior portion of the brain.
- CEREBRITIS.** Sê-rê-brî-tis; inflammation of the brain.
- CEREBRUM.** Sê-rê-brum; anterior and superior portion of the brain.

- CEREBRAL**, Sêr-ê-bral; appertaining to the brain, name of vessels, nerves, &c.
- CEREBRO SPINAL**, Sêr-ê-bral Spî-nal; pertaining to both the brain and spinal cord.
- CEREVISIA**, Sêr-ê-vî-sî-a; strong drink made from grain.
- CERIUM**, Sê-rî-um; a rare metal.
- CERNOS**, Sêr-nos; a bandage for the head.
- CEROMA**, Sê-rô-ma; billy tumor. [indigo.]
- CERULINE**, Sêr-yu-lên; the blue coloring matter of
- CERUMEN**, Sê-rô-men; wax.
- CERUMEN AURIS**, — O'ri-um; ear wax.
- CERUMINOUS**, Sê-rô-min-us; { waxlike.
- CEROUS**, Sê-rus; {
- CERUSSA**, Sê-rûs-a; subcarbonate of lead; white oxide.
- CERUSSA ACETATA**, — As-ê-tât-a; sugar of lead; saccharum saturni.
- CERVELAU**, Sêr-vô; cerebrum, the brain.
- CERVELET**, Sêr-v-lê; cerebellum.
- CERVICAL**, Sêr-vî-kal; belonging to the neck; name of vertebrae, vessels and nerves in the neck.
- CERVIX**, Sêr-viks; the neck.
- CERVIX CYSTICI**, — Sîs-tî-sî; neck of the bladder.
- CERVIX OBSTIPA**, — Ob-stî-pa; wry neck.
- CERVIX UTERI**, — Yû-tê-rî; neck of the womb.
- CERVUS**, Sêr-vus; the deer tribe of animals.
- CETACEA**, Sê-tâ-jê-a; the whale. [land moss.]
- CETARIA ICELANDICA**, Sê-tâ-rî-a Ís-lân-di-ka; lee-
- CETACEUM**, Sê-tâ-sê-um; spermaceti.
- CEVADILLA**, Sê-va-dil-a; sabadilla; veratrum.
- CHALK**, Çok; carbonate of lime; calcareous earth.
- CHALK STONES**, Çok Stenz; gouty concretions found in the joints, which are composed of urate of soda and phosphate of lime.
- CHALYBEATE**, Ka-lê-jê-at; containing iron or steel.
- CHAMÆMELEUM**, Kam-ê-mê-lum; chamæmile.
- CHAMBER, ANTERIOR**, Çâm-ber, An-tê-ri-or; that portion of the globe of the eye containing the aqueous humor, before the iris.

- CHAMBER, POSTERIOR,** Κάμ-ber, Pos-té-ri-or; that part of the globe of the eye which contains the aqueous humor, behind the iris.
- CHANCRE,** Σάγκ-er; a recent syphilitic ulcer.
- CHARLATAN,** Σάρλ-α-tan; quack; a medical impostor.
- CHARPIE,** Σάρ-πε; scraped linen or lint.
- CHARTA,** Κάρ-τα; paper.
- CHEIL,** Κελ; lip; used as a prefix.
- CHEILOPLASTIC,** Κελ-ω-plás-tik; operation for forming an artificial lip.
- CHEILOS,** Κέ-los; lip.
- CHEIR,** Κερ; hand; a prefix.
- CHEIRAGRA,** Κέ-ρα-γρα; gout in the hand.
- CHEIROPTERA,** Κε-ρόπ-τερ-α; hand-wing; the bat tribe of animals.
- CHILLA,** Κέ-η; fissures; the eye lashes.
- CHELIDON,** Κε-λή-δον; the bend of the arm.
- CHELIDONIUM,** Κε-λι-δό-νι-um; the greatcelandine.
- CHELIDONIA,** Κε-λι-δό-νι-α; alkaloid of chelidonium.
- CHELONE,** Κε-λό-νη; the tortoise.
- CHELONE GLABRA,** - (Γλάβ-ρα; snake-head; balmony.
- CHELONINE,** Κε-λό-νην; active principle of chelone glabra.
- CHELONION,** Κε-λό-νι-ον; a hump on the back.
- CHEMISTRY,** Κέμ-ισ-τρι; the science which teaches the composition of all the bodies in nature, and the laws which regulate their combinations and separations.
- CHEMOSIS,** Κε-μώ-sis; inflammatory tumefaction of the conjunctiva, so that the white of the eye protrudes above the cornea.
- CHENOPODIUM ANTHELMINTICUM,** Ken-ω-pό-di-um An tel-min-ti-kum; a genus of plants; worm seed.
- CHEVASTER,** Σέβ-ας-ter; a double-headed roller.
- CHIASTRE,** Κε-άς-ter; a bandage for the temporal artery.
- CHILBLAIN,** Ξιλ-βλαν; frostbite; effect of exposure to intense cold.

CHINOVANTINA, Kin-ō-van-tj-na; an alkaloid of *cinchona ovata*.

CHIR, Kjr; the hand; a prefix.

CHIRURGEON, Kī rŭc jŏn; a practitioner of surgery.

CHIRURGERY, Kī rŭc jŏr; science of surgery.

CHIRURGIA, Kī rŭc jŏn; surgery.

CHLORATES, Klŏ-rŭts;

CHLORIDES, Klŏ-rŭz; } compounds with chlor-
ine.

CHLORURETS, Klŏ-rŭ-rets; }

CHLORINE, Klŏ-rŭn; an elementary gas.

CHLORO, Klŏ-rŭ; a prefix, for chlorine.

CHLOROFORM, Klŏ-rŭ-fŏrm; an anæsthetic agent; a colorless, odorous liquid.

CHLOROPHYLL, Klŏ-rŭ-fŭl; green coloring matter of plants.

CHLOROSIS, Klŏ-rŭ-sis; green sickness.

CHLOROTIC, Klŏ-rŭ-ŭk; affected with chlorosis.

CHOKEDAMP, Čŭk Dŭmp; applied to non-respirable gasses, as carbonic acid, and carbonated hydrogen.

CHOLEMIA, Čŏ-lŭ-mi-a; a disease where the bile is in the blood.

CHOLAGOGUES, Čŏ-l-a-gŏz; medicines which produce bilious discharges.

CHOLE, Čŏl; the bile.

CHOLECYST, Čŏl-ŭ-sist; gall bladder.

CHOLEDOCHUS, Čŏl-ŭ-lŭ-kas; conveying the bile.

" **DUCTUS**, — Čŭk-tŭs; common duct from the hepatic and cystic ducts, entering the duodenum. [bile.

CHOLEPYRRHINE, Čŏl-ŭ-pŭr-nŭ; coloring matter of

CHOLERA, Čŏl-ŭ-a; a flow of bile; a fatal disease.

" **MORBUS**, — Mŭl-bŭs; violent bilious vomiting and purging, with spasms.

CHOLERA INFANTUM, — In-fŭn-tum; summer complaint in children.

CHOLESTERINA, Čŏl-ŭ-ster-jŭn; a crystallized substance obtained by dissolving inspissated bile in ether.

CHONDRINE, Čŏn-dren; organic basis of cartilage.

- CHONDROLOGY.** Kón-dról ó ji: discourse upon ear
CHONDROS. Kín-dros; cartilage. [tilages.
CHONDROS. Kín-dros; a genus of sea-plants.
CHORDA. K'ór-dá: a cord; a tendon.
CHORDÆ TENDINÆ. K'ór-dé Ten-din-é-é: part of the
 internal structure of the heart.
CHORDÆ VOCALIS. — Vó-kú-láz: vocal ligaments.
CHORDEE. Kó-lé: painful erection of the penis, at-
 tending upon violent gonorrhœa. [disease.
CHOREA. Kó-ré-a: St. Vitus's dance, a spasmodic
CHORION. Kó-ri-on: external membrane of the fœtus.
CHORION. Kó-ri-on: the skin.
CHOROID. Kó-róid: like the chorion: name of several
 membranes in the brain, and the inner tunic of the
 eye.
CHROMATICS. Kró-mát-iks: the science of colors.
CHROMIUM. Kró-mi-um: a metal, the basis of chromic
 acid. [mates.
CHROMIC ACID. Kró-mik Ás'id: its salts called chro-
CHRONIC. Kró-nik: of long continuance.
CHRONO. Kró-nó: time, a prefix.
CHRY. Krís: a prefix, meaning golden yellow.
CHRYSANTHEMUM. Krís-an-te-man: a genus of
 plants.
CHURES. Kúr-us: the resin of the Indian hemp.
CHYLE. Kí-lí: the organic fluid found in the thoracic
 duct and lacteals; a white blood, which enters the
 circulation at the subclavian vein.
CHYLIFICATION. Kí-lí-tí-ká-jón: the process by which
 the chyme is converted into chyle. [teals.
CHYLIFEROUS VESSELS. Kí-lí-ér-us Vés-elz: the lac-
CHYLO. Kí-ló: pertaining to the chyle: a prefix.
CHYLOPOIETIC. Kí-ló-pó-ét-ik: concerned in the
 making of chyle.
CHYME. Kím: the food after it has left the stomach.
CHYMIFICATION. Kím-tí-ká-jón: first process of
 digestion, by which the food is converted into
 chyme.

CIBUS, Sĭ-bus; food.

CICATRIX, Sik-a-triks; a scar.

CICATRIZATION, Sik-a-tri-zá-fon; formation of new skin, as in healing.

CICER, Sĭ-ser; the chick pea-plant.

CICORIUM, Si-kô-ri-um; a genus of plants.

CICUTA, Si-kŭ-ta; conium maculatum; hemlock.

CICUTINA, Sik-yŭ-tj-na; alkaloid of hemlock.

CILIA, Sil-i-a; the eyelids; hair of the eyelids; also a peculiar sort of moving organs resembling small hairs, which are visible with the microscope in many animals. [of the eyelids.

CILIARY, Sil-ya-ri; belonging to the eyelids, or hair

CILIARY MOTION, — Mŏ-fon; vibratory motion of cilia.

" **PROCESSES**, — Prós-es-ez; certain fringe-like circles in the internal eye.

CILIUM, Sil-i-um; the eyelid, or eyelash.

CILLOSIS, Si-lŏ-sis; a spasm of the eyelid.

CIMICIFUGA, Sim-i-si-lŭ-ga; actœa racemosa, black snake root. [of the cimicifuga.

CIMICIFUGINE, Sim-i-si-fŭ-jen; the active principle

CINARA, Sin-á-ŕa; the artichoke.

CINCHONA, Sin-kŏ-na; a genus of plants.

CINCHONIA, Sin-kŏ-ni-a; an alkaloid of cinchona.

CINERITIOUS, Sin-er-ŭ-us; ash colored.

CINESIS, Sin-é-sis; motion.

CINETICA, Sin-ét-i-ka; diseases affecting the muscles.

CINETUS, Sin-é-tus; the diaphragm.

CINGULUM, Sin-gŭ-lum; the waist.

CINNABAR, Sin-a-bŕr; a sulphureted ore of mercury.

CINNAMON, Sin-a-mon; a genus of plants.

CIRCULATION, Ser-kŭ-lá-fon; the flowing of the fluids of the system.

CIRCULUS, Ser-kŭ-lus; a ring. [puce.

CIRCUMCISION, Ser-kum-siz-on; cutting off the pre-

CIRRHOISIS, Sir-ŏ-sis; yellowness; name of that morbid appearance of the liver, which is often observed in the autopsies of drunkards. *

- CIRSOCELE**, Sîr-sô-sel; enlargement of the spermatic veins.
- CIRSOPHTHALMIA**, Sîr sof-fâl-mi-â; varicose affection of the vessels of the eye.
- CISSAMPELOS**, Sis-âm-pe-los; a genus of plants.
- CISTUS**, Sis-tus; a genus of plants.
- CITRIC**, Sit-rik; belonging to the lemon.
- CITRUS**, Sit-rus; the lemon.
- CITRINUS**, Sit-ri-nus; lemon colored.
- CITRATES**, Sit-rus; salts of the acid of lemons.
- CITRIC ACID**, Sit-rik As'id; lemon acid.
- CITRUS AURANTIUM**, Sit-rus Ô-rân-ji-um; orange tree.
- CITRUS MEDICA**, Sit-rus Mêt-i-kâ; lemon tree.
- CL.**, abbreviation for chlorine.
- CLAIRVOYANCE**, Klâi-vô-ans; a power attributed to persons in a mesmeric state, discerning objects which are not present to the senses.
- CLARIFICATION**, Klar-i-fi-kâ-son; decanting and filtering a liquid.
- CLAUDICATIO**, Klô-di-kâ-fi-ô; limping; lameness.
- CLASSIFICATION**, Klas-i-fi-kâ-son; a methodical arrangement.
- CLAUSTRUM**, Klôs-trum; to shut, or close.
- CLAUSTRUM VIRGINITATES**, Klôs-trum Vêr-jin-i-tâ-tez; the hymen.
- CLAVATUS**, Klâv-a-tus; clubbed.
- CLAVICLE**, Klâv-i-kl; a key; collar bone.
- CLAVUS**, Klâ-vus; a nail; a corn.
- CLAVUS HYSTERICUS**, — His-tér-i-kus; a fixed pain in the forehead.
- CLAVUS SECALINUS**, — Sek-a-lî-nus; spurred rye.
- CLEAVAGE**, Klév-aj; mechanical division of crystals, exposing their laminæ.
- CLEISAGRA**, Klîs-a-grâ; gouty pain in the clavicle.
- CLEMATIS**, Klêm-a-tis; a genus of plants.
- CLIMACTERIC DISEASE**, Klî-mak-tér-ik Diz-éz; the morbid symptoms accompanying certain critical periods in life.

CLINIC, Klin-ik; a school in which medicine is taught by examining diseases on the patients.

CLINICAL, Klin í-kai; relating to a bed.

CLINIQUE, Klin-ek; a school, where medicine, and surgery is taught, by direct examination and treatment of patients.

CLINOID, Kli-nó-i; resembling a bed; certain processes upon bones.

CLITORIS, Kli-tó-ris; a part of the female pudendum, resembling the male penis.

CLITORISMUS, Kli-tó-ris-mus; a morbid enlargement of the clitoris.

CLONIC, Klon-ik; spasms, not permanent in their rigidity, but alternating with sudden relaxation.

CLOACA, Klo-á-ka; the rectum of birds, reptiles and fishes.

CLOACÆ, Klo-á-se; openings leading to the dead bone inclosed in necrosis.

CLUB FOOT, Kliú-fú; a congenital or accidental deformity of the foot: talipes; pes contorti.

CLUSSEA, Klu-sé-i; a genus of fishes.

CLYDON, Klj-don; flatulence.

CLYSTER, Klu-ter; lavement; injection per anum.

CNICUS, Ní-kus; the distant thistle.

CNICUS, Ní-sén; bitter extractive of the blessed thistle.

Co., symbol of cobalt.

COAGULUM, Kó-á-g-yú-lum; the clot of blood; the curd of milk.

COAPTATION, Kó-ap-tá-fon; accurate adjustment of the ends of a fractured bone.

COBALT, Kó-bolt; a metal found in combination with arsenic.

COCCUS, Kók-kus; the cochineal.

COCCYX, Kók-sik; lowest extremity of the vertebral column, an appendage of the sacrum.

COCCYGIS MUSCULI, Kók-si-jis Más-ky lí; } muscles
COCCYGEUS, Kók-si-jé-us; } of the
coccyx.

COCHINEAL, Kók-i-nel; } a small Mexican in-
COCCUS CACTI, Kók-sas Kák-tí; } seed used as a color-
 ing matter.

COCHINELENE, Kók-i-nil-én; the coloring principle
 of the cochineal.

COCHLEA, Kók-lé-á; the labyrinth; a spiral cavity of
 the internal ear.

COCHLEARE, Kók-lé-ár; a spoon.

COCHLEARIUM, Kók-lé-á-ri-um; a spoonful. [ful.

COCHLEARIIUM MAGNUM, — Mò-er-nám; a table-spoon-

COCHLEARIIUM MEDIOCRE, — Mò-di-ò-ker; a desert-
 spoon.

COCHLEARIIUM MINIMUM, — Min-i-nám; a tea-spoon,
 or fluid drachm.

COCHLEARIA ARMORACIA, Kók-lé-á-ri-á Ar-mò-rá-
 fi-á; horse-radish.

COCHLEATUS, Kók-lé-á-tus; spiral like a snail-shell.

COCAS, Kók-kas; genus of palms.

COCOA, Kók-kò; a product of the seeds of the choco-
 late-tree.

COELES, Kók-lz; having but one eye.

COCTION, Kók-fon; digestion.

CODIA, Kók-lé-jí; an alkalioid of opium.

CODIA, Kók-di-á; a poppy-head.

CODOCELLE, Kók-ò-sel; a bubo.

CECALIS VENA, Sè-ká-lis Vé-na; branch of the
 mesenteric vein.

CECUM, Sè-kum; a blind pouch at the beginning of
 the colon. [men.

CELIA, Sè-li-á; hollow; the lower part of the abdo-

CELIAC, Sè-li-ák; prolongation of the solar plexus;
 an artery, and vein of the abdomen.

CELIAC PASSION, — Pá-ò-n; the colic. [tion.

CELEACA, Sè-li-á-ki; diseases of the digestive func-

COFFEA, Kók-é-á; coffee.

COHOSH, Kók-hò; Latin name for a genus of plants.

COITION, Kók-í-on; } the act of venery.

COITUS, Kók-í-tus; }

- COLATOREUM**, Kol-a-tó-ré-um; a strainer.
- COLATURA**, Kol-a-tú-ra; a strained liquid.
- COLCHICINA**, Kol-çí-sj-m; alkaloid of colchicum.
- COLCHICUM AUTUMNALE**, Kól-çí-kum; *O. tum-ná-lé*, meadow saffron, yielding the alkaloid veratria.
- COLD**, Kóld; absence of heat; common name of catarrh.
- COLIC**, Kól-ik, pain about the umbilicus.
- COLICA HEPATICA**, Kól-i-ka Hé-pat-i-ka; pain from biliary calculi in the ducts of the liver.
- COLICA NEPHRITICA**, — Né-frít-i-ka; painful passage of calculi through the ureter.
- COLICA PICTONUM**, -- Pik-tó-num; painter's or lead colic.
- COLITIS**, Kól-lj-tis; inflammation of the mucus membrane of the colon.
- COLLAPSE**, Kol-áps; retirement of the blood from the capillaries; the cold stage of fever; failure of the vital powers.
- COLLICULUS**, Kól-ik-yú-lus; a small hill; in anatomy, a small eminence.
- COLLIQUATIVE**, Kol-ik-wa-tiv; melting; a term applied to any excessive evacuation.
- COLLISUS**, Kol-í-sus; confused. [neck.
- COLLI MUSCULI**, Kól-í Mús-ku-lj; muscles of the
- COLLODES**, Kol-ó-déz; glue.
- COLLOID**, Kól-éd; like glue.
- COLOCYNTH**, Kól-ó-sint; bitter apple of Aleppo; bitter cucumber. [colocynth.
- COLOCYNTHINE**, Kol-ó-sin-ten; medicinal principle of
- COLOMBINE**, Kól-lóm-ben; the proximate principle of colombo.
- COLOMBO**, Kól-lóm-bó; a bitter plant.
- COLON**, Kól-len; the largest intestine, having an ascending, descending, and transverse portion.
- COLONITIS**, Kol-ó-nj-tis; inflammation of the colon.
- COLORRECTITIS**, Kól-ó-rek-tj-tis; dysentery.
- COLOSTRUM**, Kól-lós-trum; earliest secretion of milk.
- COLPO**, Kól-pó; a prefix; the vagina.

- COLPOSIS**, Kol-pó-sis; inflammation of the vagina.
- COLUM**, Kó-lum; a filter, or strainer.
- COLUMNA**, Kó-lúm-na; a column, or pillar.
- COLUMNÆ CARNEÆ**, Kó-lúm-ne Kár-ne-æ; muscles in the heart. [nasi.
- COLUMNÆ NASI**, — Ná-sj; lower part of the septum
- “ **SEPTI PALATI**, — Sép-tj Pál-a-tj; arch on each side of the uvula.
- COLUTEA**, Col yú-té-a; a genus of plants.
- COLUTORIUM**, Kol yú-tó-ri-um; a gargle.
- COMA**, Kó-ma; lethargy or stupor, occurring in disease.
- COMATOSE**, Kóm-a-tos; the state of profound stupor in congestive fevers.
- COMBATIVENESS**, Kom-bát-iv-nes; animal courage.
- COMBUSTION**, Kom búst-yon; burning with flame.
- “ — Spontaneous; arising from chemical decompositions and combinations, occurring without being set on fire.
- COMBUSTIBLE**, Kom-bús-ti-bl; capable of being burned. [pieces.
- COMMINUTION**, Kom-i-nú-jon; breaking in small
- COMMINUTED FRACTURE**, Kom-i-nút-éd Frákt yur; where the bone is broken into fragments.
- COMMISSURE**, Kóm-i-jur; angular union of the mouth, the labia pudendi, eyelids, &c.; a suture or joint; and also a part of the brain.
- COMMUNICANS**, Kom-ú-ni-kanz; term applied to diseases which can be communicated from one person to another.
- COMPATIBLE**, Kom-pát-i-bl; medicines which may be mixed in the stomach without interfering with the action of each other.
- COMPLETE**, Kom-plét; applied to inguinal hernia, when it protrudes through the abdominal ring.
- COMPLEXUS**, Kom-pléks-us; to embrace, or surround.
- COMPLEX**, Kóm-pléks; a muscle of the neck; complicated.

COMPLICATED FRACTURE, K'om-p'li-kat-ed Frak-t'yur; when dislocation or injury of a joint occurs in connexion with fracture.

COMPOSITUS, K'om-p'oz-i-tus; compound.

COMPOUND FRACTURE, K'om-p'sud Frak-t'yur; when the end of the fractured bone is forced through the skin, or lacerates the soft parts.

COMPRESSES, K'om-pres-ez; pieces of folded linen or sponge, used by surgeons in dressing wounds.

COMPRESSION, K'om-p'rej-on; a diseased state of a part from something pressing upon it.

COMPRESSOR, K'om-pres-or; name given to muscles which press parts together.

COMPSONIA, K'om-p'son-i-a; a genus of plants.

CONCENTRATION, K'om-sen-tra-jon; depriving acids or spirits of their water by distillation.

CONCEPTACULUM, K'om-sep-tak yu-ham; a receiver.

CONCEPTION, K'om-sep-jon; the impregnation of the ovulum, by semen.

CONCHA, K'om-ku; a bivalve shell. [ear.

CONCHA AURIS, — O'ris; large cavity of the external

CONCHA NARIS, — Nâ-ris; spongy bones of the nose.

CONCHUS, K'om-ku; a shell; applied to the cranium; the cavity of the eye.

CONCOAGULATION, K'om-k'o-ag yu-lâ-jon; crystallization of different salts in the same menstruum.

CONCOCTION, K'om-k'ok-jon; digestion.

CONCRETION, K'om-k'rej-on; growing together.

CONCUSSION, K'om-k'û-jon; a shock given to the brain or other organs, as by a blow or fall.

CONDENSATION, K'om-den-sa-jon; diminishing the bulk of a body, as by converting gases into liquids, and liquids into solids, &c.

CONDENSER, K'om-den-sar; instrument for compressing vapour; a portion of the steam engine.

CONDIMENT, K'om-di-ment; spices taken with food to aid digestion. [body.

CONDITURA, K'om-di-tû-ra; the embalming a dead

- CONDUCTOR**, Kon-dúkt-or; a surgical director, or grooved instrument; a transmitter of electricity.
- CONDUIT**, Kón-dit; a canal.
- CONDYLE**, Kón-dil; a process or knob; applied to the joint of the finger.
- CONDYLOID**, Kón-di-lòd; wart-like; a tubercle.
- CONDYLOMA**, Kón-di-ló-má; a wart-like excrescence about the anus or pudenda. [with sugar.
- CONFECTION**, Kon fèk-fon; conserve; a soft electuary
- CONFLUENT**, Kón-flü-ent; running together; name of a variety of small-pox, the pustules running together.
- CONFORMATION**, Kon-for-má fon; structure.
- CONGELATION**, Kon-jé-la-fon; freezing; solidification.
- CONGENITAL**, Kon-jén-i-tal; present at birth.
- CONGESTION**, Kon-jést-yon; distension of vessels and parts by engorgement.
- CONGESTIVE DISEASES**, Kon-jés-tiv Diz-éz-ez; diseases arising from congestion.
- CONGESTIVE FEVER**, — Fè-ver; fever depending upon internal congestions.
- CONGUS**, Kón-ji-us; a gallon.
- CONGLOBATE**, Kon-gló-bat; to gather into a ball; applied to the glands of the axilla, mesentery, &c.
- CONGLOMERATE**, Kon-glóm-er-at; to heap together, or upon; blended together.
- CONGLUTINATE**, Kon-glú-tin-at; to heal, to unite.
- CONIA**, Kó-ni-u; } an oily volatile alkaloid of
- CONIINA**, Kó-ne-j-ni; } coniium.
- CONICUS**, Kón-i-kus; conical. [pine, spruce, &c.
- CONIFERÆ**, Kó-níf-er-æ; cone-bearing trees, as the
- CONIUM MACULATUM**, Kó-ni-um Mak-yq-lá-tum; hemlock; cicuta.
- CONJUNCTIVA**, Kon-júyk-ti-va, external coat of the eye; also lining of the eyelids.
- CONJUNCTIVA, GRANULAR**, — Grán-yq-lar; a disease of the eye; a sequel of purulent ophthalmia.
- CONJUNCTIVITIS**, Kon-juyk-ti-ví-tis; inflammation of the conjunctiva.

CONJUNCTUS, Kon-júpk-tus; conjoined.

CONNATE, Kón-at; congenital.

CONOID, Kò-nóid; cone-like; as the pineal gland.

CONSECUTIVE, Kon-sék-yú-tiv; consequential; supervening; applied to secondary fevers, relapses, &c.

CONSENSUS, Kon-sén-sus; sympathy, as between certain organs.

CONSERVA, Kon-sér-va; to keep.

CONSERVE, Kón-serv; recent vegetables, blended with sugar; as the conserve of rose leaves, &c.

CONSISTENCE, Kon-sis-tens; density of a fluid or semi-fluid.

CONSOLIDA, Kon-sól-i-du; name given to many plants.

CONSPPECTUS, Kon-spék-tus; a theory, view, or plan.

CONSTIPATION, Kon-sti-pá fon; costiveness.

CONSTITUENT, Kon stit-yú-ent; principal ingredient in a compound; vehicle in which active medicines are prescribed.

CONSTITUTIONAL, Kon-sti-tú-fon-al; hereditary, of acquired predisposition; characterizing the individual; applied to general diseases involving the entire system.

CONSTRICTIVE, Kon-strik-tiv; styptic; astringent.

CONSTRUCTOR, Kon-strik-tor; to bind together; name given to certain muscles.

CONSULTATION, Kon sul-tá-fon; a deliberation of medical men in regard to disease.

CONSUMPTION, Kon-súm-fon; wasting of the body; strictly speaking, tuberculous phthisis.

CONTAGION, Kon-tá-jon; strictly, the propagation of disease by contact; erroneously confounded with infection.

CONTAGIOUS, Kon-tá-jus; capable of being produced by contact.

CONTIGUOUS SYMPATHY, Kon-tig-yú-us Sím páb-i; organs or tissues becoming involved in diseases affecting adjacent structures without direct continuity.

- CONTINUETUR, Kon-ti-nŭ-ē-tur; let it be continued, (used in prescriptions.)
- CONTINUITY, Kon-ti-nŭ-i-ti; direct connexion, as identity of surface.
- CONTINUOUS SYMPATHY, Kon-tin-yŭ-us Sim-pa-ti; propagation of disease upon the same membrane, or other continuous surface.
- CONTINENT, Kŏ-ni-nent; chaste.
- CONTORSION, Kon-tŏr-jŏn; twisting.
- CONTRA, Kŏn-tŏ; opposite; against.
- CONTRA APERTURE, — Ap'ertŭr; a counter opening.
- CONTRACTILITY, Kon-trak-til-i-ti; irritability of muscular fibre.
- CONTRACTION, Kon-trák-fŏn; drawing together; diminution of capacity, as the systole of the heart, motion of muscles, &c.
- CONTRA FISSURE, — Fŏf-yŭr; a fracture opposite to the seat of the blow, as occasionally in the skull.
- CONTRA-INDICATE — In'di-kat; not indicate; opposed to.
- CONTRA STIMULANT, — Stim-yŭ-lant; opposed to, or the opposite of a stimulant.
- CONTRAYERVA, Kon-tra-yér-va; a plant.
- CONTUSION, Kon-tŭ-zŏn; a bruise.
- CONVALESCENCE, Kŏn-va-lés-ent; the recovery of health, after disease. [ness.
- CONVALESCENT, Kŏn-va-lés-ent; recovering from sickness.
- CONVALLARIA, Kŏn-va-lá-ri-a; a genus of plants.
- CONVECTIVE, Kŏn-vék-tiv; conveying.
- CONVERGENT, Kon-vérj-ent; in strabismus, the eye being turned inward.
- CONVEXITY, Kon-véks-i-ti; rotundity; a circular protuberance. [scammony.
- CONVOLVULINE, Kon-vól-vŭ-len; an alkaloid from scammony.
- CONVOLUTE, Kŏn-vŏ-lŭt; rolled up.
- CONVOLUTED, Kon-vŏ-lŭt-ed; rolled, twisted, as the spongy bones of the nose, folds of the intestines, convolutions of the brain, &c.

CONVOLUTIONS, Kōn-vō-lū-jōnz; undulating windings.

CONVOLVULUS, Kōn-vōl-vū-lus; name of a genus of plants, as jalap, scammony, &c. [tatoo.

CONVOLVULUS BATTATAS, — Ba-tā-tas; sweet potatoe.

CONVULSION, Kōn-vūl-jōn; involuntary spasmodic contraction of the muscles of the body.

CONYZA, Kō-nī-zi; fleabane; a genus of plants.

COPAIBA, Kō-pá-bi; the resin is exudation of **va-**

COPAIBA, Kō-pá-vi; — ricin trees.

COPAL, Kō-pal; a gum resin, used in varnish.

COPAIFERA, Kō-pa-if-er-a; a genus of plants.

COPHOSIS, Kō-fō-sis; loss of hearing.

COPOS, Kō-pōs; weariness; lassitude.

COPPERAS, Kōp-er-as; sulphate of iron.

COPRAGOGUS, Kōp-ra-gō-gus; purgative.

COPTIS, Kōp-tis; gold thread; a root.

COPULA, Kōp-vū-lū; a ligament; coition.

COPULATION, Kōp-vū-lū-jōn; the act of venery.

COPYOPIA, Kōp-i-ō-pi-a; dimness of vision.

COR, Kōr; the heart.

[cle of the arm.

CORACO BRACHIALIS, Kōr-a-kō Brak-i-á-lis; a mus-

CORACO HYOIDES, — Hī-ō-dēz; muscle of the os hyoides and shoulder.

CORACOID, Kōr-a-kōd; like a crow's beak; a process of the scapula. [tions.

CORALLINA, Kōr-a-lī-nā; a genus of marine produce-

CORALLIUM, Kō-rál-i-um; coral.

CORALLOID, Kōr-al-ōd; like a coral.

CORDA, Kōr-dā; a cord.

— **TÝMPANI**, — Tim-pa-nī; nerve of the ear; vidian branch of the portio dura.

CORDIA, Kōr-lī-a; a genus of plants.

CORE, Kōr; the inner part; the pupil of the eye.

COREMA, Kōr-é-mā; a medicine for purifying the skin.

CORETOMIA, Kōr-ē-tō-mi-a; operation for an artificial pupil.

- CORIACEOUS**, Kór-i-á-fa-us; like leather.
- CORIS**, Kó-ris; a genus of plants: St. John's wort.
- CORIUM**, Kó-ri-um; the skin; leather.
- CORMUS**, Kór-mus; the bulb of plants.
- CORNEA**, Kó-ne-a; anterior coat of the eye.
- CORNEITIS**, Kó-ne-i-tis; inflammation of the cornea.
- CORNINA**, Kó-ni-ni; alkaloid of the Cornus Florida.
- CORNU**, Kó-ni; horn; a corn. [deer.
- CORNU CERVI**, Sét-vi; hartshorn; the horn of the
- CORNUA**, Kór-ni-a; horny excrescences.
- CORNUS**, Kó-nus; a genus of plants.
- “ **FLORIDA**, Flór-i-da; dog-wood.
- “ **MAS ODORATA**, Mas (J)-dor-á-ta; sassafras-tree.
- CORNUTUS**, Kór-nú-tus; horn-shaped. [flower.
- COROLLA**, Kó-ról-a; a little crown; the petals of a
- CORONA**, Kór-ó-ni; a crown; the top of the head.
- “ **GLANDIS**, Glán-dis; prominent margin of the glans penis.
- CORONA DENTIS**, Dén-tis; crown of a tooth.
- “ **CILIARIS**, Sil-i-á-ris; the ciliary ligaments of the eye.
- CORONA VENERIS**, Vén-ε-ris; syphilitic blotches on the forehead.
- CORONAL SUTURE**, Kór-ó-nal Sú-tur; uniting the frontal to the parietal bones of the cranium.
- CORONARY**, Kór-ó-ni-ri; arteries and veins proper to the heart; also certain ligaments.
- CORONOID**, Kór-ó-ni; like a crow's beak; a process of the ulna, jaw &c.
- CORPORA**, Kór-pó-ra; bodies; applied technically to numerous prominences in the brain and elsewhere.
- CORPORA MALPIGHIANA**, Mal-pig-i-á-na; dark points in the kidneys.
- CORPORA OLIVARIA**, Ol-i-vá-ri-a; } emi-
- “ **PYRAMIDALIA**, Pir-am-i-dál-ya; } nences
- of the medulla oblongata, two of each, situated near each other.

CORPORA QUADRIGEMINA. Kór-pò-rí: Kwod-ri-jém-i-ní: bodies situated under the pineal gland.

CORPORA RESTIFORMIA. — Res-tí-fór-mí: connecting the medulla oblongata to the cerebellum.

CORPORA STRIATA. — Strí-á-tí: two striped eminences in the lateral ventricles of the brain.

CORPULENT. Kór-pá-lent: fleshy; fatty.

CORPUS. Kóe-pus: a body. [of the brain.

CORPUS CALLOSUM. — Ka-ló-sum: great commissure

CORPUS CAVERNOSUM. — Kav-er-nó-sum: spongy structure in the penis.

CORPUS CAVERNOSUM VAGINÆ. — — Va-jí-næ; the erectile spongy tissue of the vagina.

CORPUS FIMBRIATUM. — Fím-bri-á-tum: fringe at the angles of the fornix in the brain.

CORPUS HIGHMORIANUM. — Hí-mó-ri-á-num: prominence on the top of the testes.

CORPUS LUTEUM. — Lú-té-um: cicatrix left in the ovary by the bursting of a Graaffian vesicle.

CORPUS MUCCOSUM. — Mú-kó-sum: rete mucosum, between the cuticle and cutis, giving the characteristic color to the skin.

CORPUS PAMPINIFORME. — Pam-pín-i-fór-mé: a plexus of the spermatic vein.

CORPUS SPONGIOSUM URETHRÆ. — Spun-jí-ó-sum Yú-ré-æ: a spongy structure around the urethra.

CORPUSCLE. Kór-pús-l: an atom: a minute body.

CORRIGENT. Kór-i-jent: an article added to a prescription to modify action of any other ingredient

CORROBORANT. Kór-ób-æ-rant: strengthening; a cordial.

CORROSIVE. Kór-ó-siv: that which corrodes, or destroys [stroys

CORROSIVES. Kór-ó-sivz, caustics; escharotics.

CORRUGATION. Kór-yú-gá-fon: wrinkling, frowning.

CORRUGATOR. Kór-yú-gá-tor: a muscle which wrinkles the part it acts upon.

CORTEX. Kór-tek: bark; the Peruvian bark. [bark.

CORTICAL. Kór-tí-kal: appertaining to, or resembling

- CORTUSA**, Kōr-tŭ-sŭ: a genus of plants.
- CORYZA**, Kō rŭ-zŭ; catarrh with sneezing.
- CORU**, Kō-rō; a tree of Japan. [ness.
- CORUNDUM**, Kō-rŭn-drum: a mineral of great hard-
- CORYDALINA**, Kō-i-da-lŭ-na: an alkaloid in the cory-
dalis formosa.
- CORYPHA**, Kō rŭ-fŭ: a genus of palms.
- CORYPHE**, Kō rŭ-fŭ: the extremity: the top of the
head: point of the heart: extremities of the fingers.
- COSMETIC**, Kōz-mét-ik; an external medicine to beau-
tify the skin. [a worm.
- COSSIS**, Kōs-is; a pimple on the face, like the head of
- COSTA**, Kōs-tŭ; rib; a prefix.
- COSTAL**, Kōs-tal; pertaining to a rib.
- COSTALIS PLEURA**, Kōs-tá lis Plŭ-rŭ; that portion of
the pleura which lines the ribs.
- COSTIVENESS**, Kōs-tiv-nes; constipation of the bowels.
- COSTUS**, Kōs-tus; a genus of plants.
- COTYLOID**, Kō-i-lō; cup-shaped.
- COTYLOID LIGAMENT**, — Lig-a-nient, surrounding
border of the acetabulum. [sing the lens.
- COUCHING**, Kŭq-ŭ; operation for cataract, by depres-
- COUNTER IRRITATION**, Kŭn-ter Ir-i-tá-jon; an irrita-
tion, excited in a part of the body, with a view of
relieving some excitement in another part.
- COUNTER EXTENSION**, — Eks-tén-jon; applying force
to the opposite extremities of a fractured bone;
or supporting the body while extension is used in
reducing dislocations, as of the hip or shoulder.
- COUNTER OPENING**, — an opening on the opposite
side, as for extracting a ball from a gun-shot wound.
- COUP**: Kō; a stroke, or sudden impression.
- COUP-DE-SOLEIL**, — de Sō-lŭl; sun stroke; a sudden
and often dangerous disease of the nervous system
- COUP DE-SANG**, — de Sōŭ; blood-stroke; sudden
congestion without hemorrhage.
- COUP DE-MAITRE**, — de-Má tr; introducing a sound
with its convexity towards the abdomen, and turn-
ing it half round, to enter the bladder.

- COURSES**, Kórs-ez; monthly flow from the uterus.
- COUVRE-CHIEF**, Kó-vr-Sóf; a bandage for the head.
- COWPER'S GLANDS**, Ks-perz Glandz; two small glands: in the female, at the entrance of the vagina; in the male, just before the prostate gland.
- COXA**, Kóks-a; the hip or haunch.
- COXALGIA**, Kóks-al-ji-a; pain in the hip. [disease.
- COXARIUS MORBUS**, Kóks-á-ri-us Mór-bus; hip-joint Cr., symbol for chromium.
- CRAMBE**, Krám-be; a genus of plants, the sea kale.
- CRANIUM**, Krá-ni-um; the skull; external and internal table, with the intervening diploe.
- CRANIOLOGY**, Krá-ni-ól-ó-ji; phrenology.
- CRANIOSCOPY**, Krá-ni-ós-kó-pi; inspection and measurement of skulls.
- CRASSAMENTUM**, Kras-a-mén-tum; clot, cruor, or coagulum, including the fibrine and red globules of the blood.
- CRASSULA**, Kra-sú-la; a genus of plants.
- CREAM OF SULPHUR**, Krem ov Súl-fur; purified flower of sulphur. [testes.
- CREMASTER**, Kre-más-ter; suspensory muscle of the
- CREASOTE**, Kré-a-sót; flesh-preserver; an oily pungent fluid. [a liquid.
- CREMOR**, Kré-mor; cream; any substance floating on
- CRENATUS**, Kre-ná-tus; notched; scalloped.
- CREPITANT**, Krép-i-tant; crackling. [tling.
- CREPITATION**, Krep-i-tá-fon; crackling; grating; rattling.
- CREPITUS**, Krép-i-tus; grating of the ends of fractured bones; also the peculiar respiratory rattle heard in auscultating the chest, like that produced by blowing into a dried bladder, or throwing salt on fire.
- CRESCENTILÆ**, Kres-én-ji-æ; enlarged lymphatics in the groin.
- CREST OF THE ILLIUM**, Krest ov the Il'i-um; superior margin of the pelvis.
- CREST OF THE TIBIA**, — Tib-i-a; shin, spine, or anterior edge of the tibia.

CRETA, Kré-ta; chalk; an impure native carbonate of lime.

CRETA PREPARATA. — Prep-a-rá-ta; prepared chalk.

CRETACEOUS, Kré tá-jé-us; chalky.

CRETINISM, Kré tin-iz-m; organic idiosy often conjoined with goitre.

CRIBRATIO, Krí brá ji-ō; the operation of sifting.

CRIBRATUS, Krí brá-tus; perforated like a sieve.

CRIBRIFORM, Krí ri form; sieve-like plate of the ethmoid bone at the root of the nose.

CRICO-ARYTENOID, Krí kō A rit-é-nōt;	} muscles of the throat.
" PHARYNGEI, — Far-in-jé j;	
" THYROIDES, — Hí-ró-déz;	

CRICOID, Krí kōt; like a ring; cartilage of the larynx.

CRIMNODES, Krim-nó-déz; bran-like.

CRINONES, Krí-nó-néz; grubs.

CRINUS, Krí-nus; the hair. [ease.

CRISIS, Krí sis; the acme or turning point of a dis-

CRISTA, Kris-ta; a crest; a cockcomb.

" GALLI, — Gál-j; cockcomb; process of the ethmoid bone.

CRITICAL, Krit-i-kal; applied to certain symptoms, and to certain periods of disease supposed to indicate a crisis.

CROTCHET, Krō já; an obstetrical instrument used in extracting a dead foetus.

CROCUS, Krō kus; saffron; a genus of plants.

CROTALUS, Krō a-lus; the rattlesnake.

CROTON, Krō ton; a genus of plants.

CROTON OIL, — (T); a drastic cathartic; also employed externally, as a counter-irritant.

CROTON TINCTORIUM, — Tík-tō-ri-um; the lack plant.

CROTON TIGLIUM, — Tig-li-um; purging croton, the seeds yielding the croton oil.

CROTON, Krō ton; a fungus on trees.

CROTONIS OLEUM, Krō-tō-nis Ó'lé-um; croton oil.

CROUP, Kröp; inflammation of the trachea.

CRUCIAL, Kró fal; in the form of a cross. [joint.

" **LIGAMENTS**, — lig-a-ments; in the knee-

CRUCIBLE: Kró-si-bl; a chemical utensil.

CRUOR, Kró-or; the red part of the blood.

CRURA, Kró-ra; plural of crus, legs.

CRURAL, Kró ral; belonging to the leg or thigh.

HERNIA, — Hér-ni-a; protrusion of intestine or omentum under Poupart's ligament into the femoral ring; femoral hernia.

CRURÆUS, Kró ré us; } muscles of the thigh; nerves

CRURALIS, Kró-rá-lis; } of the leg.

CRUS, Krus; leg, thigh.

CRUSTA, Krús ta; a shell; the scum of a fluid.

" **LACTEA**, — Lák-tæ-a; milk-scab; scald-head.

CRUSTACEA, Krus-tá-fæ-a; shell-fish.

CRYOPHORUS, Krj-óf-ō-rus; an instrument showing the degree of cold produced by evaporation.

CRYPTÆ, Krip-tæ; a little pit; concealed mucous follicles.

CRYSTALLINE, Kris-tal-jn; applied to the lens of the eye, and also to certain pustular eruptions.

CRYSTALLIZATION, Kris tal i-zá-jon; process of liquids or gases becoming solid in a regular form.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHY, Kris-tal óg-ra-fi; the science which teaches the form and structure of crystals.

CRYSTALLOID, Kris-tal öd; like a crystal.

Cu., symbol for copper.

CUBE, Kú-beb; a spicy berry from Java.

CUBEBINE, Kú-bé-ben; proximate principle of cubebs.

CUBITAL, Kú-bi-tal; belonging to the fore-arm.

CUBITUS, Kú-bi-tus; the fore-arm. [ankle.

CUBOIDES, Kú-bó-dæz; like a cube; a bone in the

CUCUBALIS, Kú-kú-bá-lis; a genus of plants.

CUCULUS, Kú-kú-lus; a bandage for the head.

CUCUMIS, Kú-kú-mis; a genus of plants.

" **COLOCYNTHIS**, — Kol-ō-sin-fis; bitter apple; colocynth.

CUCUMIS SATIVUS, Kq-kú-mis Sə-tj-vus; cucumber plant.

CUCURBIT, Kq-kúr-bit;

CUCURBITULA, Kq kur-bit-vq-la; } a cupping-glass.

" **Sicca**, — Sik-a; dry cupping.

CUJUS, Kú-jus; of which; (in prescriptions.)

" **LIBET**, — Lj-bet; of any.

CULEX, Kú-leks; the gnat family.

CULINARY, Kú li na-ri; appertaining to the kitchen.

CUMIUM, Kú-mi-um; a genus of plants.

CUNIFORM, Kq né-i form; wedge-shaped.

CUNEIFORMIS OSSA, Kq ne-i-lór-mis Os'a; bones of the tarsus.

CUNCILA, Kq-nq-il-a; a genus of plants.

CUPEL, Kú-pel; a shallow cup.

CUPELLATION, Kq-pel-á-fon; purifying precious metals in a cupel.

CUPPING, Kúp-iy; the abstraction of blood by the scarificator and cupping glasses.

CUPRI ACETAS, Kú-pri As-é-tas; } **verdigris**.

" **RUBIGO**, — Rø-bj-gø; }

CUPRUM, Kq-prum; copper.

" **AMMONIACUM**, — A-mø-ni-á-kum; ammonio-sulphate of copper.

CUPULA, Kú-pq-la; the cup of the acorn.

CUPULIFERÆ, Kq pq-lí-er-æ; the oak and chestnut tribe of plants.

CURA, Kú-ra;

CURATIO, Kq-rá-fi-ø, } cure; treatment of disease.

CURARI, Kq rá-rj; a South American poison.

CURARINA, Kq-ra-rj-mi; an alkaloid in the curari.

CURATIVE, Kú-ra-tiv; treatment tending to restore

CURD, Kúrd; coagulum of milk. [health.

CURCULIS, Kur kú lis; the throat.

CURCUMA, Kur-kú-ma; turmeric.

CIRCULIO, Kur-kú-li-ø; a genus of insects.

CURETTE, Kú ret; a little scoop for the eye. [line

CURVATURE, Kúr-va-tur; deviation from a straight.

CUSPARIA, Kús-pá ri-a; Angustura bark.

CUSPARINE, Kús-pá-ren; proximate principle of Angustura bark.

CUSPIDATI, Kús-pí-dá-tj; canine teeth.

CUSPIS, Kús-pis; a point.

CUSTOS, Kús-tos; keeper.

CUTANEOUS, Kú tá né us; belonging to the skin.

CUTICLE, Kú tí-kl; epidermis; scarf-skin.

CUTIS ANSERINA, Kú tis-An-ser í na; goose-skin.

" **VERA**, — Vé-ra; true skin; of which leather is made. [in prescription.

CYATHUS, Sî a-fus; a drinking cup; a wine-glass-ful,

CYANIC ACID, Sî-án-ik Á'síd; cyanogen and oxygen.

CYANOGEN, Sî-án-ô-jen; gaseous bicarburet of nitrogen.

CYANOSIS, Sî-án-ô-sis; { blue disease, attend-

CYANOPATHY, Sî-a-nóp-a-ti; } ant upon malformation of the heart; morbus ceruleus.

CYANIDES, Sî-án-i-dez; { compounds of cyanogen

CYANURETS, Sî-án-yú-rets; } which are not acids.

CYCLAMEN, Sî-klá-men; a genus of plants.

CYCLAMINE, Sî-klá-men; purgative principle of the cyclamen Europæum.

CYCLISCU, Sî-klis-kus; a lozenge.

CYCLOPION, Sî-kió-pi-on; the white of the eye.

CYDONIA, Sî-đo-ni-a; the quince tree.

CYEMA, Sî-é-ma; the ovum.

CYICUS, Sî-i-kó-ek; relating to a dog.

CYMENE, Sî-ná-ek; an ingredient in the oil of cumin.

CYNANCHE, Sî-nan-ke; like a dog; any disease of the throat.

CYNANCHE TONSILLARIS, — Tán-sil-á-ris; quinsy.

" **TRACHEALIS**, — Tra-ke á-lis; croup.

" **PAROTIDEA**, — Par-ô-tí-é-a; mumps.

" **MALIGNA**, — Ma-lig-na; putrid sore throat, as in scarlatina.

CYNANCHICUS, Sin-an-hj-kus; medicines which cure quinsy.

- CYNOLYSSA, Sin-ō-lis-ā; canine madness; hydrophobia.
- CYNOPHORIA, Sin-ō-fō-ri-ā; pregnancy.
- CYNOREXIA, Sin-ō-rōks-i-ā; canine appetite.
- CYPHOSIS, Sĭ fō-sis; a hump back.
- CYPRESS, Sĭ prus; the cypress-tree.
- CYST, Sist; a bladder or sack.
- CYSTOLITHOS, Sis-tē-ō-lĭ-tos; stone in the bladder.
- CYSTIRRHAGIA, Sis-ter-ā-jĭ-ā; hemorrhage from the bladder.
- CYSTIRRHŒA, Sis-tĭr-ē-ā; catarrh of the bladder.
- CYSTITIS, Sis-tĭ-tis; inflammation of the urinary bladder.
- CYSTOTOME, Sis-tō-tōm; an instrument for opening the capsule of the lens of the eye.
- CYSTOCELL, Sis-tō-sĕl; hernia of the bladder.
- CYSTOPLASTY, Sis-tō-plās-tĭ; cure of fistulous openings in the bladder by adhesions.
- CYSTOPTOSIS, Sis-tōp-tō-sis; hernia of the inner coat of the bladder into the urethra.
- CYSTOSPASTIC, Sis-tō-spās-tĭk; spasm of the bladder.
- CYSTOTOMIA, Sis-tō-tō-mĭ-ā; cutting into the bladder.
- CYSTOPLEGIA, Sis-tō-plē-jĭ-ā; paralysis of the bladder.
- CYTINUS, Sĭt-i-nus; a genus of plants.
- CYTISIN, Sĭt-i-sĕn; an active principle of the *cytisus laburnum*.
- CYSTOBLAST, Sis-tō-blāst; a cell-germ.

D.

- DACRY, Dāk-ri; a prefix; a tear.
- DACRYOMA, Dāk-ri-ō-mā; weeping eyes.
- DACTYLUS, Dāk-tĭ-lus; a finger; the **date**.
- DÆDIUM, Dē-di-um; a bougie.
- DAHLIN, Dq-lin; a kind of starch.

DAMA, Dá-má; a deer.

DAPHNE, Dáf-né; a genus of plants.

DAPHNE MEZEREON, Dáf-né Mē-zé-rē-on; the **meze-reon**.

DAPHNINE, Dáf-nēm; bitter principle of the **mezereon**.

DARTOS, Dár-tos; the structure which corrugates the **scrotum**.

DARTRE, Dár-tr; general term for cutaneous eruptions.

DATURA, Da-tú-ra; a genus of plants.

DATURA STRAMONIUM, — Stra mó-ni-um; the thorn apple; stink weed; Jamestown weed.

DATURIA, Da-tú-ri-a; { alkaloid of stramonium.

DATURINA, Dat-yú-rí-ná; {

DAUCUS CAROTA, Dá-kus Ka ró-tá; the carrot.

DECANTATION, Dē-kan-tá-jon; pouring off of a liquor, clear, from a sediment.

DECIDUA, Dē-síd-yú-a; a thin external membrane within the uterus, thrown off after parturition.

DECIDUOUS, Dē-síd-yú-us; dying; falling off.

DECLINATION, Dek-li-ná-jon; remission of pain or fever.

DECOCTION, Dē-kók-jon; preparation by boiling.

DECOCTUM, Dē-kók-tum; a decoction.

DECOLLATION, Dē-kol-á-jon; removal of the head; decapitation. [faction.

DECOMPOSITION, Dē-kom-pō-zíj-on; analysis; putre-

DECORTICATION, Dē-kor-tí-ká-jon; stripping off the bark, husk, or shell.

DECREPITATION, Dē-krep-i-tá-jon; a crackling noise.

DECUBITUS, Dē-kú-bí-tus; to lie down.

DECUMBENT, Dē-kám-bent; lying down. [fibers.

DECUSSATION, Dē-kus á-jon; crossing; interlacing of

DEFECATION, Dē-fē-ká-jon; clarification; act of extruding the **fæces**.

DEFERENS, Dē-er-ens; excretory canal of the testis.

DEFIXUS, Dē-fíks-us; impotent.

DEFLAGRATION, Dē-fa-grá-jon; a rapid combustion.

DEFLORATION, Def-lō-rá-fon; depriving a female of her virginity.

DEFORMATIO, Def-or-má-fi-ō; a deformity.

DEGLUTITION, Deg-lū-tij-on; the act of swallowing.

DEGMUS, Dég-mus; a gnawing pain.

DEHISCENT, De-hís-ent; gaping. [the bowels.

DEJECTION, De-jék-fon; going to stool; discharging

DEJECTORIUS, De-jék-tó-ri-us; purgative.

DELIGATION, Del-i-gá-fon; methodical bandaging.

DELIQUESCENT, Del-i-kwés-ent; melting; salts becoming fluid by absorbing humidity from the air.

DELIQUITIUM, De-lik-wi-um; a fainting.

DELIRIUM, De-lir-i-um; insanity.

" **TREMENS**. - Tré-men; insanity of drunkenness; the horrors; mania a potu.

DELITESCENCE, Del-i-tés-ens; sudden subsidence of inflammation. [spur.

DELPHINIA, Del-fin-i-ā; an alkaloid from the lark-

DELPHINIUM, Del-fin-i-um; the larkspur; a genus of plants.

DELPHYS, Dél-fis; the female organs of generation.

DELTOID, Dél-tód; muscle upon the shoulder.

DEMENTIA, De-mén-fi-ā; idiocy; fatuity.

DEMI, Dém-i; semi; half.

DEMISSOR, De-mis-or; a catheter. [ity.

DEMONOMANIA, De-mon ó má-ni-ā; religious insan-

DEMULCENT, De-múl-sent; mucilaginous medication; softener.

DENGUE, Dég-ga; a peculiar epidemic fever, having rheumatic and catarrhal symptoms.

DENS, Dens; tooth.

DENTAGRA, Den-tá-gra; toothache.

DENTAL, Dén-tal; appertaining to the teeth.

DENTARPAGA, Den-tar-pá-ga; an instrument for drawing teeth. [tebræ.

DENTATUS, Den-tá-tus; the second of the cervical ver-

DENTES CANINI, Dén-tez Ka-ní-nj; the two eye teeth in each jaw

DENTES INCISORES, Dén-téz In-sj-zó-réz; the four front teeth in each jaw. [each jaw.

DENTES MOLARES, — Mò-lá-réz; the ten grinders in
" SAPIENTIE, — Sap-i-en-fi-é; the four last of the molares, two in each jaw are thus called; teeth of wisdom.

DENTIFRICE, Dén-ti-fris; an article for cleansing the teeth, as tooth-powder, tooth wash.

DENTINE, Dén-tén; the ivory of the teeth.

DENTITION, Den-tif-on; process of cutting the teeth.

DENTOIDEUS, Den-tóid-é-us; tooth-like.

DENUATION, Dè-nú-dá-fon; laying bare any part.

DIOBSTRUENT, Dè-ób-stró-ent; removing obstructions.

DEOXIDATION, Dè-oks-i-dá-fon; reducing a body from the state of an oxide.

DEPILATION, Dep-i-lá-fon; a falling off of the hair.

DEPILATORY, Dè-pil-a-tó-ri; an application for removing the hair.

DEPLETION, Dè-plé-fon; diminishing the fullness of a part, as by bleeding, and other evacuating remedies. [eye-lashes.

DEPLEMATION, Dè-plý-má-fon; a falling off of the

DEPRESSION, Dè-préj-on; the state of a part that has been pressed down.

DEPRESSOR, Dè-prés-or; any muscle which depresses the part on which it acts.

DEPURATING, Dep-yú-rat-íj; purifying.

DERANGEMENT, Dè-ránj-ment; applied to functional disturbances of organs. ter-irritants.

DERIVATIVE, Dè-riv-a-tiv; revulsive remedies; coun-

DERMA, Dèr-mé; the skin. [skin.

DERMOID, Dèr-móid; belonging to, or resembling the

DESCENDENS NONI, Dè-sen-denz Nò-nj; part of the ninth pair of cerebral nerves.

DESICCATION, Dés-i-ká-fon; a drying.

DESMA, Dés-mé; a bandage; a ligament.

DESMOID, Dés-móid; like a ligament.

" TISSUE, — Tíj-ú; ligamentous tissue.

- DESPUMATION**, Des-pŭ-má-fon; clarification of a fluid.
- DESQUAMATION**, Des-kwa-má-fon; exfoliation; scaling off; an abrasion of the cuticle.
- DESTRUCTIVENESS**, De-strúk-tiv-nes; propensity to violence.
- DESUDATIO**, Des-yŭ-dá ji-ŏ; to sweat much.
- DETERGENTS**, De-tér-jents; cleansing remedies.
- DETERMINATION**, De-tér-mi-ná-tion; inordinate flow of blood to an organ.
- DETONATION**, Det-ŏ-ná-fon; a sudden explosion.
- DETRITUS**, De-irj-tus; fragmentary remains; softening; suppuration.
- DETRUSOR URINÆ**, De-trób-sor Yŭ-rj-næ; the muscular coat of the bladder, the action of which empties the bladder.
- DEUTO**, Dj-tŏ; a prefix, signifying two. [tion.
- DEUTOXIDE**, Dj-tóks-id; the second degree of oxidation.
- DEXTRAL**, Déks-tral; on the right.
- DEXTRINE**, Déks-trén; soluble starch.
- DI**, Dj; a prefix, signifying twice.
- DIA**, Dj-ŏ; a prefix, signifying through.
- DIABETES**, Dj-a-bé-tez; a disease characterized by dextrose or sugar in the urine.
- DIACAUSIS**, Dj-a-kó-sis; excessive heat.
- DIACAUSTIC**, Dj-a-kós-tik; a burning-glass.
- DIACLYSMA**, Dj-a-kliz-mi; wash for the mouth.
- DIACODIUM**, Dj-a-kó-di-um; syrup of poppies.
- DIÆRESIS**, Dj-ér-ē-sis; solution of continuity; a wound or ulcer.
- DIÆTA**, Dj-é-tŏ; diet; food. [diseases.
- DIAGNOSIS**, Dj-ag-nó-sis; the art of discriminating
- DIAGNOSTIC**, Dj-ag-nós-tik; characteristic of a disease.
- DIALEPSIS**, Dj-a-lē-ŭ; the intermission of a fever.
- DIALYSIS**, Dj-al-i-sis; loss of strength; weakness.
- DIAPHANOUS**, Dj-ŏ-fa-nus; transparent.
- DIAPHORESIS**, Dj-ŏ-fŏ-ré-sis; profuse perspiration.
- DIAPHORETICS**, Dj-a-fŏ-rét-iks; medicines favoring perspiration.

DIMORPHOUS, Dì-m'ér fus; dissimilarity of structure.

DINUS, Dì-nus; giddiness.

DIECIA, Dì é 'i-i; a class of plants.

DIOPTRA, Dì óp tru; a speculum.

DIOSCOREA, Dì-ō skō rē a; the yam.

DIOSMA, Dì ós mē; buchú, a medicinal plant.

DIOSMINE, Dì os-mē; bitter extractive of the buchú.

DIOSPYROS VIRGINIANA, Dì-os pī ros Ver-jin-i-á-na; the persimmon.

DIPLOE, Dip lō-ē; the cellular structure separating the two tables of the skull.

DIPLOMA, Dì-plō mē; the parchment conferring collegiate honors, professional or literary.

DIPLOPIA, Dì-plō-pi-a; double vision, from a diseased condition of the optic nerves.

DIPSOMANIA, Dip so-má-ni-a; thirst of drunkards.

DIPSOSIS, Dip-só-sis; morbid thirst.

DIPTERA, Dip-té-rē; two-winged.

DIPTERIX, Dip-tē-riks; a genus of trees bearing the tonquin bean.

DIRECTOR, Dì-rék-tor; a grooved instrument for guiding the bistoury or incision knife.

DIRCA PALUSTRIS, Dē-ká Pa-lús-tris; a small shrub; the leather-wood.

DIRIGENT, Dir-i-jent; directing.

DIRINGA, Dì-rip-gi; the sweet-flag.

DISCREET, Dis-kré-t; distinct; separated.

DISCUSSION, Dis-kúf-on; resolution. [mations.

DISCUTIENT, Dis kú-jent; remedy to discuss inflam-

DISEASE, Diz-éz; any morbid state, whether functional or organic.

DISECOIA, Dis-ē-ké-a; deafness.

DISINFECTION, Dis-in-ték-jon; purifying infected air, or clothing.

DISLOCATION, Dis-lō-ká-jon; a luxation or displacement of a joint.

DISORGANIZATION, Dis-er-gan-i-zá-jon; destruction of an organ by disease.

DISPENSARY, Dis-pén-sa-ry; a shop for compounding medicines; a charitable medical institution for the benefit of the poor.

DISPENSATORY, Dis-pén-sa-tò-ri; a book describing medicines, their compounds and preparation.

DISSECTION, Di-sék-jon; anatomical examination of a part of the body by the knife.

DISSOLUTION, Dis-tò-lh-jon; death.

DISTAL, Dis-tal; the side farthest from the heart; applied to ligatures for aneurismal tumors, and is opposed to proximal.

DISTENSION, Dis-tén-jon; dilatation.

DISTILLATION, Dis-til-á-jon; volatilization by heat and subsequent condensation.

DISTOMA, Dis-tó-ma; two-mouthed; the liver-fluke.

“ **HEPATICUM**, — He-pát-i-kum; worm sometimes found in the liver.

DISTORTION, Dis-tór-jon; to wrest aside.

DISTORTOR ORIS, Dis-tór-tor O'ris; one of the zygomatic muscles.

DISTRIX, Dis-triks; a disease of the hair.

DIURESIS, Dì-yú-ré-sis; copious flow of urine.

DIURETIC, Dì-yú-rét-ik; increasing the secretion of urine.

DIVERTICULUM, Dì-ver-ti-kú-lum; a blind tube branching out from the course of a longer one.

DIVI-DIVI, Dì-vì-dì-vì; an African pod, abounding in Tannic acid.

DOCIMASIA, Dò-si-má-fi-a; art of examining fossils.

DOCTOR, Dók-tor; learned; competent to teach.

DOCTORIS IN MEDICINÆ, Dok-tó-ris in Med-i-sì-ng; learned in medicine. [inches.

DODRANS, Dò-drans; a measure of length, about nine

DOGMATICS, Dog-mat-iks; an ancient sect of physicians. [cow-itch.

DOLICHOS PRURIENS, Dól-i-kos Prû-ri-ens; cowhage;

DOLOR, Dó-lor; pain.

DOLOROUS, Dól-ô-rus; painful; afflictive.

- DOREMA**, Dô-ré-ma; a genus of plants.
- DORSAL**, Dô-r-sai; pertaining to the back; hence twelve of the vertebræ are called dorsal.
- DORSO-CERVICAL**, Dô-r-sô-Sêr-vi-kal; back of the neck.
- DORSUM**, Dô-sum; the back; applied to the posterior part of any member. [one time.]
- DOSE**, Dô-s; to give; the amount of medicine given at one time.
- DOSSIL**, Dô-sil; lint in cylindrical form.
- DOTHEN**, Dôt-ten; a boil. [the body.]
- DOUCHE**, Dô; a dash or jet of water upon any part of [the body.]
- DRABA**, Drá-lai; a genus of plants.
- DRACHM**, Drachm; sixty grs. by weight; a teaspoonful by fluid measure. [blood.]
- DRACONINE**, Dra-kô-nên; red substance of dragon's-
- DRACONIS Sanguinis**, Dra-kô-nis San-gwîn-is; dragon's-blood.
- DRACONTIUM**, Dra-kôn-fi-um; a genus of plants.
- " **FÆTIDUM**, Fêt-i-dum; skunk cabbage.
- DRACUNCULUS**, Dra-kúp-ky-lus; the Guinea worm.
- DRAGEE**, Dra-já; a lozenge.
- DRAGON'S-BLOOD**, Drág-onz Blut; a resinous substance of red color. [tives, &c.]
- DRASTIC**, Dras-tik; active, brisk; applied to purgatives, &c.
- DRAUGHT**, Drôft; a liquid taken at a dose.
- DRENCH**, Drêng; a draught for a horse.
- DRIMYS**, Drim-is; a genus of trees.
- DIPPING SHEET**, Drip-ij Sê-t; a bath, consisting of a wet sheet thrown over the body, with vigorous rubbing over the sheet.
- DROPSY**, Dróp-si; morbid serous effusion into any of the cavities—a sequel of many chronic diseases, particularly those of the kidneys. [in a sack.]
- DROPSY, ENCYSTED**, En-sis-ted; water contained in a sack.
- DROSERÁ**, Drôs-ê-rá; a genus of plants, the sun-dew.
- DROSOMELI**, Drôs-ô-mê-lî; honey dew.
- DROSOMETER**, Drô-sóm-ê-ter; an instrument to measure the amount of dew.

- DRUG.** Drug; a simple medicine that has not undergone preparation.
- DRUPA.** Dré-pá; drupe; a stone fruit.
- DRY CUPPING.** Drí Kúp-íy; applying cups without scarification. yielding camphor.
- DRYOBALANOPS.** Drí-ō bál-a-nops; a genus of trees.
- DUCTS OF BELLINI.** Dukts ov Bel-í-ní; orifices of the urinary canals of the kidneys.
- DUCTUS.** Dúk-tus; a canal for conveying fluids.
- " **ARTERIOSUS.** — Ár-té-ri-ós-sus; between the aorta and pulmonary artery in the foetal circulation.
- DUCTUS PROSTATICI.** — Pros-tát-i-sí; numerous canals of the prostatic urethra, on each side of the veru montanum.
- DUCTUS VENOSUS.** — Vé-nós-sus; between the vena porta and the ascending vena cava in the foetus.
- DUCTUS AD NASUM.** — ad Ná-sum; from the lachrymal sac to the nose.
- DUCTUS HEPATICUS.** — Hē-pát-i-kus; from the liver to the cystic duct.
- DUCTUS CYSTICUS.** — Sis-ti-kus; from the gall bladder to the hepatic duct.
- DUCTUS COMMUNIS CHOLEDOCHUS.** — Kóm-ú-nis Kól-éd-ō-kus; union of the cystic and hepatic ducts, and conducting to the duodenum.
- DUCTUS PANCREATICUS.** — Pan-kre-át-i-kus; from the pancreas to the duodenum. [rotid gland.
- DUCTUS A STENO.** — á Sté-nó; excretory of the pancreas.
- DUCTUS A WHARTON.** — — Hwór-ton; excretory of the submaxillary gland. [nightshade.
- DULCAMARA.** Dul-ka-má-ra; bitter sweet, or woody.
- DULCE.** Dúl-sé; sweet.
- DULCIFICATION.** Dul-si-fí-ká-fon; to make sweet.
- DUMOSE.** Dú mós; bushy. [duodenum.
- DUODENITIS.** Dú-ō-den-í-tis; inflammation of the duodenum.
- DUODENUM.** Dú-ō dé num; the first of the intestines nearest to the stomach, into which the biliary and pancreatic secretions flow by their appropriate ducts.

DUPLICATE, Dú-pli-kat; doubled.

DUPLICATURE, Dú-pli-ka-túr; reflection of a membrane upon itself.

DURA MATER, Dú-ra Má-ter; the outermost membrane of the brain.

DURAMEN, Dú-ra-men; the heart-wood of a tree.

DYNAMIC, Dî-nám-ik; force; power; vital; especially organic or vital force.

DYNAMIS, Dî-ná-mis; a power, or faculty.

DYS, Dis; difficult; a prefix.

DYSCATABROSIS, Dis-kat-a-bró-sis; difficult swallowing.

DYSCINESIA, Dis-i-né-gi-a; diminution of the power of motion.

DYSCOPHOSIS, Dis-kw-fó-sis; diminished hearing.

DYSCŒEA, Dis-é-sé-a; deafness.

DYSENTERY, Dis-en-ter-i; frequent mucous or bloody stools, with fever and tenesmus; inflammation of the mucous membrane of the lower intestines.

DYSEPULOTIC, Dis-é-pú-lót-ik; difficult to heal.

DYSMAESIS, Dis-ma-sé-sis; difficult to masticate.

DYSMENORRHŒA, Dis-men-o-ré-a; painful menstruation.

DYSCESTHESIA, Dis-es-té-gi-a; diminished sensation.

DYSOPIA, Dî-só-pi-a; impaired vision.

DYSOREXIA, Dis-ô-rék-si-a; depraved appetite.

DYSOSMIA, Dis-ós-mi-a; diminished sense of smell.

DYSPEPSIA, Dis-pép-si-a; difficult digestion; generic name of indigestion, whether functional or organic.

DYSPHAGIA, Dis-fá-ji-a; difficulty of swallowing.

DYSPHONIA, Dis-fó-ni-a; difficult speech.

DYSPNEA, Disp-né-a; difficult breathing.

DYSTHETICA, Dis-tét-i-ka; bad state of body.

DYSTHYNIA, Dis-tín-i-ka; despondency.

DYSTOCHIA, Dis-tó-ki-a; difficult labor.

DYSURIA, Dis-yú-ri-a; painful urination.

E.

EARTHS, Erts; metallic oxides; as lime, the oxide of calcium.

EAU, O; water.

EAU DE COLOGNE, O' de Kō-lón; a perfume, made of alcohol and essential oils, and used as an evaporating lotion. [of soda.

EAU DE JAVILLE, — Za-vél; a solution of chloride

EAU DE VIE, — Vé; brandy. [ony tree.

EBENACEÆ, Eb-en-á-se-æ; a genus of plants; the eb-
EBENUM, Eb'è-num; ebony.

EBRIETY, È-brj-è-ti; intoxication.

EBULLITION, Eb-ul-ij-on; boiling.

ECBOLIC, Ek-ból-ik; medicines that facilitate labor.

ECHYMOMA, Ek-i-mó-ma; tumid leg, occurring after parturition. [the skin.

ECHYMOSIS, Ek-i-mó-sis; effusion of blood beneath

ECCOPROTIC, Ek-ō-prót-ik; a mild cathartic.

ECCRITICA, Ek-rít-i-ka; diseases of the excrement function.

ECCYESIS, Ek-si-é-sis; extra-uterine foetation.

ECHINODERMA, Ek-i-nō-dēr-ma; a class of radiated animals with hard skins.

ECHINOPS, Ek'i-nops; a genus of plants.

ECHINUS, È-kj-nus; the hedge-hog.

ECLAMPSIA, È-klāmp ji-a; splendor; brightness.

ECCLECTIC, Ek-lék-tik; name of a class of physicians who select from all sects in medicine; name of an ancient sect in medicine.

ECCLECTIO, AMERICAN, Ek-lék-tik, A-mér-i-kan; name adopted by those American physicians who profess to be liberal in their views, and independent of party, and favor progress and reform in the profession.

ECLYSIS, È-klj-sis; universal faintness.

ECONOMY, È-kōn-ō-mi; orderly arrangement of things

ECPHLYSIS, Ek-flj-sis, a vesicular eruption.

ECPHRONIA, Ek fró-ni-a; insanity; melancholy.

- ECPHYAS**, Ek-fj-as: an excrescence.
- ECPHYMA**, Ek-íj-ma: a cutaneous excrescence, as a callus, clavus, caruncula, and verruca.
- ECLIXIS**, Ek-pliks is: a stupor from fright.
- ECLPTOMA**, Ek-tó-ma: a falling down.
- ECYESIS**, Ek-pi-é-sis: humid scall: a generic term for suppurating skin diseases, as impetigo, porrigo, eethyma, and scabies.
- ECSARCOMA**, Ek-sqr-kò-ma: a fleshy excrescence.
- ECSTASY**, Ek'sta-si: a trance, as in catalepsy.
- ECTASIA**, Ek-tá-fi-a: an aneurism.
- ECTEXIS**, Ek-téks-is: softening of parts.
- ECTHYMA**, Ek-tj-ma; to break out; irritable pustules of every variety.
- ECTOPIÆ**, Ek-tó-pi-æ: luxations; displacements.
- ECTROPION**, Ek-tró-pi-on: eversion of the eyelids.
- ECTROSIS**, Ek-tró-sis: a miscarriage.
- ECZEMA**, Ek-zé-ma; an eruption of small blisters.
- EDIO**, E'dik: iron.
- EFFERENT**, Ef'er-ent: carrying from: vessels conveying fluids from glands; nerves conveying impressions from the centre.
- EFFETE**, Ef-ét; worn out.
- EFFILA**, Ef-í-la; freckles.
- EFFLORESCENCE**, Ef-lò-rés-ens: bloom, as of a flower; redness of the skin; also the pulverization on the surface of salts, by the loss of the water of crystallization on exposure.
- EFFLEXION**, Ef-lúk-fon: abortion during the first three months of pregnancy. {halation.
- EFFLUVIA**, Ef-lú-vi-a; impalpable emanation; an ex-
- EFFUSION**, Ef-ú-zon: pouring out.
- ÉGERIES**, É-jé-ri-éz: an excretion.
- EGESTA**, É-jés-ta; excrementitious matter.
- EGOPHONY**, É-góf-ò-ni: goat-like sound. [the brain.
- ELAMIDES**, É-i-lám-i-déz: membranes surrounding
- EILOIDES**, É-ló-déz: a dermoid tumor; coils of the skin resembling folds of intestine; convoluted.

EISPNOE, É-isp-nō; inspiration of air.

EJANLATOR, É-jak yq-lá-tor; that which throws out; muscle of the urethra.

ELAIDINE, É-lá-i-dén; a substance resembling stearine.

ELAINE, É-lá-én fluid portion of animal fat.

ELATERIUM, El-a-té-ri-um; fruit of the wild cucumber, a drastic purgative.

ELATINE, El'a-ten; proximate principle of elaterium.

ELCAJA, El-ká-já; an Arabian tree.

ELCOSIS, El-kó-sis; ulceration.

ELECTRIC, É-lék-trik; pertaining to electricity.

ELECTIVE AFFINITY, É-lék-tiv Á fin-i-ti; preference of one body in uniting chemically with a second, rather than a third.

ELECTRICITY, É-lek-tris-i-ti; that fluid or property in nature which is developed by rubbing amber or glass, and may be either positive or negative, resinous or vitreous. [measure electricity.]

ELECTROMETER, É-lek-tróm-é-ter; an instrument to

ELECTRO-PUNCTURE É-lék-trō-Púnkt-yqr; acupuncture, the needles being connected with a voltaic pile, or galvanic battery.

ELECTROTYPE, É-lék-trō-tj; electrical production of fac-simile medals on copper.

ELECTUARY, É lékt-yq a-ri; a preparation of the consistence of honey; a confection.

ELEMENTS, El'é-ments; simple bodies, undecomposed; chiefly metallic.

ELEMI, El'é-mj; a fragrant resin.

ELEOPTENE, Él-é-óp-tē-nē; fluid portion of essential oils partly congealed.

ELEPHANTIASIS, El-é-fan-tj-a-sis; swelling of the legs or face, loss of hair and feeling; a foreign and rare disease, supposed to be contagious.

ELEPHAS, El'é-tas; the elephant.

ELETTARIA, É-let-á-ri-a; a genus of plants.

ELEVATOR, El'é-va-tor; that lifts up; name of numerous muscles, also of certain surgical instruments.

ELIDRON, El'i-dron; mastich.

ELIXATION, & liks-á-fon; boiling.

ELINGUAL, & liq-gwak; without a tongue.

ELIXIR, & liks-er; a compound tincture.

ELIXIR PROPRIETATIS, & liks-er Prō-prj-ε-tá-tis; compound tincture of aloes.

ELIXIR VITÆ, — Vj-tē; elixir of life; the secret sought by alchemy.

ELIXIR VITRIOLI, Vit-ri-ó-lj; aromatic sulphuric acid.

ELUTRIATION, & lū-tri-á-fon; decantation.

ELUVIES, & lū-vi-εz; I wash out.

ELYMUS, & lj-mus; a genus of grasses.

ELYTRITES, El-i-trj-tēz; inflammation of the vagina.

ELYTROCELE, El'i-trō-sēl; hernia into the vagina.

ELYTROID, El-i-trōd; like a sheath.

ELYTRON, El'i-tron; a sheath; the vagina.

ELYTROR RAPHA, El'i-trōr Rá-fi-a; suture of the vagina, as a cure for prolapsus uteri.

ELYTROPTOSIS, El-i-trōp-tō sis; falling down of the vagina. [of catamenia.

EMANSIO MENSIIUM, & mán-si-ō Mén-si-um; retention

EMASULATUS, & mas-ky-lá-tus; one whose testes have been removed.

EMBALMING, Em-bám-ip; preserving a dead body, as by spices and other antiseptics.

EMBOLE, Em-bál; reducing a dislocation.

EMBONPOINT, Ém-boñ-pwōñ; in full flesh.

EMBROCATIO, Em-brō ká-fon; a liniment.

EMBRYO, Em'bri-ō; the germ of a plant; the foetus before the fifth month. [embryo.

EMBRYOLOGY, Em bri-ól-ō-jí; a description of the

EMBRYOTOMY, Em-bri-ót-ō-mi; dismemberment of the foetus in utero to allow of its removal.

EMBRYULCIA, Em-bri-úl-jí-a; the obstetric art; the removal of a dead foetus.

EMBRYULCUS, Em bri-úl-kus; the blunt hook.

EMESIS, Em'ε-sis; vomiting.

EMETICS, & mét-iks; medicines producing vomiting.

- EMETINA**, Em-s-tj-na; alkaloid of ipecacuanha.
- EMETO CATHARTIC**, É-mét-ô Ka-tj-r-tik; a medicine operating both by vomiting and purging.
- EMESIA**, É-mé-zi-a, the act of vomiting.
- EMISSARIUM**, Em-i-sá-ri-um; a canal through which fluids pass.
- EMISSION**, É-mif-on; the act of throwing off matter.
- EMMENAGOGUES**, Em-én-a-gogz; medicines producing menstruation.
- EMOLLIENTS**, É-mól-yents; medicines possessing the power of softening. [from passion.
- EMPATHEMA**, Em-pa-té-ma; furious rage, or mania
- EMPHYSIS**, Em'tj-sis; vesicular eruptions; as military fever, thrush, cow pox, water-pox, and pemphigus.
- EMPHYMA**, Em-fj-ma; a tumor below the skin.
- EMPHYSEMA**, Em-fi-sé-ma; a swelling produced by air or gas.
- EMPIRIC**, Em-pir-ik; one who practices medicine upon experience, and not according to theory; a term sometimes applied to uneducated physicians.
- EMPIRICAL**, Em-pir-i-kal; practice based solely on experience.
- EMPLASTRUM**, Em-plás-trum; a plaster.
- EMPOMPHALOS**, Em-poin fá-los; umbilical hernia, with blood in the sack.
- EMPRESMA**, Em-prés-ma; internal inflammation.
- EMPROSTHOTONOS**, Em-pros tót-ô-nos; tetanus—the body bent forward by spasm. [mouth.
- EMPTYSIS**, Emp-tj-sis; a discharge of blood from the
- EMPYEMA**, Em-pi-é-ma; a collection of pus in the thoracic cavity.
- EMPYESIS**, Em-pi-é-sis; suppuration.
- EMPYESIS OCULI**. — Ok'yq-lj; pus in the chambers of the eye.
- EMPYOCELE**, Em-pj-ô-sel; pus within the scrotum.
- EMPYREUMA**, Em-pi-ró-ma; a burnt smell.
- EMPYREUMATIC**, Em-pi-ró-mát-ik; smelling as of burning.

EMULSION, É-múl-fon; any milk-like mixture.

EMUNCTORY, É-múyk-tó-ri; any outlet or vessel of excretion.

ENAMEL, En-ám-el; hard exterior surface of the teeth.

ENARTHROSIS, En-ar-tó-sis; ball-and-socket joints.

ENANTHESIS, É-nán-te-sis; a rash.

ENCANTHIS, En-kan-tis; the angle of the eye.

ENCATHISMIA, En-ka-tiz-mi-a; a bath-bath.

ENCAUMA, En-kó-ma; a mark left by a burn.

ENCEPHALIC, En-se-fál-ik; within the head. [brain.

ENCEPHALITIS, En-sel-a-lí-tis; inflammation of the

ENCEPHALOCLE, En-séf-a-ló-sel; a hernia of the

ENCEPHALOID, En-séf-a-lóid, brain-like. [brain.

ENCEPHALON, En-séf-a-lon; the brain.

ENCYSTED, En-síst-ed; covered with a sac.

ENDEMIC, En-dém-ik; a disease prevailing within a circumscribed district.

ENDOSMOSIS, En-dos-mó-sis; passage of liquids or gases, through membranes.

ENDOCARDITIS, En-dó-kar-dí-tis; inflammation of the lining membrane of the heart. [growth.

ENDOGENOUS, En-dój-en-us; increasing by internal

ENDOGENESIS, En-dój-en-é-sis; cell-formation within a cell. [tum.

ENEMA, En-é-ma; a clyster, or injection into the rectum.

ENGORGEMENT, En-gój-ment; accumulation of blood, or other fluids in vessels or hollow organs.

ENNUI, En-wé; listlessness; mental fatigue. [bone.

ENASTOSIS, É-nas-tó-sis; a tumor in the canal of a

ENRYTHMUS, En-rit-mus; irregular pulse.

ENS, Eaz; an entity; an active body.

ENSIFORM, En'si-form; sword-like; applied to the cartilage of the sternum at the epigastrium.

ENTASIS, En-tá-sis; constrictive spasm, as cramp, wry-neck, lock-jaw, &c.

ENTERALGIA, En-ter-ál-ji-a; colic.

ENTERIC, En-tér-ik; belonging to the intestines.

ENTERITIS, En-ter i tis; inflammation of the bowels.

ENTERO, En'-ter-ō; an intestine; a prefix.

ENTEROCLE, En-ter-ō-sél; intestinal hernia.

ENTERO EPIPLOCLE, En'ter-ō-ē' pip-lō-sel; a hernia including both the intestine and omentum.

ENTERO EPIPLOMPHALOS, En'ter-ō-ē'-pip-lóm-fal-os; umbilical hernia.

ENTERON, En-'ter-on; an intestine.

ENTEROPATHIA, En-ter-ō-pá-ti-ā; a disease of the intestines. [intestine.

ENTERORAPHE, En-ter-ō-rá-fē; sewing a wounded

ENTEROSCHEOCELE, En-ter-ós kē-ō-sel; scrotal hernia.

ENTEROTOME, En-ter-ót-ō-mē; a form of scissors invented by Cloquet, for opening the intestines in dissections. [intestines.

ENTEROTOMIA, En-ter-ō-tó-mi-ā; dissection of the

ENTOMOLOGY, En-tō-mól-ō-jī; natural history of insects.

ENTOPHYTE, En'tō-fīt; a vegetable parasite.

ENTOZOA, En-tō-zō-ā; parasitical animals.

ENTROPION, En-tró pi on; inversion of the eyelids.

ENURESIS, En-yū-ré-sis; incontinence of urine.

Ep, Epi; } a prefix, meaning above; increase; addition.
Eph, Ef; }
Epi, Epi; } [remissions.

EPANETUS, Ep-an-é-tus; remittent, as a fever with

EPHELIDES, ē' fē li dez; freckles. [duration.

EPHEMERA, ē'-tēm ē-rā; a fever having but one day's

EPHYALTES, ē' fi-ál-tez; nightmare. [ration.

EPIDROSIS, Ef i-drō-sis; profuse and morbid perspi-

EPICANTHUS, Ep-i-kán-tis; the angle of the eye.

EPICRANIUM, Ep-i-krá-ni-um; integument lying on the skull.

EPIDERMIS, Ep-i-dé-ris; the clitoris. [district.

EPIDEMIC, Ep-i-dém-ik; prevailing over an extensive

EPIDERMIS, Ep-i-dér-mis; scarf skin; cuticle.

EPIDERMIC, Ep-i-dér-mik; relating to the cuticle.

EP'DERMOID, Ep-i-dér-méd: like the cuticle.

EPIDIDYMISS, Ep-i-did-i-mis; an appendage of the testicle.

EPIGASTRIC, Ep-i-gás-trik: above the stomach.

EPIGASTRIUM, Ep-i-gás-tri-um: pit of the stomach.

EPIGLOTTIS, Ep-i-glót-is; cartilage at the root of the tongue.

EPILEPSY, Ep'i-lep-si; a convulsive disease with sudden loss of sense, foaming at the mouth, followed by stupor.

EPIPHORA, É-píf-ô-ra; the watery eye. [tilage.

EPIPHYSIS, É-píf-i-sis; bony process attached by cartilage.

EPIPOCLELE, É-píp-lô-sel; a hernia of the omentum.

EPIPLOIC, É-pip-lô-ik; belonging to the omentum.

EPIPLOITIS, É-pip-lô-j-tis; inflammation of the omentum.

EPIPLOON, É-píp-lô-on; caul; omentum.

EPIPLOSCHEOCELE, É-pip-los-ké-ô-sel; scrotal hernia with omentum

EPISPADIAS, Ep-i-spá-di-as; malformation of the penis, the urethra opening upon the dorsum.

EPISPASTIC, Ep-i-spás-tik; blistering; vesicatory.

EPISTAXIS, Ep-i-stáks-is; bleeding at the nose.

EPISTHOTONOS, Ep-is-tót-ô-nos; tetanus; emprosthotonos. [ive.

EPISYNTHETIC, Ep-i-sin-tét-ik; accumulative; collect-

EPITHELIUM, Ep-i-té-li-um; the fine cuticle on the lips, fauces, and the mucous membranes.

EPITHEM, Ep'i-fem; a lotion, or fomentation.

EPSOM SALTS, Ep'som Salts; sulphate of magnesia.

EPULIS, É-pú-lis; a tumor on the gums.

EQUINIA, É-kwí-ni-a; glanders; a contagious disease, to which horses are subject, but communicable to the human species by inoculation.

EQUINUS, É-kwí-nus; a variety of talipes, or clubfoot.

EQUILIBRIUM, É-kwí-lib-ri-um; equal distribution.

EQUIVALENTS, É-kwiv-a-lents; a law of proportions in chemical combinations.

EQUUS, É'ky-us; the horse, a genus of animals.

ERBIUM, Er'bi-um; a newly discovered metal.

ERECTOR, É-rék-tor; that which raises up; certain muscles of the genitals are so called.

ERECTILE TISSUE, É-rék-tíl Tíj-q; a peculiar tissue, which is capable of erection or active turgescence.

EREMACAUSIS, Er-é-ma-kó sis; slow combustion; dry rot.

ERETHISM, Er'é-tiz-m; increased irritability.

ERGOT, Er'got; spurred rye.

ERGOTINE, Er'got-én; extract obtained from ergot.

ERGOTISM, Er'got-iz-m; poisonous effect of ergot.

ÉRICA, É-rj-ka; the genus of heaths. [plants.

ERICACIÆ, Er-i-ká-jí-é; a natural order of shrubby

ERIGERON, É-rj-é-ron; a genus of plants.

ERINACEUS, Er-i-ná-jé-us; the hedge-hog genus of animals.

ERODED, É-ró-ded; jagged.

EROSION, É-ró-zon; destroyed by ulceration.

ERRATIC, Er-át-ik; wandering; irregular.

ERRHINE, Er'én; drugs producing sneezing.

ERROR LOCI, Er'or Ló-kj; wrong place.

ERUCTATION, É-ruk-tá-fon; belching; escape of wind from the stomach.

ERUPTION, É-rúp-fon; cutaneous pimples or pustules.

ERVUM, Er'vum; a genus of plants.

ERYNGIUM AQUATICUM, É-rín-jí-um A-kwát-i-kum; button snake-root.

ERYSIMUM, É-ris-i-mum; a genus of plants.

ERYSIPELAS, Er-i-síp-é-las; St. Anthony's fire; inflammation of the skin, attended with fever, heat, redness, &c.; when deep seated, and suppurative, is called *phlegmonous*.

ERYSIPELATOUS, Er-i-si-pél-a-tus; relating to, or characteristic of, erysipelas.

ERYTHEMA, Er-i-té-m; simple redness.

ERYTHEMATOUS, Er-i-tém-a-tus; inflammation rapidly tending to gangrene.

- ERYTHRINA**, Er-i-trí-na: a genus of plants.
- ERYTHRINE**, Er-i-trén; the red coloring matter of the lichen roccella. [uterus.
- ESAPHE**, É-sá fè; the touch, in examination of the
- ESCHAR**, Ès'kár; a slough. [flesh.
- ESCHAROTIC**, Ès-ka rót-ik; a caustic; destroyer of the
- ESCULENT**, Ès'kú lent; good for food.
- ESCULINA**, Ès kú-lí-na: alkaloid of the horse chestnut.
- ESO**, È'sè; internal; a prefix.
- ESOPHAGOUS**, È-sóf a-gus; the gullet reaching from the pharynx to the cardiac orifice of the stomach.
- ESOX LUCIUS**, È'soks Lú-si-us; the pike fish.
- ESPRIT**, Ès-pré; essence or spirit; any product of distillation.
- ESSENCE**, Ès'èns; principal ingredient; essential oils diluted with alcohol.
- ESSENTIA**, Ès én-jí-a; an essence. [thing.
- ESSENTIAL**, Ès-én-fal; relating to the essence of any
- ESSERA**, Ès-é-ra; a cutaneous eruption.
- ESTIVAL**, Ès-tí-val; pertaining to the summer
- ETHER**, È'ter; a volatile fluid.
- ETHEREAL OIL**, È-té-rè-al Óil; a volatile oil.
- ETHMOID**, Èt moid; sieve-like.
- ETIOLOGY**, Èt-i-ól-ó-jí; science which teaches the causes of diseases.
- Eu**, Yú; well, or good; a prefix.
- EUGEUS**, Yú-jè-us; the uterus.
- EULE**, Yú-lè; a worm found in putrid ulcers.
- EUNUCH**, Yú-nuk; a castrated man.
- EUONYMINE**, Yú-ón-i-mén; active principle of *Euonymus Americanus*.
- EUONYMUS AMERICANUS**, Yú-ón-i-mus A-mer-i-ká-nus; the shrub burning bush. [patorium.
- EUPATORINA**, Yú-pa-tó-rí-na; active principle of *Eupatorium Perfoliatum*.
- EUPATORIUM PERFOLIATUM**, Yú-pa-tó-ri-um Per-fó-lí-á-tum; thoroughwort; boneset.
- EUPATORIUM PURPUREUM**, — Pur-pú-rè-um; queen of the meadow.

EUPHORBIA, Yü-fór-bi-a; a genus of medicinal plants.

EUSTACHIAN TUBE, Yü-stá ki-an Tüb; canal leading from the throat to the internal ear.

EUSTACHIAN VALVE, -- Valv; at the junction of the inferior vena cava with the heart. [tion.

EUTROPHIC, Yü-trót ik; agents which increase nutri-

EVERSION, É-vér-fon; turned outward.

EVOLUTION, Év-ô lü fon; development.

EVOLUTION, SPONTANEOUS, -- Spon-tá ne-us; reversion of the fetus in arm presentations so that the breech descends.

EXACERBATION, Eks-as-er-bá fon; to become violent

EXERESIS, Eks-é-ré-sis; the removal of a part.

EXANGUIOUS, Eks-ây-gwi-us; } deficient in blood.

EXSANGUIOUS, Eks-ây-gwi-us; }

EXANIA, Eks-â-ni-a; a prolapsus of the anus.

EXANIMATION, Eks-an-i-má fon; fainting; death.

EXALTATIO VIRIUM, Eks-ol-tá-fi-ô Vir-i-um; increased action of the vital forces.

EXANTHEMATA, Eks-an tē-má-ta; eruptive fevers.

EXANTHEM, Eks-ân-tem; any cutaneous eruption or rash.

EXCERNENT, Eks-érn-ent; functions of secretion and absorption.

EXCISION, Eks-íz-on; cutting out a part.

EXCITABILITY, Ék-sjt-a-bil-i-ti; susceptibility to the action of stimuli.

EXCITANT, Ék-sjt-ant; exciting.

EXCITEMENT, Ék-sjt-ment; stimulation; increased action the result of the application of stimuli.

EXCITO MOTORY, Ék-sjt-ô-Mô-tô-ri; true spinal nerves.

EXCORIATION, Eks-ko-ri-â-fon; abrasion of skin.

EXCREMENT, Eks-kre-ment; the fæces.

EXCREMENTITIOUS, Eks-kre-men-tij-us; of the nature of excrements. [growth.

EXCRESCENCE, Eks-krés-ens; any preternatural

EXCRETION, Eks-kré-fon; anything thrown off.

EXCRETORY, Eks'krē-tō-ri; vessel or duct for discharges.

EXFETATION, Eks fā tā fōn; extra-uterine foetation.

EXFOLIATION, Eks tō li á-fōn; separation of dead from living bone.

EXHALANTS, Eks hál ants; vessels which throw out fluid upon the external or internal surfaces.

EXHALATION, Eks hā tā fōn; the process of exhaling, the throwing off of vapor.

EXHILARANTS, Ēg zil a rants; stimulants. [corpse.

EXHUMATION, Eks hū-má fōn; disinterment of a

EXO, Eks'ō; outward; a prefix.

EXOGENOUS, Eks ój en-us; outward growers, as trees, and many vegetables.

EXOMPHALUS, Eks-óm fa-lus; umbilical hernia.

EXOPHTHALMIA, Eks-of-tál-mi-a; protrusion of the eye-ball.

EXOSMOSIS, Eks-os-mó-sis; property of exudation or transpiration, by which rarer fluids pass out of a cavity through membranes, into denser fluids.

EXOSTIMA, Eks-os-tj-ma; a genus of trees; the Cinchoniaceæ. [bone.

EXOSTOSIS, Eks-os-tó-sis; a morbid enlargement of a

EXOTIC, Eks ói-ik; belonging to a foreign country.

EXPECTANT, Eks-pékt ant; applied to the treatment of a disease by palliatives merely, as when reliance is placed on the vital force.

EXPECTORANT, Eks pék tō-rant; promoting mucous discharges from the lungs.

EXPIRATION, Ek-pi rá fōn; expelling air from the lungs after it has been respired.

EXPIRATORY, Eks pī-a-tō-ri; that which assists in the act of expiration.

EXPLORATION, Eks plō-rá-fōn; probing a wound, or examining the thorax, abdomen, &c., for the physical signs of disease; including *inspection*, *palpation*, *mensuration*, *succussion*, *percussion*, and *auscultation*.

- EXPRESSION**, Eks-préf-on; compression, as for **extracting** oil from plants or seeds.
- EXPUCTION**, Eks-pq ij-on; the act of spitting.
- EXPULSIVE**, Eks-pail siv; that which presses out.
- EXSANGUINITY**, Ek-sen-gwin i ti; bloodlessness.
- EXSERTUS**, Eks-ér-tus; protruding.
- EXSICCATION**, Eks-i ká jon; drying. {an organ.
- EXTROPHIA**, Eks-tró li-a; eversion; displacement of
- EXTENSION**, Eks-ten jon; force applied in reducing a fracture or dislocation.
- EXTENSOR**, Eks-tén-sor; to stretch out; name of numerous muscles.
- EXTIRPATION**, Eks-ter-pá jon; the complete removal, or cutting out of a part. {the body.
- EXTRACTION**, Eks-trak jon; taking substances out of
- EXTRANEOUS**, Eks-trá-ne-us; superfluous; foreign to the body.
- EXTRA UTERINE PREGNANCY**, Eks'tra-Yú-ter-jn Prég-nan-si; imperfect foetation in some organ other than the uterus.
- EXTRAVASATION**, Eks-trav-a-sá-jon; effusion of blood into cavities, or beneath the skin.
- EXTREMITY**, Eks-trem-i-ti; the end.
- EXTRINSIC**, Eks-trin-sik; coming from without.
- EXTRORSAL**, Eks-trór-sal; turned outward.
- EXUVIE**, Eks-yú-vi-e; any matter cast off.
- EYE**, ʔ; organ of vision.
- EYE BALL**, ʔbəl; the globe of the eye.

F.

F.; symbol for fluorine.

F., **FT.**, or **FIAT**, F., Ft., or Fj-at; make; let it be made.

FABA, Fá-ba; a bean.

FABRARUM AQUA, Fa-brá-rum ʔ'kwa; water in which hot iron has been cooled.

FACETTE, Fa sét; small, smooth surface of bone.

FACIAL, Fá-fal; belonging to the face.

“ **ANGLE**, — An’gl; Camper’s arbitrary lines, showing the deviations of the face from a perpendicular line, upon which he professed to derive indications of the relative intellectual and moral conformation of individuals and races.

FACIAL ARTERY, — Ár’ter-i; vessels of the lips and

“ **VEIN**, — Van; } face. [pair.

“ **NERVE**, — Nerv; portio dura; the seventh

FACIES, Fá-fí-éz; the face; lower and anterior portion of the head.

FACTITIOUS, Fak-tif-us; artificial.

FACULTY, Fak-ul-ti; technically, the professors or teachers of medical science.

FÆCES, Fê-séz; alvine excretions; the dregs.

FÆCULA, Fêk-yú-lá; a substance obtained by grinding or bruising certain vegetables in water.

FÆX, Feks; a sediment.

FAGRA, Fá-grá; a genus of trees.

FAGINE, Fa-jén; a narcotic extract of beech-nuts.

FAGOTRITICUM, Fag-ô-trít-i-kum; the buckwheat.

FAGUS, Fá-gus; the beech.

FAHRENHEIT’S THERMOMETRICAL SCALE, Fár-en-hets Hêr-mô-mêt-ri-kal Skal; its zero shows the temperature of melting snow and salt, a frigorific mixture; thirty-two degrees marks the freezing point of water; and its boiling point by this scale is at two hundred and twelve degrees.

FALCIFORM, Fal-si-form; scythe-shaped; process of the dura mater.

FALCO, Fal-kô; a genus of birds.

FALLOPIAN LIGAMENT, Fa-lô-pi-an Lig-a-ment; Poupart’s ligament.

FALLOPIAN TUBES, — Túbz; from the ovaria to the uterus.

FALX, Falks; a scythe; process of the dura mater.

“ **CEREBRI**, — Ser-ê-brj; the falciform process between the hemispheres of the brain.

FALX CEREBELLI, Fals Ser-é-bél-j; the lesser falci-form process between the lobes of the cerebellum.

FAMES, Fá-méz; hunger.

FARCY, Fâ-sî; a disease of the lymphatics of the

FARCIN, Fâ-sîn; skin of horses.

FARINA, Fâ-rî-nâ; meal; vegetable flour.

FARINACEOUS, Fâ-rî-nâ-jus; mealy.

FASCIA, Fâ-jî-i; a bandage; certain ligaments.

" **LATA**, — Lâ-tâ; aponeurosis of the thigh.

" **SUPERFICIALIS**, — Sû-per-tîj-i-â-lis; membrane extending over the abdomen and downwards over the front of the thighs.

FASCIA-T-FORMIS, — T-Fôr-mis; the T bandage.

" **TORTILLIS**, — Tor-tî-lis; a tourniquet.

" **TRANSVERSALIS**, — Trans-ver-sâ-lis; cellulofibrous membrane outside the peritoneum, and investing the transversalis muscle.

FASCICULAR, Fa-sik-yû-lar; in bundles. [handful.

FASCICULUS, Fa-sik-yû-lus; a bundle of fibers; a

FASCIOLA, Fas-i-ô-lâ; the fluke-worm.

FAUCES, Fô-sez; the pharynx and back part of the mouth. [country.

FAUNA, Fô-mu; the group of animals peculiar to a

FAUX, Fâks; opening of the pharynx.

FAVOSUS, Fa-vô-sus; honeycomb like.

FAVUS, Fá-vus; a pustule resembling the honeycomb.

FE, Fê; symbol of iron.

FERRICULA, Fê-brik-yû-lâ; a slight fever.

FERRIFUGE, Fê-rî-tûj; to drive away fever; medicine subduing fever.

FEBRIS, Fé-bris; fever.

FEBRES, Fé-bréz; fevers.

FEBRILE, Fé-brîl; belonging to fever. [es; dregs.

FICULA, Fêk-yû-lâ; starch; residua of vegetable juic-

FECULENT, Fêk-yû-lent; the refuse; dregs.

FECUNDATION, Fê-kun-dâ-jon; to make fruitful.

FECUNDITY, Fê-kún-di-ti; fruitfulness.

FEL, Fêl; bile.

FEL BOVUM, Fel Bó-vum: ox bile.

FELON, Fél-on: deep abscess upon the finger involving the periosteum.

FEMORAL, Fém-ô-ral: belonging to the thigh.

" HERNIA, — Hér-ni-a: crural hernia.

FEMUR, Fé-mur: the thigh bone.

FENESTRA, Fé-nés-tra: a window; part of the internal ear, including both the foramina, ovale and rotunda. [a window.

FENESTRATE, Fé-nés-trat: having the appearance of

FERMENT, Féc-ment: an azotized body in a state of oxidization.

FERMENTATION, Fér-men-tá-fon: commotion, as in the decomposition of saccharine vegetables; souring.

FERMENTIUM, Fér-mén-fi-um: yeast.

FERN, Férn: a cryptogamic plant.

FERONIA ELEPHANTUM, Fer-ô-ni-a El-é-fán-tum; a large tree in India.

FERRI RUBIGO, Fér-i Rú-bi-gô: rust of iron.

" LIMATURA, — Lim-a-tû-ra: iron filings.

FERRO, Féc-ô: a prefix, meaning iron.

FERRO-CYANIC ACID, — Sî-an-ik As'id: a compound of cyanogen, metallic iron, and hydrogen.

FERROCYANATES, Fer-ô sî-an-ats: salts formerly called triple prussiates. [of iron.

FERRUGINOUS, Fer-ô-jîn-us: partaking of the nature

FERRUM, Fér-um: the metal iron.

" AMMONIATUM, — A-mô-ni-á-tum: ammonio-chloride of iron.

FERTILE, Fér-til: fruitful.

FERULA, Fér-yû-lu: a genus of plants.

FERVOR, Fér-vor: a violent heat.

FEVER, Fé-ver: disease involving the general system, characterized by increased heat, &c., of which there are many varieties, and may be either continued, remittent, or intermittent. [etable.

FIBRE, Fî-ber: a filament, whether animal or veg-

FIBRIL, Fî-bril: a thread-like fibre.

FIBRINE, Fj-brin; a protean compound of animals and plants.

FIBROUS, Fj-brus; composed of fibres.

FIBULA, Fib-yu-la; a clasp, or brace; the smaller bone of the leg.

FIBULAR, Fib-yu-lar; appertaining to the fibula.

FICUS, Fj-kus; a fig: like a fig.

FILAGO, Fi-lá-go; a genus of plants.

FILAMENT, Fil-a-ment; a minute fibre.

FILARIA, Fi-lá-ri-a; the Guinea worm.

FILICES, Fil-i-séz; ferns.

FILIFORM, Fil-i-form; thread-like.

FILIX, Fil-iks; the fern, a tribe of plants.

FILLET, Fil-et; a ribbon or band.

FILTER, Fil-ter; a sieve or strainer. [strainer.

FILTRATE, Fil-trát; the part that passes through the

FILTRATION, Fil-trá-fon; a careful straining.

FILTRUM, Fil-trum; a filter.

FILUM, Fil-um; a thread, or filament.

FIMBRIA, Fim-bri-a; a fringe; the fringe-like extremity of the Fallopian tube.

FIMUS, Fj-mus; feces; dung.

FIR, Fér; pinus abies; the tree whence tar and turpentine are derived.

FIRE DAMP, Fjr Damp; carburetted hydrogen gas; inflammable gas, upon which the explosions in mines depend. [rials.

FISSIPARA, Fi-síp-a-ra; certain polypes, and infuso-

FISSURA, Fj-f-ú-ra; a fissure.

FISSURE, Fj-qr; a fine crack in a bone; a groove.

FISUS, Fj-sus; cleft; cloven.

FISTULA, Fis-tú-la; a sinuous ulcer.

FISTULA IN ANO, - ð'no; ulcer through the rectum.

" IN PERINEO. - Per-in-é-o; ulcer in the perineum, often perforating the rectum, vagina, bladder, or urethra.

FISTULA, LACHRYMALIS, Fis-tú-la, Lak-ri-má-lis; an ulcerous opening in the lachrymal sac.

FISTULA, SALIVARY, Fis-tŭ-la, Sál-i-va-ri; a wound or ulcer opening into the parotid duct.

FIXED BODIES, Fíksť Bód-iz: not vaporized by heat.

FLACCID, Flak-sid; soft; pliable; relaxed.

FLATULENCE, Flát-yŭ-lens; morbid collection of wind in the stomach and bowels.

FLATUS, Flá-tus; wind or gas in the stomach and bowels. [and lemon.

FLAVIDO, Fla-vé-dŏ; the outer rind of the orange

FLAVUS, Flá-vus; yellow.

FLEAM, Flém; a coarse lancet used to bleed horses.

FLEMEN, Flé-men; swelling of the ankles from fatigue.

FLEXION, Flék-fon; bending; state of being bent.

FLEXOR, Fléks-or; numerous muscles so called, as they bend the joint.

FLOCCILATION, Flók-si-lá-fon; picking at the bed-clothes.

FLOCCI VOLITANTES, Flók-sŭ Vol-i-tán-téz; small bodies flying before the eyes.

FLOODING, Flú-dŭ; uterine hemorrhage, whether from disease, or occurring in the puerperal state.

FLORAL; Fló-ral; belonging to a flower.

FLORES, Fló-réz; (plural of flos) flowers of plants; also sublimated minerals, as the flowers of benzoin, zinc, and sulphur.

FLOS, Flos; a flower.

FLUATE, Flŭ-at; salt of fluoric acid.

FLUCTUATION, Flukt-yŭ-á-fon; sensation recognized by the percussion of cavities containing pus or fluids.

FLUO, Flŭ-ŏ; a prefix, from fluorine.

FLUOR, Flŭ-or; to flow; an increased discharge.

" ALBUS, —Al'bus; leucorrhœa; whites.

" SPAR, —Spár; Derbyshire spar; fluoride of calcium.

FLUORIC ACID, Flŭ-ór-ik As'id; obtained from fluor spar, by sulphuric acid.

- FLUX.** Fluks; a flow; to flow. [organ; fusion.
FLUXION, Flúk-jon; a determination of blood to any
FLUXUS, Flúk-us; a discharge, or flow.
FENICULUM, Fē ník yū-lam; fennel.
FÆTAL, Fē-tal; appertaining to the fœtus.
FÆTATION, Fē-tá-jon; pregnancy.
FÆTICIDE, Fē-ti-sík; criminal destruction of the fœtus in utero.
FÆTOR, Fē-tor; a strong offensive smell.
FÆTUS, Fē-tus; a young animal before birth.
FOLIATUS, Fō-li-á-tus; leafy.
FOLIÆ; Fō-li-æ; leaves.
FOLIUM, Fō-li-um; a leaf.
FOLLICLE, Fōl-i-kl; a little bag, sac, or fold.
FOMENTATION, Fō-men-tá-jon; application of hot herbs or cloths wet.
FOMIS, Fō-méz; fuel; substance of contagion.
FOMITES, Fō-mi-téz; (plural of fuel;) producers of contagious diseases.
FONS PULSATILIS, Fons Pul-sa-tíl-is; } apertures in
FONTANEL, Fon-ta-nél; } the skulls of infants, at the junctions of the sutures.
FONTICULUS, Fon-tík-yū-lus; an issue.
FORAMEN, Fō-rá-men; a little opening.
 “ **OVALE,** — O-vá-lé; opening in the septum of the fœtal heart uniting the auricles.
FORCEPS, Fér-seps; pincers.
FOREARM, Fōr-qm; between the elbow and wrist.
FORENSIC, Fō-rén-sík; belonging to courts of law.
FORMICA, Fōr-mi-ká; a genus of plants; an ant; herpetic eruption.
FORMICATION, Fōr-mi-ká-jon; sensation like the creeping of ants. [ants.
FORMIC ACID, Fōr-mík Á-síd; acid obtained from
FORMULA, Fōr-mū-lá; prescription for the preparation of medicine. [of the brain.
FORNIX, Fōr-niks; arch, or vault; one of the structures
FORPEX, Fōr-peks; scissors.

- FOSSA**, Fós-a: a groove, shallow cavity, or depression.
- FOSSIL**, Fós-il: the organic remains of animals and vegetables, and the mineral productions.
- FOTUS**, Fót-us: a fomentation.
- FOURCHETTE**, Fór-jót: posterior commissure of the *lúna pubendi* at the perineum.
- FOUR TAILED BANDAGE**, Fór-táll Bán-daj: applied for Forehead, nose, and jaws: having four tails.
- FOVEA**, Fáv-a: a little depression.
- FRACTURE**, Frakt-yur: a break, as of a bone: and may be either transverse, oblique, or longitudinal: either simple, compound, complicated or comminuted.
- FRÆNUM**, Fré-num: a ligament binding down, or restraining motion. [berry.
- FRAGARIA**, Fra já ri-a: a genus of plants: the straw-
- FRAGILITAS OSSIUM**, Fra-jíl-i tas Os'i-um: brittleness of the bones. [ady of Africa.
- FRAMBOESIA**, Fram bé-fi-a: yaws: a contagious mal-
- FRANKINCENSE**, Fráyk-in-sens: olibanum, from the *juniperus lyciæ*.
- FRASERA**, Fra sé-ra: the American calumba.
- FRAXININE**, Fráks-i nem: bitter principle of the bark of the *fraxinus excelsior*.
- FRAXINUS**, Fráks i-nus: a genus of plants: the ash.
- FRAXINUS ORNUS**, — Or'nus: the tree from which manna flows.
- FREEZING POINT OF WATER**, Fréz-ij Pönt ov Wó-ter; 32 degrees of Fahrenheit.
- FREMISSEMENT CATAIRE**, Frá-mis-mqn Ka-tár: the purring tremor.
- FREMITUS**, Fré-mj-tus: shuddering; vibration: recognized during physical exploration of the thorax in certain morbid conditions of the pulmonary organs.
- FRIABLE**, Frj-a-bl: crumbling; brittle.
- FRIGIDITY**, Fri-jíl i-ti: coldness.
- FRIGORIFIC**, Frj-ō-rif-ik; possessing the power to produce cold.
- FRIILLARIA**, Frit-i-lá-ri-a; a genus of plants.

FRIGUS, Frí gus; cold.

FROG TONGUE, Frog Tapp; ranula; salivary tumor under the tongue.

FROLEMENT, Frø-l-mqñ; touching lightly.

FRONS, Frons; the forehead.

FRONTAL, Frønt-ak; belonging to the forehead.

FRUCTUS, Frúk-tus; the fruit.

FRUMENTUM, Frø mën-tum; grain.

FRUTEX, Fró-teks; a shrub.

FRUTICOSE, Frø-ti-kós; shrubby.

FUCUS, Fú-kus; a seaweed; a paint for the face.

FUGACIOUS, Fú-gá-jus; fading; evanescent.

FULIGINOUS, Fú-hj-in-us; having the color of soot.

FULIGO, Fú-li-gø; smoke; soot.

FULLER'S EARTH, Fúl-erz Ert; a species of aluminous clay.

FULMINATING, Fúl-mi-na-tij; detonating or explosive.

FUMANS NIX, Fú-manz Niks; quick lime.

FUMARIA, Fú-má ri-a; a genus of plants.

FUMIGATING PASTILES, Fú mi-gat in Pas-tilz; a preparation for imparting an agreeable odor to the sick room. [smoke.

FUMIGATION, Fú-mi gá-fon; application of vapor or

FUMUS, Fú-mus; smoke.

FUNCTION, Fúnk fon; any action by which vital phenomena are produced.

FUNDA, Fún-da; a four-headed bandage for fracture of the lower jaw.

FUNDAMENT, Fún-da-ment; the anus.

FUNDUS, Fún-dus; the base or bottom.

FUNGI, Fúy gj; a tribe of mushrooms; toad stools.

FUNGOID, Fup-géd; resembling a mushroom; a malignant, soft, and bleeding tumor.

FUNGUS, Fúy gus; a spongy excrescence in wounds or ulcers, called proud flesh.

FUNGUS HEMATODES, - Hem-a-tó-dez; soft cancer, medullary sarcoma.

FENIS, Fú-nis; the umbilical cord.

FUNICULUS, Fq-ník-yq-lus; a little cord.

FURCATUS, Fur-ká-tus; forked.

[cle.]

FURFUR, Fúr-fur; bran; a desquamation of the cuti-

FURFURACEOUS, Fur-fur-a-jus; branny.

FURNUS, Fúr-n-us; a furnace.

FUROR, Fú-ror; violent delirium without fever.

FUROR UTERINUS, — Yq-ter-q-nus; nymphomania.

FURUNCULUS, Fq-rúp-kq-lus; a boil; a phlegmon.

FUSELUL, Fq-sel-ol; oil of grain spirits.

FUSION, Fú-zon; a pouring out; passing from a solid to a liquid state.

FUSION, IGNEOUS, — Ig-ne-us; melted by heat.

FUSION, AQUEOUS, — Á'kwé-us; deliquescence; spontaneous fusion of crystalline salts.

FYADA, Fi-á-dá; ancient name of Mercury.

G.

G., symbol for glucinum; or an ounce weight.

GADUS, Gá-dus; a genus of fish.

GADUS MORRHUA, — Mór-hy-a; cod-fish.

GADUS MORRHUA OLEUM, O'lé-um; cod-liver oil.

GALA, Gá-la; milk.

GALACTIA, Gal-ák-jí-a;

} inordinate lacta-

GALACTIRRHEA, Gal-ak-ti-ré-a; } tion: excessive
flow of milk.

GALACTOPHOROUS, Gal-ak-tóf-ō-rus; carrying milk;
ducts of the mammary gland.

GALACTOPOIETICS, Gal-ak-tō-pō-é-ti-kus; milk mak-
ing; medicines that increase the amount of milk.

GALAXIA, Gal-áks-i-a; thoracic duct.

GALBANUM, Gál-ba-num; a genus of plants; a gum-
resin.

GALBULUS, Gal-bú-lus; the fruit of the cypress tree.

GALEA, Gál-g-a; a helmet; a bandage for the head.

GALEATE, Gál-g-at; helmet-shaped.

GALENA, Ga-lé-m; lead ore; native sulphuret of lead.

- GALENICAL**, Ga-lén-i-kal; pharmaceutic: according to Galen; technically used for non-chemical drugs.
- GALEGA**, Gál-lé-gá; a genus of plants; cruciferae.
- GALIOBDOLO**, Gal-g-ó-b-dó-ló; a genus of plants.
- GALIOPSIS**, Gal-g-óp-sis; a genus of plants.
- GALL**, Gál; bile. [the liver.
- GALL BLADDER**, — Blá-dér; receptacle of bile under
- GALL DUCTS**, — Dú-ks; the cystic, hepatic, and communis choledochus.
- GALL STONES**, — Stónz; biliary concretions found in the gall bladder or the gall ducts.
- GALLA**, Gál-lá; the gall nut; excrescence on the oak.
- GALLATES**, Gál-lás; salts of gallic acid.
- GALLIC**, Gál-ik; pertaining to galls.
- GALIPEA CUSPARIA**, Gal-i-pé-á Kus-pá-ri-á; the angustura tree. [belongs.
- GALLINÆ**, Gál-i-næ; family of fowls to which the cock
- GALLINAGINIS CAPUT**, Gál-i-náj-i-nis Ká-pút; veru montanum, an eminence in the urethra. [peines.
- GALIPOT**, Gal-i-pót; a glazed pot or jar used for medicine.
- GALICUM**, Gál-i-um; a genus of plants; cleavers.
- GALVANIC**, Gal-ván-ik; pertaining to galvanism.
- GALVANISM**, Gál-van-iz-m; a modification of electricity, generated by the action of certain acids upon particular metals. [resin.
- GAMBOGIA**, Gam-bá-jí-á; gamboge, a cathartic resin.
- GANGLIA**, Gáp-gli-á; nervous knots; which are named cerebral, cervical, thoracic, abdominal, lumbar, and sacral, indicating their locality.
- GANGLION**, Gáp-gli-on; a knot or protuberance on a tendon, ligament, or nerve.
- GANGLIONIC NERVE**, Gáp-gli-ón-ik Nérv; the tri-splanchnic nerve.
- GANGRENOUS**, Gáp-gré-nóp-sis; cancrum oris.
- GANGRENE**, Gáp-grén; mortification; partial death.
- GARCINIA**, Gár-sín-i-á; a genus of plants.
- GARDENIA**, Gár-dé-ni-á; a genus of plants.
- GARGAREON**, Gár-gá-ré-on; the uvula.

- GARGARISM**, Gár-gar-iz-m; a gargle; a wash for the mouth and throat.
- GARROT**, Gar-ot; the billet of wood used for tightening the circular bandage, as in the temporary tourniquet.
- GAS**, Gás; aeriform fluid.
- GASEOUS**, Gás-e-us; partaking of the nature of gas.
- GASOMETER**, Gás-óm-e-ter; a reservoir for containing gas.
- GASERIAN GANGLION**, Gás-é-ri-an Gán gli-on; an enlargement of the posterior cord of the fifth pair or trifacial nerve.
- GASTER**, Gás-ter; the stomach; the belly. [stomach.
- GASTRALGIA**, Gás-tral-jí-a; cardialgia; pain in the
- GASTRIC**, Gás-trík; belonging to the stomach.
- GASTRIC JUICE**, — Jús; peculiar secretion of the stomach.
- GASTRIC FEVER**, — Fé-ver; one in which the inflammation of the stomach is the prominent feature.
- GASTRITIS**, Gás-trí-tis; inflammation of the stomach.
- GASTROCELE**, Gás-trō-sel; hernial sac containing the stomach.
- GASTRO**, Gás-trō; a prefix, signifying the stomach.
- GASTROCNEMI**, Gás-trok-né-mi-i; muscles forming the calf of the leg, external and internal.
- GASTRODYNIA**, Gás-trō-dín-i-a; spasmodic pain in the stomach.
- GASTRO ENTERITIS**, Gás-trō-En-ter-i-tis; acute inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach and bowels.
- GASTRO EPIPLOIC**, — É-píp-lō-ik; belonging to the stomach and omentum; name of arteries, veins, and a nervous plexus.
- GASTRO HEPATIC**, — He-pát-ik; connected with the stomach and liver. [section.
- GASTRO HYSTEROTOMY**, — His-ter-ót-o-mi; Cæsarean
- GASTRO MALACIA**, — Ma-lá-fi-a; softening of the stomach. [the abdomen.
- GASTRORAPHIA**, Gás-trō-rá-fi-a; sewing a wound in

- GASTROSES.** Gas-tró-sez; a generic name for diseases of the stomach.
- GASTROTOMY.** Gas-trót-ō-mi; incision through the abdomen, as for removing a foetus or abdominal tumor.
- GAULTHERIA.** Gól-té-rí-á; a genus of plants.
- GAULTHERIA PROCUMBENS,** Prō-kúm-benz; the partridge-berry.
- GAYACIN,** Gá-ya-sin; the resin of guaiacum.
- GELATINE,** Jél-á-ten; jelly; glue; isinglass; an organic product. [dyeing medicines.]
- GELATINE CAPSULES:** — Káp-sylz; prepared for co-
- GELATIO,** Jel-á-fi-ō; freezing.
- GELSEMIUM SEMPERVIRENS,** Jel-se-mj-num Sem-per-vj-renz; yellow jessamine.
- GEMMA,** Jén-á; a gem; a bud on a stem.
- GEMMULE,** Jém-yul; a little bud. [muscles.]
- GEMINI,** Jén-i-nj; twins; the testicles; also name of
- GENA,** Jé-ná; the cheek.
- GENERAL ANATOMY,** Jén-er-al An-át-ō-mi; that which treats of the tissues or elementary structure.
- GENERATION,** Jen-er-á-fon; procreation; including both impregnation and conception. [functions.]
- GENETICA,** Jé-nét-i-ká; diseases of the sexual func-
- GENEVA,** Jén-é-vá; gin, with juniper.
- GENIAL,** Jé-ni-ál; relating to the chin.
- GENICULATES,** Jen-ik-yul-lá-tez; bent like the knee.
- GENIO,** Jé-ni-ō; the chin; a prefix.
- GENIO GLOSSI,** — Glós-j; } muscles of
- GENIO HYOIDIUS,** — Hí-óid-é-us; } the chin and
- GENIO PHARYNGEUS,** — Fa-rín-jé-us. } pharynx.
- GENISTA,** Jen-is-tá; a genus of plants.
- GENITALIS,** Jen-í-tá-lis; belonging to generation, as the sexual organs. [functions.]
- GENITICUS,** Jen-í-tí-kus; appertaining to the sexual
- GENITO CRURAL,** Jén-i-tó Kró-rál; nerve coming from the first lumbar, and supplying the spermatic cord and crural arch.

- GENTIANA**, Jen ji-á-ná: a genus of plants.
- GENTIANINA**, Jen-ji-a-ní-ná; alkaloid; active principle of the gentian.
- GENTIAN**, Jén-jan; a tonic medicinal root.
- GENU**, Jén-yw; the knee.
- GENUFLEXION**, Jen-yü-flék-fon; kneeling.
- GEXUGRA**, Jen yü gra; gout in the knee.
- GENUS**, Jé-nus; a kind or family; group of species.
- GEOFFRÆA**, Jéf-ræ-d; a genus of plants.
- GEOFFRÆA INERMIS**, — In-ér-mis; cabbage-tree; anthelmintic.
- GERANINA**, Jer-a-ní-ná; alkaloid of geranium.
- GERANIUM**, Jer-á-ní-um; a genus of plants. { bill.
- GERANIUM MACULATUM**, — Mak yü-lá tum; cranes-
- GERANIS**, Jer-á-nis; a bandage for the collar bone.
- GERM**, Jér-in; the rudiment principle.
- GERMEN**, Jér-men; the rudiment of the fruit, and seed of vegetables.
- GESTATION**, Jes-tá-jon; pregnancy.
- GIBBEROSITY**, Gib-er-ós-i-ti; { convexity of the
- GIBBOSITY**, Gib-ós-i-ti; { spine.
- GIMBERNAT'S LIGAMENT**, Gím-ber-nats Líg-a-ment; the superior part of the crural canal, and concerned in femoral hernia.
- GINGIVA**, Jin-jí-vá; the gum.
- GINGIVÆ**, Jin-jí-væ; the gums.
- GINGLYMUS**, Gín-gli-mas; { a hinge joint, as at the
- GINGLYMOID**, Gín-gli-méd; { knee and elbow.
- GIR**, Jër; quick-lime.
- GLACIES**, Glás-i-éz; ice.
- GLABELLA**, Glá-bél-lá; space between the eyebrows.
- GLAIRINE**, Glá-rén; a gelatinous vegetable matter.
- GLAND**, Glánd; an organ of secretion; conglobate or conglomerate.
- GLANDULA**, Glánd-yú-lá; a little gland.
- GLANDULAR**, Glánd-yü-lar; resembling a gland.
- GLANS**, Glanz; a gland. [clitoris.
- GLANS CLITORIDIS**, — Klit-ór-i-dis; projection of the

GLANS PENIS, Glanz Pé-nis; extremity of the penis.

GLAUBER'S SALT, Gló-erz Salt; sulphate of soda.

GLAUCINA, Gló-se-ni; an alkaloid in the leaves of the glaucum luteum.

GLAUCIUM, Gló-jí-um; a genus of plants.

GLAUCOMA, Gló-kó-mi; opacity of the humors of the eye, with defective retina.

GLAUCOSIS, Gló-kó-sis; opacity of the vitreous humor.

GLAUCUS, Gló-kus; hoary; of a gray, bluish-green color.

GLECHOMA, Glé-kó-ma; a genus of plants.

GLECHON, Glék-on; pennyroyal.

GLEET, Glét; chronic gonorrhœa.

GLENE, Glé-ne; the cavity of the eye.

GLENOID, Glé-nóid; shallow cavity of the scapula, which receives the head of the humerus.

GLIRES, Glj-rés; the dormouse tribe.

GLISSON'S CAPSULE, Glis-onz Káp-syl; the fibrous envelope of the liver.

GLOBATE, Gló-bat; } globe like.

GLOBOSE, Gló-bos; } [the blood.

GLOBULES, Glób-yulz; corpuscles or red particles of

GLOBULINE, Glób-yul-len; albuminous constituent of the blood.

GLOBULE, Glób-yul; a small globe.

GLOBUS, Gló-bus; a ball.

GLOBUS HYSTERICUS, Gló-bus His-tér-i-kus; sense of choking in hysteria.

GLOBUS UTERINUS, — Yq-ter j-us; tumor formed by the uterus after delivery.

GLOMERATE, Glóm-er-at; congregated.

GLOMERULE, Glóm-er-yul; a ball or clow formed by an agglomeration of vessels.

GLOSSA, Glós-a; the tongue.

GLOSSAGRA, Glós-a-gra; pain in the tongue.

GLOSSITIS, Glós-i-tis; inflammation of the tongue.

GLOSSOCELE, Glós-ó-sel; morbid extrusion of the tongue.

GLOSSOLOGY, Glós-ó-lí-ji; description of the tongue.

- GLOSSO-PHARYNGEAL**, Glós-o-Fa-rin-jé-al; ninth pair of nerves; name of certain muscles.
- GLOTTIS**, Glót-is; opening into the windpipe at the larynx, covered by the epiglottis.
- GLUCINA**, Glú-si-ni; an earth.
- GLUCOSE**, Glú-kó-sé; grape-sugar.
- GLUCOSURIA**, Glú-kó-sú-rí-a; diabetes mellitus.
- GLUME**, Glúm; the husk.
- GLUTEAL ARTERY**, Glú-té-al Ar'tér-i; branch of the hypogastric artery.
- GLUTEUS**, Glú-té-us; muscles upon the buttocks; maximus, medius, and minimus. [men.
- GLUTEN**, Glú-ten; coagulable lymph; vegetable albumen.
- GLUTES**, Glú-téz; the buttock. [rats.
- GLYCIRINE**, Glí-ser-én; the sweet principle of oils and [ice.
- GLYCYRRHIZA**, Glís-er-j-zí; liquorice.
- GLYCYRRHIZINE**, Glís-er-j-zén; the sugar of liquorice.
- GNAPHALIUM**, Ná-tá-li-um; a genus of plants.
- GOITRE**, Gó-ter; enlargement of the thyroid gland.
- GOLD**, Góld; a metal.
- GOLDEN-ROD**, Solidago Virgaurea.
- GOLDEN SULPHURET**, Góld-en Súl-fú-ret; a preparation of antimony.
- GOMPHOSIS**, Góm-tó-sis; peculiar articulation, like that of the teeth in the socket.
- GONALGIA**, Gón-al-jí-a; pain in the knee, gouty or neuralgic.
- GONORRHEA**, Gón-o-ré-a; clap; urethritis; infectious discharge from the urethra.
- GORDIUS**, Gór-di-us; a genus of animals.
- GORGET**, Gór-jet; an instrument used in lithotomy.
- GORGONIA**, Gó-gó-ní-a; a genus of corals.
- GOSSYPILÆ**, Gó-síp-i-um; cotton.
- " **HERBACEUM**, — Her-bá-i-kum; the cotton plant.
- GOUT**, Gst; arthritis; peculiarly painful inflammation of the small joints, as the fingers and toes.
- GRACILIS**, Gras-i-lis; muscle of the thigh.

GRAINS OF PARADISE, Granz ov Pár-a djs; seeds of annamum; a species of cardamom.

GRAMEN, Grá men; grass. [es.

GRAMINEÆ, Ger min-é-é; the natural family of grass-

GRAMMA, Gram-a; twenty grains. grains.

GRAMM, Gram; a measure of weight, equal to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$

GRANATI CORTEX, Gra-ná-tj Kór-teks; pomegranate bark.

GRANATUM, Gran-á tum; the pomegranate.

GRAND COUVRE CHEF, Grand Kó-vr Xet; a handkerchief employed as a bandage.

GRANULAR DEGENERATION, Grán-yü-lar De-jen-er-a jon, peculiar disorganization of the kidneys.

GRANULATION, Gran yü lá jon; the filling up of a wound or ulcer by organized matter.

GRANULE, Grán-yü; a little grain.

GRANUM, Grá num; a grain or kernel.

GRAPHITE, Graf jt; plumbago, or black lead; a carburet of iron.

GRATIOLA, Graf i-ó-la; a genus of plants.

" **OFFICINALIS**, -- Of-is-i-ná-lis; hedge hyssop.

GRAVEDO, Gra-vé-dø; a catarrh, with sense of weight in the forehead.

GRAVEL, Gráv-el; crystalline sediments from the urine.

GRAVID, Gráv-id; pregnant.

GRAVITY, SPECIFIC, Gráv-i-ti, Spe-sif-ik; weight ascertained by comparison with an equal bulk of water.

GREAT SYMPATHETIC, Grat Sim-pa-tét-ik; a nerve formed by filaments from numerous ganglia.

GREEN SICKNESS, Grén Sik-nes; chlorosis.

GRIAS, Gáj as; a genus of plants; the anchovy pear.

GRIPE, Grip; epidemic influenza.

GROATS, Grots; hulled oats.

GROS, Gros; 59.070 grains troy.

GROSSULINE, Gros yü-len; vegetable jelly.

GRUMA, Gró-má; tartar.

GRIMOUS, Gró-mus; dark; elotted.

GRUTUM, Gró-tum; a white tubercle in the skin, of the size of a millet seed.

GUACO, Gú-q kó; a genus of plants.

GUANO, Gú-q nó; a manure consisting of the excrement of sea-towl, and composed chiefly of urate of ammonia, and lime.

GUBERNACULUM TESTIS, Gú ber-nák-yú-lum Tés-tis; suspensory ligament of the testis; process of the fascia superficialis, forming the dartos musele.

GUTACUM, Gwá ya-kum; the gum-resin of the guaiacum officinale.

GULA, Gú-la; the fore part of the throat.

GUM, Gum; proximate principle of vegetables. [cia.

GUM ARABIC, Gum Ar'a-bik; obtained from the aca-

GUM RASH, Gum Raj; red gum; a disease of infancy.

GUM RESIN, Gum-Rez-in; concrete juice of certain plants.

GUMS, Gumz; gingivæ; structure covering the alveolæ and connected with the teeth.

GUM LANCET, Gum-Lán-set; instrument for separating the gums from the teeth.

GUNDELIA, Gú-dé-li-a; a genus of plants.

GUNJAH, Gún-ju; dried cannabis-sativa, or Indian hemp. [nerves.

GUSTATORY, Gús-ia-tó-rí; tasting; ninth pair of

GUSTUS, Gús-tus; taste.

GUTTA, Gút-a; a drop.

GUTTA NIGRA, Gút-a Ní-gra; black drop.

“ **PERCHA**, — Pêr-qa; concrete juice of the tree *Isonandra gutta*.

GUTTA ROSACEA, — Ró-zá-fæ-a; carbuncled face; a species of acne.

GUTTA SERENA, — Sê-ré-na; amaurosis; paralysis of the optic nerve, or of its expansion in the retina.

GUTTIFERÆ, Gut-i-fé-ræ; the mangosteen tribe of plants.

GUTTUR, Gút-ur; the throat, or windpipe.

GUTTURAL, Gút ur al; belonging to the throat.

" ARTERY, — Árter-i; a branch of the carotid. [ercise is taken.

GYMNASIUM, Jim-ná zì-um; place where athletic ex-

GYMNASTICS, Jim-nás tiks; active athletic exercise.

GYMNOCARPI, Jim-nò-kqr-pì; a class of mushrooms.

GYMNOSPERMIA, Jim-nò-spér-mi-a; an order of plants.

GYNE, Gí-nè; a woman; a prefix.

GYPSUM, Jip-sum; plaster of Paris; sulphate of lime.

GYRI, Jí-rí; spiral cavities of the internal ear.

H.

H.: symbol for hydrogen.

HABENA, Há-bé-nà; a uniting bandage. {animal.

HABITAT, Há-b-i-tat; the natural locality of a plant or

HABIT, Há-b-it; { diathesis; constitutional pre-

HABITUDE, Há-b-i-túd; { disposition.

HÆMA, Hé-mà; blood; a prefix.

HÆMA DYNAMOMETER, — Din-a-móm-e-ter; an instrument for measuring the force with which the blood is propelled.

HÆMAGOGUES, Hém-a-gogz; medicines which promote the catamenial or hæmorrhoidal discharge.

HÆMALOPS, Hè-mál-ops, an effusion of blood in the eye.

HÆMANTHUS, Hè-mán-tus; a genus of plants.

HÆMASTASIS, Hè-más-ta-sis; checking the current of venous blood by dry-cupping or ligatures.

HÆMATEMESIS, Hém-a-tè-mé-sis; vomiting of blood from the stomach. {function.

HÆMATICA, Hè-mát-i-kà; disease of the sanguineous

HÆMATINE, Hém-a-tèn; { the red matter of the

HÆMATOSINE, Hè-mát-ò-sèn; { blood.

HÆMATOCLE, Hè-mát-ò-sèl; blood effused within the tunica vaginalis testis.

- HÆMATOLOGY**, Hæm-a-tól-ō-jī; a treatise on the blood.
- HÆMATOSIS**, Hæm-a-tó-sis; aeration of the blood in the lungs. [bladder.
- HÆMATURIA**, Hæm-a-tŭ-ri-ā; hemorrhage from the
- HÆMETOXYLON**, Hæm-ē-tóks-i-lon; a genus of plants; logwood. [wood.
- HÆMETOXYLINE**, Hæm-ē-tóks-i-lēn; the extract of log-
- HÆMOPTYSIS**, Hæm-óp-ti-sis; coughing blood from the lungs. [blood.
- HÆMORRHAGE**, Hæm-or-āj; any morbid discharge of
- HÆMORRHOIDAL**, Hæm-or-ōd-al; arteries and veins about the anus.
- HÆMATURIA**, Hæm-a-tŭ-ri-ā; hemorrhage from the bladder.
- HÆMOPTŒ**, Hæ-móp-tæ; the spitting of blood.
- HÆMORRHOIS**, Hæm-or-ōs; hemorrhage.
- HÆMORRHOIDS**, Hæm-or-ōdz; piles.
- HÆMOSTATICA**, Hæm-ōs-tát-i-kā; styptics.
- HALITUS**, Hál-i-tus; watery vapor; the breath.
- HALLUCINATION**, Hā-lŭ-si-ná-fon; depraved imagination. [the nipple.
- HALO**, Há-lō; an area, or circle; areola surrounding
- HALOID**, Hál-ōd; like sea-salt.
- HALOID SALTS**, — Salts; compounds of metals with chlorine, iodine, and bromine. [witch-hazel.
- HAMAMELIS VIRGINICA**, Ham-a-mé-lis Vēr-jín-i-kā;
- HAMMA**, Hām-ā; a truss for hernia.
- HAMOSUS**, Hā mō-sus; hooked.
- HAMULARIA**, Ham-yŭ-lá-ri-ā; a genus of worms.
- HAMULUS**, Hām-yŭ-lus; a little hook.
- HAPSIS**, Háp-sis; the sense of touch.
- HARE-LIP**, Hār-lip; labia leporina; congenital fissure of the upper lip.
- HARMONIA**, Hqr-mó-ni-ā; a species of synarthrosis or immovable articulation.
- HASTA**, Hás-tā; a spear.
- HAUNCH**, Hqŭ; the hip; lateral parts of the pelvis.
- HAUSTUS**, Hēs-tus; a draught.

HEART, Hqrt: a hollow, muscular viscus, which is the centre of the circulating system in the higher order of animals.

HEBE, Hé-bé: the hair which grows on the pubes: or the age at which it appears. [itious urine.

HECTIC, Hék-tik: fever with night sweats and later-

HEDEOMA, Hed-é-ô-ma: American pennyroyal.

HEDERA HELIX, Héd-é-ra-Hé-lik: the ivy.

HEDYSARIUM, Hed-i-sá-ri-um: a genus of plants.

HELENINE, Hét-é-nen: concrete oil of the elecampane.

HELENIUM, He-lé-ni-um: elecampane.

HELENIUM AUTUMNALE, — O-tun-ná-lé: sneezewort.

HELIANTHUS ANNUUS, Hé-li-ân-tus An'yq-us: sun-flower.

HELIANTHUS TUBEROSUS, — Ty-ber-ô-sus: Jerusa-

HELICALIS, Hel-i-ká-lis: appertaining to the border of the ear.

HELIX, Hé-lik: border of the external ear.

HELLEBORE, Hét-é-bor: a medicinal plant.

HELLEBORUS, Hel-éb-ô-rus: a genus of plants.

HELMINTHIA, Hel-mín-ti-á: worms in the intestinal canal.

HELMINTHAGOGUES, Hel-mín-ta-gogz: anthelmintics.

HELMINTHIASIS, Hel-mín-tj-a-sis: a disease in which worms are bred in the part affected.

HELMINTHIC, Hel-mín-tik: pertaining to worms.

HELODES, Hé-ló-dez: a fever characterized by profuse sweating.

HELOPYRA, Hel-ô-pj-ra: marsh fever.

HELOSIS, Hé-ló-sis: an eversion of the eyelids.

HEMATINE, Hém-a-tén: } coloring principle of

HEMATOSINE, Hem-a-tó-sén: } the blood, supposed to reside in the envelope of the globules.

HEMERALOPS, Hé-mér-a-lops: one who sees only in the day time. [blindness.

HEMERALOPIA, Hem-er-a-ló-pi-á: day vision, or night

HEMIOPSY, Hemiop'sia: defect of vision, under which only the half of objects is seen.

- HEMIPLEGIA**, Hem-i-plé ji-a: } paralysis of one side
HEMIPLEXIA, Hem i-pléks-i-a: } of the body.
HEMIOPIA, Hem i-ó-pi-a: defective vision, only half
of the object being seen.
HEMISPHERES, Hém is férz; the two symmetrical
halves of the cerebrum, as divided by the falx.
HEMLOCK, Hém lok; *conium maculatum*; cicuta.
HEMOPTYSIS, Hè-móp-ti sis; bleeding from the lungs.
HEMORRHAGE, Hém or-aj; any morbid flow of blood.
HEMORRHOIDS, Hém or-édz; piles.
HEMOSPASTIC, Hem os-pás tik; any agent which at-
tracts blood to a part; a cupping glass.
HEMOSTASIA, Hem os-tá zi a; stagnation of blood;
suppression of hemorrhage.
HENBANE, Hén ban; *hyoscyamus*.
HEPAR, Hé-par; the liver.
HEPATALGIA, Hep-a-tál ji-a; pain in the liver.
HEPATIC, Hè-pát-ik; belonging to the liver.
HEPATIC ALOES;—Al'oz; one species of aloes.
HEPATICA AMERICANA, Hè-pát-i-ka A-mer-i-ká-na;
liverwort.
HEPATICÆ, Hè-pát-i-sè; the liverwort tribe of plants.
HEPATISATION, Hè-pat-i-zá fon; conversion of a tex-
ture into a substance like liver.
HEPATITIS, Hep-a-ti tis; inflammation of the liver.
HEPATOCELE, Hè pat-ó-sèl; hernial tumor where the
liver protrudes through the abdominal walls.
HEPATOPOSTEMA, Hè pat-ó pos-té-ma; abscess of the
liver. [liver.
HEPATORRHAGIA, Hep-a-tor-á-ji-a; bleeding from the
liver.
HERACLEUM, Her-á-klè-um; a genus of plants.
HERBA, Hèr-ba; a herb.
HERBARIUM, Her-bá ri-um; a receptacle for herbs;
also, a collection of dried specimens of plants.
HEREDITARY, Hè-réd-i-tà ri; descending from parents.
HERMAPHRODITE, Hèr-máf-rò-dit; possessing the at-
tributes of both sexes; applied to animals and plants.
HERMETIC, Hèr-mét-ik; appertaining to chemistry.

HERMETIC SEAL. Hér-mét-ik Sèl; closing the end of a tube by fusing it.

HERNIA. Hér-ni-à; a rupture; unnatural protrusion of viscera.

HERNIA, CEREBRI. -- Ser-é-bri; fungus cerebri; protrusion of the brain through fractures of the skull.

HERNIA, CRURAL. -- Kró-ràl; femoral hernia; protrusion under Poupart's ligament into the crural canal.

HERNIA, INGUINAL. -- In'gwi-nal; at the groin; complete when it passes out through the abdominal ring; incomplete when it fails to do so.

HERNIA, ISCHIATIC. -- Is-ki-át-ik; protruding at the ischiatic notch.

HERNIA, PERINEAL. -- Per-i-né-al; in men, between the bladder and rectum; in women, between the rectum and vagina.

HERNIA, PUDENDALIS. -- Pù-den-dá-lis; between the vagina and ramus of the ischium, into the labium.

HERNIA, SCROTAL. -- Skrót-al; when the hernia descends into the scrotum.

HERNIA, UMBILICAL. -- Ùm-bíl-i-kal; at the navel.

HERNIA, VAGINAL. -- Va-jj-nal; within the os externum of the female vulva.

HERNIA, VENTRAL. -- Vén-tral; when occurring at any other part of the front of the abdomen, as between the recti muscles. [birth.

HERNIA, CONGENITAL. -- Kon-jén-i-tal; existing at birth.

HERNIA, INCARCERATA. -- In-kqr-sè-rá-tu; strangulated.

HERNIA, HUMORAL. -- Hù-mor-al; inflammatory swelling of the testis; orchitis. [lated hernia.

HERNIOTOMY. Hér-ni-ót-ò-mi; operation for strangulation.

HERPES. Hér-pez; tetter; a name applied to certain cutaneous eruptions.

HERPETIC. Hér-pét-ik; relating to herpes.

HERPETOLOGY. Hér-pr-tól-ò-jì; discourse on reptiles.

HESPERIDE. Hes-pér-i-dè-e; plants with overgreen, odorous leaves.

HESPERIDINE, Hes-pér-i-den; a crystalizable matter in the bitter orange.

HETERO, Hét-er-ō; a prefix, signifying different.

HETEROGENEOUS, Hét-er-ō-jé-nē-us; promiscuous admixture of different substances.

HETEROLOGOUS FORMATION, Hét-er-ól-ō-gus For-má-jon; applied to tumors, &c., differing in nature from any of the solids or fluids of the healthful body.

HETEROPATHY, Hét-er-óp-a-ti; that mode of healing disease, in which a morbid state is removed by inducing another morbid state. [alum root.

HEUCHERA AMERICANUM, Hē-gé-rā A-mer-i-ká-num; **Hg.**, symbol for mercury.

HIATUS, Hī-á-tus; a foramen or aperture.

HIATUS FALLOPII, — Fa-ló-pi-i; an opening in the tympanum.

HIBISCUS, Hī-bis-kus; a genus of plants.

HICCUGH, Hīk-up; singultus; a simultaneous contraction by spasm of the larynx and diaphragm.

HIDORA, Hī-dō-rā; sudamina.

HIDROS, Hī-dros; sweat; a prefix.

HIDUS, Hī-dus; flowers of brass.

HIERA PICRA, Hī-ē-rā Pīk-rā; aloetic powders.

HIERACIUM, Hī-ē-rā-jī-um; a genus of plants.

HIGUERO, Hī-gwé-rō; the calabash tree.

HILUM, Hī-lum; the point on a seed, where it is attached to its seed-vessel.

HINAU, Hī-nā; a tree of New Zealand.

HIP, Hip; the articulation of the thigh with the pelvis; the ripe fruit of the dog rose.

HIPPO, Hip-ō; a horse; a prefix.

HIPPOCAMPUS, Hip-ō-kām-pus; two eminences in the lateral ventricles of the brain. [nut.

HIPPOCASTANUM, Hip-ō-kas-tá-num; the horse-chest-

HIPPOMANE, Hip-ō-ma-nē; a genus of plants.

HIPPOSELINUM, Hip-ō-sel-jī-num; horse-radish.

HIPPURIC ACID, Hī-pū-rik A-sid; a product in the urine of horses and some other animals.

HIPPURIS VULGARIS. Hî-pû-ris Vul-gá-ris; the mares-tail, an astringent plant.

HIPPUS. Hip-us; the horse.

HIPPUS PUPILLÆ. — Pû pî-læ; a morbid motion of the iris, occurring in amaurosis.

HIRA. Hî-ra; the jejunum.

HIRSUTIES. Her-sû-tî-éz; superfluous growth of hair, as in bearded women.

HIRUDO. Her-yû-do; the leech, employed for topical blood-letting.

HIRUNDO. Her ún-do, the swallow.

HISTOGENY. Hîs-tôj en i; the formation and development of the organic texture. [texture.

HISTOGENETIC. Hîs-tô-jen é-tik; producing organic

HISTOLOGY. Hîs-tô-lôj i; general anatomy.

HIVES. Hîvz; a name for croup; also applied to certain cutaneous eruptions.

HIVE SYRUP. — Sir-up; a compound syrup of squills.

HOARSENESS. Hôrs-nés; morbid roughness of the voice, as in catarrhal and anginous diseases.

HOMO. Hô-mô; man; a prefix designating similarity.

HOMOGENEOUS. Hô-mô-jé-ne-us; mixture of substances possessing similarity of nature and properties.

HOMŒOPATHY. Hô-mê-ôp-a-tî; Hahnemann's system of cure, founded on the maxim, *similia similibus curanter*.

HORDEUM. Hôr-de-um; a genus of plants.

“ **PERLATUM.** — Per-lá-um; pearl-barley.

HORDEINE. Hôr-de-en; the starch of barley.

HORDEOLUM. Hôr-de-ô-lum; diminutive of barley; a tumor on the eyelid; a sty.

HORRIPILATION. Hôr-i-pî-lá-fon; rigor; a sense of creeping in different parts of the body.

HORTUS. Hôr-tus; the female genitals.

HOSPITAL. Hôs-pî-tal; an institution for the reception and treatment of the sick.

HUMERUS. Hû-mer-us; bone of the arm.

HUMERAL. Hû-mer-al; belonging to the arm.

- HUMORS.** Hî-mor-z: fluids of the body, except blood.
- HUMORAL PATHOLOGY.** Hî-mor-al Pa-tól-ô-ji; an ancient theory, which located all diseases exclusively in the fluids. [plant.
- HUMULUS LUPULUS.** Hî-mu-lus Lû-pu-lus: the hop
- HUMUS.** Hî-mus: decayed vegetable matter.
- HURA CREPITANS,** Hû-ra Krep-i-tans: a West-India tree.
- HYALOID.** Hî-a-lôd: transparent like glass; membrane investing the vitreous humor in the globe of the
- HYBRID.** Hî-brid: mongrel. [eye.
- HYDARTHROS,** Hî-dâr-ôrus; } white swelling.
- HYDRARTHROS,** Hî-drâr-ôrus; }
- HYDATID.** Hî-dât-id; a serous vesicle, often found in groups; also a species of intestinal worms.
- HYDATOID.** Hî-dât-ôd: like water.
- HYDNUM.** Hîd-nun; a genus of fringe: the mushroom.
- HYDRACIDS,** Hî-drâs-idz: acids, containing hydrogen in combination with a radical.
- HYDR,** Hî-dr; } water; a prefix.
- HYDRO,** Hî-drô; }
- HYDRAGOGUES,** Hî-dra-gogz: medicines procuring watery discharges from the bowels.
- HYDRAMNOS,** Hî-drâm-ni-ôs: morbid accumulation or the liquor amnii. [mercury.
- HYDRARGYRATE,** Hî-drâr-ji-rat: any preparation of
- HYDRARGYRUM,** Hî-drâr-ji-rum: metallic mercury or quicksilver.
- HYDRARGYRUS.** Hî-drâr-ji-rus: mercury.
- HYDRASTIS CANADENSIS,** Hî-drâs-tis Kan-a-dén-sis; golden-seal.
- HYDRASTINE,** Hî-drâs-tên; bitter principle of the Hydrastis Canadensis.
- HYDRATES,** Hî-drats: substances chemically combined with water. [water.
- HYDRAULICS,** Hî-drô-likz: science which treats of
- HYDRENCEPHALOID,** Hî-dren-séf-a-lôd; resembling hydrocephalus.

- HYDRENTEROCELE**, H₂-dren-tér-ō-sel; hydrocele complicated with intestinal hernia.
- HYDRIODATES**, H₂-dri-ō-dats; old term for iodides.
- HYDROA**, H₂-drō-ā; a watery pustule.
- HYDROCELE**, H₂-drō-sel, dropsy within the tunica vaginalis testis.
- HYDRO-CARDIA**, H₂-drō Kár-di-ā;
- HYDROPS PERICARDII**, H₂-drops Per-i-kár-di-j; } --
dropsy within the pericardium.
- HYDROCEPHALUS**, H₂-drō-sel-a-lus; dropsy of the brain. [acid.
- HYDROCHLORIC ACID**, H₂-drō klō-rik As'id; muriatic acid.
- HYDROCYANIC ACID**, H₂-drō-si-ān-ik As'id; prussic acid. [acid.
- HYDROFLUATES**, H₂-drō-flū-ats; salts of hydrofluoric acid.
- HYDROFLUORIC ACID**, H₂-drō-flū-ō-rik As'id; acid obtained from fluor spar by the action of sulphuric acid.
- HYDROGEN**, H₂-drō-jen; inflammable air. [acid.
- HYDROMEL**, H₂-drō-mel; water mixed with honey.
- HYDROMETER**, H₂-drōm-ē-ter; instrument for measuring the specific gravity of fluids.
- HYDROMETRA**, H₂-drōm-ē-tra; dropsy of the uterus.
- HYDROMPHALUM**, H₂-drōm-fa-lum; tumor at the navel containing water.
- HYDROPATHY**, H₂-drōp-a-ti; } the water cure; a
- HYDRIATICS**, H₂-āi-āt-iks; } method of curing diseases by the external and internal use of water.
- HYDROPERICARDIUM**, H₂-drō-per-i-kár-di-um; dropsy of the heart case.
- HYDROPHYSOCLE**, H₂-drō-fj-sō-sel; hernial sac containing water and gas.
- HYDROPHOBIA**, H₂-drō-fō-bi-ā; dread of water with convulsions, resulting from the bite of a mad dog.
- HYDROPHthalmia**, H₂-drōf-tāl-mi-ā; dropsy of the eye.
- HYDROPHYTES**, H₂-drō-fj-tez; fresh-water plants.
- HYDROPIC**, H₂-drōp-ik; relating to dropsy.
- HYDROPS**, H₂-drops; dropsy.

- HYDROPS ARTICULI**, H₂-drops ār-tik-yū-l₂ dropsy of the joint.
- HYDRORACHIS**, H₂-drō-rák-is; dropsy of the spine.
- HYDROSARCA**, H₂-drō-sār-ka; a tumor containing water and flesh.
- HYDROSARCOCELE**, H₂-drō-sār-kō-sēl; a scirrhus testicle complicated with hydrocele.
- HYDROTHORAX**, H₂-drō-tō-raks; dropsy in the chest.
- HYDRETES**, H₂ drō-rets; compounds of hydrogen with
- HYGIA**, H₂-jē-ā; health. metals.
- HYGIENE**, H₂ ji-én; the art of preserving health.
- HYGRO**, H₂ grō; a prefix, denoting the presence of moisture.
- HYGROLOGY**, H₂-gról-ō-ji; description of the fluids of the body. [not pus.]
- HYGROMA**, H₂-grō-mā; a tumor containing a fluid,
- HYGROMETER**, H₂ gróm-ē-ter; an instrument for measuring the moisture in the atmosphere.
- HYGRUS**, H₂-grus; humid.
- HYMEN**, H₂ men; a semilunar membrane at the entrance of the vagina.
- HYMENÆA**, H₂ men-ē-ā; a genus of plants.
- HYOGLOSSUS**, H₂-ō-glōs-us; a muscle of the tongue.
- HYOIDES**, H₂-ōid-ēs; a bone at the root of the tongue.
- HYOSCIAMUS NIGER**, H₂-ō-sī-ā-mus N₂ jer; henbane.
- HYOSCYAMIA**, H₂-ō-sī-ā-mī-ā; alkaloid of henbane.
- HYPER**, H₂ per; above; excess; prefix to acids, denoting excess of oxidation. [ing.]
- HYPERCATHARSIS**, H₂ per ka-tār-sis; excessive purg-
- HYPERÆMIA**, H₂ per-ē-mī-ā; vascular engorgement; injection of blood-vessels. [ity.]
- HYPERÆSTHESIS**, H₂-per-ēs-tē-sis; excessive sensibi-
- HYPEREMESIS**, H₂ per-ēm-ē-sis; excessive vomiting.
- HYPERTROPHY**, H₂ pēr-trō-fī; morbid growth or enlargement of an organ without change of structure.
- HYPNOTIC**, H₂ip-nót-ik; soporific; sleep producing.
- HYPŌ**, H₂ip-ō; below; a prefix denoting the lowest proportion of oxidation; a prefix meaning deficiency; a common abbreviation for hypochondriasis.

- HYPPOCHONDRIASIS**, Hip-ō-kon-dri-a-sis; vapors of low spirits; melancholy, often degenerating into insanity.
- HYPPOCHONDRUM**, Hip-ō-kón-dri-um; region under the false ribs.
- HYPDERMATOMY**, Hip-ō-der-mát-ō-mi; the division of parts under the skin.
- HYPGASTRIUM**, Hip-ō-gás-tri-um; lower part of the abdomen, below the umbilical and above the pubic regions.
- HYPGASTRIC**, Hip-ō-gás-trik; appertaining to the hypogastrium; name of glands, vessels, and plexus of nerves in the hypogastrie region.
- HYPGLOSSAL**, Hip-ō-glós-al; under the tongue; lingual or ninth pair of nerves.
- HYPGLOTTIS**, Hip-ō-glót-is; under the tongue.
- HYPOMELMA**, Hip-ō-mé-ma; an effusion of red blood into the chambers of the eye.
- HYPOPYON**, Hip-ō-pi-on; pus in the anterior chamber of the eye.
- HYPSPADIAS**, Hip-ō-spá-di-as; malformation of the penis, the urethra opening on the under surface of the penis.
- HYPOTHENAR**, Hî-pót-ε-nar; that part of the hand opposite the palm. [tion.
- HYPOTHESIS**, Hî-pót-ε-sis; a speculation; a supposition.
- HYSTERA**, His-ter-a; the uterus.
- HYSSOPUS**, His-ō-pus; a genus of plants.
- HYSTERALGIA**, His-ter-ál-jî-a; pain in the womb.
- HYSTERIA**, His-té-ri-a; a spasmodic disease, frequently dependent on uterine irregularity.
- HYSTERITIS**, His-ter-itis; inflammation of the womb.
- HYSTEROCELE**, His-ter-ō-sel; hernia of the
- HYSTEROPTOSIS**, His-ter-óp-tō-sis; } womb.
- HYSTERTOTOMY**, His-ter-ót-ō-mi; the Cæsarean section.
- HYETEROTOMY, VAGINAL**, -- Va-jî-nal; incision in the os tincæ, or wall of the uterus, made through the vagina.

I.

I., symbol for iodine.

IATERIA, t̄-a té-rì-a; the healing art.

IATRALEPTIC, t̄-a-tria-lép-tik; method of curing diseases by external applications, and friction.

IATRON, t̄'a-tron; } a physician.

IATROS, t̄'a-tros; }

ICHOR, Ik'or; a thin acrid discharge.

ICHTHYOCOLLA, Ik-ti-ō-kól-a; isinglass; fish glue.

ICHTHYOLOGY, Ik-ti-ól-ō ji; the department of natural history which treats of fishes.

ICHTHYOSIS, Ik-ti-ō-sis; horny excrescences from the epidermis; tumors. [and chlorosis.

ICTERITIA, Ik-ter-íj-i-a; yellow diseases, as jaundice

ICTERODES, Ik-ter-ó-déz; a morbid state of complexion resembling jaundice, ascribed to the capillaries of the skin, vicariously performing the function of the liver.

ICTERUS, Ik'ter-us; jaundice, a bilious disease attended with yellowness of the skin and eyes.

ICTERUS ALBUS, — Al'bus; chlorosis. [dice.

“ **INFANTUM**, — In-fán-tum; congenital jaundice.

ICTUS, Ik'tus; a stroke or blow.

ICTUS SOLIS, — Só-lis; coup de soleil; sun-stroke.

IDEOLOGY, t̄-dē-ól-ō ji; the doctrine of ideas.

IDIO KOINO MIASMA, Id'i-ō Kō j-nō Mi-áz-mā; exhalations from a mixture of both animal and vegetable decomposition.

IDIO MIASMA, Id'i-ō Mi-áz-mā; human effluvia; exhalation from human decomposition or excrements.

IDIOPATHIC, Id-i-ō-pat̄-ik; primary or original disease, not symptomatic. [constitution.

IDIOSYNERASY, Id-i-ō-sin-kra-si; any singularity of

IDIOT, Id'i-ot; a congenital imbecile. [bean.

IGNASIA, Ig-ná-fi-a; the plant bearing St. Ignatus's

IGNITION, Ig-mí-on; the act of catching fire.

IGNIS, Ig'nis; fire.

- IKAN RADIX**, F'kan Rá-diks; a root brought from China.
- ILAPHIS**, F-lá-fis; the burr-dock.
- ILEO**, I'ε-ω; a prefix; the small intestines.
- ILEUM**, I'ε-um; the third and longest of the smaller intestines, also the largest bone of the pelvis; **ilium**.
- ILEUS**, I'ε-us; colic in the smaller intestines.
- ILEX**, F'leks; European holly.
- ILIA**, I'i-a, the flanks; the small intestines. [flanks.
- ILIAC**, I'i-ak; belonging to, or situated near, the
 " **PASSION**, — Páf-on; inverted peristaltic motion of the intestines.
- ILIAC REGION**, — Ré-jon; the sides of the abdomen between the ribs and the hips.
- ILICINE**, I'i-sen; bitter principle of the holly.
- ILIO**, I'i-ω; a prefix, the ilium.
- ILIO-COLIC VALVE**, I-i-ω-Kó-lik Valv; separating the smaller from the larger intestines.
- ILIO-PECTINEAL LINE**, I'i-ω-Pek-ti-né-al Lijn; part of the brim of the pelvis.
- ILIUM**, I'i-um; the superior bone of the pelvis on each side, the largest division of the os innominatum.
- ILIUM OS**; — Os; the haunch bone.
- ILLICIUM**, I-lí-i-um; a genus of plants; the yellow-flowered aniseseed tree.
- ILLITIO**, I-lí-i-ω; inunction; anointing.
- ILLOSIS**, I-ló-sis; strabismus. [mud.
- ILLUTATIO**, I-lŭ-tá-fi-ω; besmearing a part with
- ILLYS**, I'is; one who squints.
- IMBECILITY**, Im-be-síl-i-ti; mental weakness.
- IMBIBITION**, Im-bib-í-f-on; absorption; endosmose.
- IMBRICATE**, Im'bri-kat; over-lapping, as the tiles on the roof.
- IMMEDIATE AUSCULTATION**, Im-é-di-at Ōs-kul-tá-fon; applying the ear directly to the chest, without using the stethoscope.
- IMMEDIATE PERCUSSION**, — Pēr-kúf-on; striking the walls of the chest without using the pleximeter.

IMMERSUS, Im-ér-sus; plunged under water.

IMMOBILITY, Im-ō bil-i-ti; stiffness, as of a joint in ankylosis.

IMMOVABLE APPARATUS, Im-ōv-a-bl Ap-a-rá-tus; covering bandages and splints, in fractures, with starch or dextrine.

IMPATIENS, Im-pá-fi-enz; a genus of plants.

IMPERATORIA, Im-per-a-tó-ri-a; a genus of plants.

IMPERFORATE, Im-pér-fō-rat; congenital closure of any natural opening.

IMPERVIOUS, Im-pér-vi-us; impassable, as the closure of any vessel or natural canal.

IMPETIGO, Im-pét-i-gō; humid tetter.

IMPETUS, Im'pæ-tus; force.

IMPLUVIUM, Im-plū-vi-um; the shower-bath.

IMPONDERABLES, Im-pón-der-a-blz; without weight, as light, electricity, &c.

IMPOSTHUME, Im-pós-tūm; an abscess.

IMPOTENCE, Im'pō-tens; sterility.

IMPREGNATION, Im-preg-ná-fon; act of fecundation.

IMPULSE, DIASTOLIC, Im'puls, Dj-as-tól-ik; back stroke of the heart. [the blood.

IMPULSION, Im-púl-fon; onward flow of fluids, as of

INANITION, In-an-ij-on; exhaustion, as from want of food.

INCANDESCENCE, In-kan-dés-ens; glowing appearance of heated bodies. [in hernia.

INCARCERATION, In-kqr-ser-á-fon; strangulation, as

INCARNATION, In-kqr-ná-fon; process of granulation.

INCINERATION, In-sin-er-á-fon; reducing to ashes by burning. [a sharp instrument.

INCISION, In-siz-on; a clean cut, made in soft parts by

INCISED WOUND, In-sizd Wōnd; a clean cut, as with a knife or other sharp cutting instrument.

INCISORS, In-sj-zorz; cutting or fore teeth.

INCISORIUM, In-siz-ó-ri-um; an operating table.

INCOMBUSTIBLE, In-kom-bús-ti-bl; incapable of being burned.

INCOMPATIBLES, In-kom-pát-i blz: medicines which cannot be prescribed together, either on account of their chemical action, or opposing forces.

INCOMPLETE, In-kem plét: applied to bubonocoele, when the hernia does not protrude through the abdominal ring.

INCONTINENCE, In-kón-ti-nens: inability to retain the natural evacuations.

INCORPORATION, In-kor-pò-rá-fon: thorough admixture, as in compounding medicines.

INCREMENT, In'kre-ment: increase; growth.

INCUBATION, In-ky-bá-fon: hatching of eggs; slow development of the disease.

INCURUS, In'ky-bus: night mare. [ear.

INCUS, In'kus: one of the small bones of the internal

INDEX, In'deks: the forefinger.

INDICATION, In-di-ká-fon: that which demonstrates what ought to be done.

INDICATOR, In'di-ka-tor: a muscle of the forefinger.

INDICUM, In'di-kum; indigo.

INDIGENOUS, In-d'ij-e-nus; peculiar to a country; as diseases, plants, &c.

INDIGESTION, In-di-jést-yon: dyspepsia.

INDIGOFEA, In-di-gò-fé-ra: a genus of plants.

INDIGOGENE, In-di-gò-jén: white indigo.

INDIGOTINE, In-di-gò-tén: pure blue indigo.

INDOLENT, In'dò-lent: applied to ulcers, &c., which are slow in their progress, and give but little pain.

INDURATION, In-dy-rá-fon: hardening of viscera by disease.

INEBRIANTS, In-é-bri-ants: alcohols and ethers.

INERTIA, In-ér-jí-a; propensity in matter to remain at rest.

INFANCY, In'fan-si: the period of childhood up to seven years of age.

INFANTICIDE, In-fan-ti-sí: destruction of a child at the full period of birth or soon after.

INFARCTION, In-fárk-fon: obstruction.

- INFECTION**, In-fék-fon; morbid communicable matter.
- INFERNALIS LAPIS**, In-fer-ná lis Lá pí: caustic potash.
- INFERIOR**, In-té-ri-or; name of certain muscles.
- INFIBULATION**, In-fib-yú-lá-fí-ó; phymosis; an affection of the prepuce, in which retraction is impracticable.
- INFILTRATION**, In-fil-trá-fon; extravasation of fluids into the cellular tissue, whether serous, sanguineous, purulent, or gaseous.
- INFINITESIMAL**, In-fín-i-tés-i-mal; inconceivably minute; applied to doses of drugs employed in Homœopathic practice.
- INFIRMARY**, In-tér-ma-ri; a charity, where medical treatment is afforded, but not beds or attendance.
- INFLAMMABLE AIR**, In-flám-a-bl Áir; carburetted hydrogen gas.
- INFLAMMATION**, In-fla-má fon; heat, redness, tenderness, swelling, and pulsation in a part.
- INFLAMMATORY**, In-flám-a-tó-ri; of the nature of inflammation.
- INFLAMMATORY CRUST**, — Krust; a buffy coat appearing on the blood drawn during pregnancy, inflammation, &c.
- INFLATUS**, In-flá-tus; distended like a blown bladder.
- INFLORESCENCE**, In-fló-rés-ens; manner in which flowers are situated on a plant.
- INFLUENZA**, In-flú-én-zá; epidemic catarrh.
- INFRA**, In'tra; a prefix; under; applied to certain muscles.
- INFUNDIBULUM**, In-fun-díb-yú-lum; a funnel, or duct.
- INFUSION**, In-tú-zon; medicine prepared by steeping, either in hot or cold water.
- INFUSORIA**, In-fú-só-ri-a; infusory animals.
- INFUSUM**, In-tú-sum; an infusion.
- INGESTA**, In-jés-tá; food, drinks, &c. [pound.]
- INGREDIENTS**, In-gré-di-ents; constituents of a compound.
- INGUEN**, In'gwen; the groin.
- INGUINAL**, In'gwin-al; belonging to the groin.

- INGUINAL GLANDS**, Ip'gwi-nal Glandz; situated in the groin above and below the aponeurosis. [ment
- INGUINAL LIGAMENT**, — Lig-a-ment; Poupart's ligament.
- INHALATION**, In-ha-lá-fon; act of inspiration.
- INHALEK**, In-hál-er; an instrument used for inhalation.
- INHUMATION**, In-hq-má-fon; placing the patient in an earth bath.
- INION**, In'i-on; nape of the neck.
- INJECTION**, In jék fon; a clyster.
- INNATE**, In-nát; congenital; inborn.
- INNERVATION**, In-ner vá-fon; the vital process by which a part is supplied with nervous energy.
- INNOMINATA ARTERIA**, In-nom-i-ná-ta Ar-té-ri-a; right branch of the aorta.
- INNOMINATUM**, In-nom-i-ná-tum; nameless. This term is applied to different parts of the body.
- INNOMINATUM Os**; — Os; union of the ilium, ischium, and pubic bones of the pelvis.
- INOCULATION**, In-ok-yq-lá-fon; the insertion of a poison into any part of the body.
- INORGANIC**, In-ór-gán-ik; the mineral kingdom, with all its variety of objects, is thus distinguished.
- INOSCUATION**, In-os-ky-lá-fon; union of the extremities of vessels.
- INSALIVATION**, In-sal-i-vá-fon; the admixture of the food with saliva in mastication.
- INSANIA**, In-sá-ni-a; insanity, or deranged intellect.
- INSANITY**, In-sáu-i-ti; mania; mental derangement.
- INSECTA**, In-sék-tu; a class of animals; insects.
- INSERTION**, In sér-fon; attachment of a muscle or tendon to the part which it moves.
- INSESSUS**, In-sés-us; a hot-bath. [urine.
- INSIDENTIA**, In-si-dén-fi-a; anything floating in the
- INSOLATION**, In-so-lá-fon; direct exposure to the sun.
- INSOMNIA**, In-sóm-ni-a; sleeplessness. [lungs.
- INSPIRATION**, In-spi-rá-fon; act of receiving air into the
- INSPISSATION**, In-spi-sá-fon; thickening; boiling down, as in making extracts, &c.

- INSTINCTIVE MOTIONS**, In-stípkt-iv M6-fonz; involuntary actions resulting from stimuli to certain nerves, or by the reflex function, as closing of the eyelids, and sphincters; respiration, sneezing, vomiting, &c,
- INSTRUMENTAL LABOR**, In-str6-mén-tal Lá-bor; parturition requiring the use of forceps or other instruments to effect delivery.
- INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE**, In'sti-túts ov Méd-i-sin; the theory of medicine, and particularly the connection of physiology and therapeutics, with the practice of medicine.
- INSUFFLATION**, In-suf-lá-fon; act of blowing air into any cavity, as in the attempt to inflate the lungs of still-born children.
- INTEGER**, In'te-je; entire.
- INTEGRAL PARTS**, In-té-gral Pqrts; the most minute particles of a substance mechanically divided, which retain the same nature, however small. [thing.
- INTEGUMENT**, In-tég-yq-ment; that which covers any-
- INTEGUMENTS**, In-tég-yq-ments; skin and subjacent cellular membrane.
- INTER**, In'ter; a prefix, denoting intervals. [joints.
- INTERARTICULAR**, In-ter-qr-tik-yq-lar; between the
- INTERCOSTAL**, In-ter-kós-tal; between the ribs.
- INTERCURRENT**, In-ter-kúr-ent; sporadic; a disease which arises in the course of another.
- INTERMISSION**, In-ter-mí-f-on; time intervening between the paroxysms of periodical disease.
- INTERMITTENT FEVER**, In-ter-mít-ent Fé-ver; alternate paroxysms of fever, returning at regular periods, with apyrexia, or intervals of the entire absence of fever.
- INTERNE**, In-tér-né; a house physician, or surgeon.
- INTERNAL**, In-tér-nal; on the inside.
- INTEROSSEOUS**, In-ter-ós-ε-us; muscles, ligaments, vessels, &c., between the bones, as in the forearm and leg; between bones

INTERSEPTUM, In-ter-sép-tum: the uvula.

INTERSTITIAL, In-ter-stij-al; applied to a substance occupying the interstices of contiguous cells.

INTERSTITIAL GESTATION, - Jes-tā-jon; extra-uterine foetation occurring among the interstitial elements of the uterus.

INTERSPINALES, In-ter-spi-ná-léz;

INTERTRANSVERSALES, In-ter-trans-ver-sá-léz; } muscles of the spine.

INTERTRIGO, In-ter-trí-gō; a galling of the skin about the groin, or elsewhere, attended with heat and moisture.

INTERVAL, In'ter-val; the period intervening between the paroxysms of intermittent or periodic diseases.

INTERVERTEBRAL, In-ter-ver-té-bral; structures found between the vertebrae. } the bowels.

INTESTINA, In-tés-tin-a; an order of animals infesting

INTESTINES, In-tés-tin-z; the bowels.

INTESTINAL CANAL, In-tés-tin-al Ka-nál; comprising the duodenum, jejunum, ileum, cæcum, colon, and rectum.

INTOLERANCE, In-tól-er-ans; applied to the state of the eye, which will not endure light; and to the stomach, which will not bear medicine or food, &c.

INTOXICANTS, In-tóks-i-kants; substances capable of producing intoxication; inebriants.

INTRA, In'tra; within: } used as prefixes.

INTER, In'ter; between: }

INTRORSE, In-trórs; turned inward.

INTROSUSCEPTION, In-tró-sus-ép-jon; } a portion of

INTUSSUSCEPTION, In-tus-us-ép-jon; } an intestine

INVAGINATION, In-vaj-i-ná-jon; } falling into another, and becoming strangulated.

INTUMESCENCE, In-tú-més-ens; swelling.

INTUMESCENT, In-tú-més-ent; external swelling.

INULA, In'yú-la; elecampane.

INULINE, In'yú-len; a variety of starch, obtained from elecampane and other plants.

INUNCTION, In-úy-k-fon; an ointment; rubbing in an ointment.

INVERSION, In-vér-fon; turned inside out.

INVERSIO UTERI, In-vér-jí-ô Yú-ter-j; an inversion of the womb.

INVERTEBRATA, In-vér-te-brá-tu; animals without internal bony structure.

INVOLUCRUM, In-vô-lú-krum; enveloping membrane.

INVOLUTE, In-vô-lút; rolled inward. [base.]

IODATES, Í'-ô dats; compounds of iodic acid, with a **IODES**, Í'-ô-dez; verdigris.

IODINE, Í'-ô den; a crystallized solid found in sea-water, or other marine productions, easily volatilized to a violet colored vapor; the basis of numerous medicinal preparations.

IODIDES, Í'-ô di-lz; } compounds of iodine, with

IODURITS, Í-ô-l yú-rets; } various metallic and non-metallic bodies.

IODOSIS, Í-ô dô-sis; morbid effects of iodine.

IODURETED, Í-ô-l yú-ret-ed; impregnated with iodine.

IONIDIUM, Í-on id-í-um; a Brazilian plant.

IONTHUS, Í-ôn-tus; the down on the face which precedes the beard. [potato.]

IPOMÆA, Í-pô-mæ-a; a genus of plants; the cathartic

IPOMÆA JALAPA, — Ja-lap-a; the Mexican jalap.

IPECACUANHA, Ip-ê-kik-yú-ân-a; an emetic root, yielding the alkaloid emetina.

IRIDACEÆ, Ir-í-da-é-æ; the sunflag tribe of plants.

IRIDECTOMIA, Ir-id-ek-tô-ma; operation by *incision* for artificial pupil. [color.]

IRIDINE, Ir-í-tan; cathartic principle of the iris vers-

IRIDITOMA, Ir-í-di-tô-mi-a; operation for artificial pupil, by *incision*.

IRIDO DIALYSIS, Ir-í-dô-Di-ál-i-sis; operation for artificial pupil by *separation*.

IRIDIUM, Ir-id-i-um; a metal.

IRIS, Í-ris; fibres of the choroid, forming the pupil; a genus of plants.

IRITIS, Í-rí tis; inflammation of the iris.

IRREDUCIBLE, Ír-ε-dú-s-i-bl; incurable dislocations and fractures; also hernia which cannot be reduced by the taxis.

IRRIGATION, Ír-i-gá-fon; systematically keeping a part wet, as with cold water.

IRRITABILITY, Ír-i-ta-bil-i-ti; contractility of living solids, when stimuli are applied.

IRRITATION, Ír-i-tá-fon; the effect of stimuli.

ISATINE, Ís-a-tén; product of the oxidation of blue indigo.

ISATIS, Í-sá-tis; a genus of plants.

ISCAR, Ís'kar; a fungus excrescence growing on the oak, and hazel.

ISCH, Ísk;

ISCHI, Ís'kj; } a prefix signifying a check or hin-

ISCHO, Ís'kō; } drance.

ISCHIADIC, Ís-ki-ád-ik; appertaining to the ischium.

ISCHIATICA, Ís-ki-át-ik-α; neuralgic or rheumatic pain about the hip; sciatica.

ISCHIAGRA, Ís-ki-ág-ra; pain and inflammation of the ischiatic nerve.

ISCHIAS, Ís'ki-as; rheumatism of the hip joint. [men.

ISCHIOCELE, Ís'ki-ō-sel; hernia in the ischiatic fora-

ISCHIUM, Ís'ki-um; lower bone of the pelvis, belonging to the os innominatum.

ISCHURIA, Ís-kú-ri-α; retention of urine.

ISO, Í'ō; a prefix denoting similarity or equality.

ISOCHRONOUS, Í-sók-rō-nus; occurring at equal periods of time.

ISOLUSINE, Í-sól-yu-sen; a proximate principle in the polygala senega.

ISOMORPHOUS, Í-sō mór-fus; similar in form.

ISOMERIC, Í-sō-mér-ik; similar atomic proportions.

ISOMERISM, Í-sóm-ε-riz-m; the isomeric condition.

ISOPATHY, Í-sóp-a-ti; treatment of disease in which the medicine produces precisely the same effect as the disease.

ISOPODA, Í-sóp-ô-dá: an order of animals.

ISOTHERMAL, Í-sò-tèr-mal; corresponding in temperature.

ISSUE, Íf'ý; artificial ulcer for curative purposes.

ISTHMION, Ist'mi-on; isthmus.

ISTHMITIS, Ist-mí tis; inflammation of the throat.

ISTHMUS, Ist'mus; narrow passage, as the fauces, &c.

ITCH, Íq; scabies; psora; an infectious eruption.

ITCH, BAKERS, — Bá-kerz; appearing on the back of the hand in bakers, and those who work in flour or dry powders.

ITCH, GROCERS, — Gró-serz; arising from the irritation of sugar upon the skin.

ITCH, BRICKLAYERS, — Brík-la-erz; produced by handling lime.

ITCH INSECT, — In'sekt; acarus scabiei.

ITER, Íter; a passage between two or more parts.

ITER AD INFUNDIBULUM, — In-fun-dib-yú-lum; passage from the third ventricle of the brain.

ITER A PALATO AD AUREM, — Pál-a-tò ad Ò'rem; the Eustachian tube.

ITER A TERTIO AD QUARTUM VENTRICULUM, — Tér-fò-ad-Kwór-tum Ven-trík-yú-lum; aqueduct of Sylvius, in the brain.

ITIS, Í-tis; a suffix denoting inflammation; as pleuritis, inflammation of the pleura.

IVA FRUCTIACENS Í'va Fruk-ti-á-senz; Mexican quinquina.

IVA PECANGA, — Pe-kán-gá; smilax sarsaparilla.

IVORY BLACK, Í'vò-ri Blak; animal charcoal.

J.

JACEA, Ja-sé-a; a name given to several plants.

JAGGARY, Jág-a-ri; coarse palm-sugar.

JACTATION, Jak-tá-fon; } tossing about; extreme

JACTITATION, Jak-ti-tá-fon; } restlessness.

JALAP. Jál-ap; convolvulus, a purgative root.

JALAPIN. Jál-a-pin; active principle or resin of jalap.

JAMAICINA. Jam-a-si-na; an alkaloid obtained from the cabbage tree bark.

JAMES'S POWDER. Jamz-ez P's-ler; pulvis antimonius: a combination of the oxide of antimony and phosphate of lime.

JANITOR. Ján-i-tor; a door-keeper; the pyloric orifice of the stomach.

JANITRIX. Ján-i-triks; the vena portæ.

JASMINUM OFFICINALE. Jas-mi-num Of-is-i-ná-le; jessamine; the yellow flowers afford an essential oil.

JASSAMINEÆ. Jas-a-mi-ne-æ; a natural family of plants.

JASSAMINUM. Jas-a-mi-num; a genus of plants.

JATROPHA CURCAS. Já-tró-fá Kúr-kas; ricinus major; physic nuts; yielding an oil resembling the oleum ricini in its effects.

JATROPHA ELASTICA. — É-lás-ti-ka; caoutchouc tree.

“ **MANIHOT.** — Mán-i-hot; cassada or cassava.

“ **MULTIFIDA.** — Mul-ti-fí-da; seeds called purging nuts, and yielding a similar oil to the curcas.

JAUNDICE. Jón-dis; a disease attended with yellow discoloration of the skin and eyes; dependent on obstruction in the biliary excretion.

JECUR. Jé-kur; the liver.

“ **UTERINUM.** — Yq-ter-i-num; the placenta.

JEJUNITAS. Je-jú-ni-tas; hunger.

JEJUNITIS. Je-jú-ní-tis; inflammation of the jejunum.

JEJUNUM. Je-jú-num; empty; the second of the smaller intestines.

JELLY. Jél-i; gelatine, in semi-solution.

JERUSALEM OAK. Je-ró-sa-lem Ok; chenopodium anthelminticum. [tuberosus.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE. — Ár-ti-qak; helianthus

JERVINA. Jér-vi-na; an alkaloid obtained from the rhizome of the veratrum album.

JESUIT'S BARK, Jéz-q-its Bark; Peruvian bark.

JOINT, Jont; any articulation; arthrosis.

JOINT, STIFF, — Stit; ankylosis.

JUGALE OS, Jq-gil Os; malar or zygomatic bone.

JUGALIS, Jq-gil; pertaining to the cheek.

JUGAL PROCESS, Jq-gil Prós-es; zygomatic process of the temporal bone.

JUGAL SUTURE, — Sút-yqr; uniting the malar bone with the upper jaw.

JUGLANS, Jq-glanz; a genus of plants. [walnut.

“ **CINEREA,** — Sin-e-ré a; butternut; white

“ **REGIA,** — Ré-ji-a; walnut.

JUGULAR, Jq-tq-lar; belonging to the throat.

“ **VEINS,** — Vanz; external and internal veins of the neck; the latter the large veins of the neck descending in the sheath of the carotid arteries.

JUGULUM, Jq-gq-lum; the throat.

JUGUM PENIS, Jq-gum Pé-nis; an instrument for compressing the urethra, used in incontinence.

JUJUBE, Jq-jqb; fruit of rhamnus zizyphus.

“ **PASTE,** — Past; a sweet confection of jujube.

JUNCUS, Júy kus; a genus of plants.

JUNIPERUS, Jq-nip-er-us; a genus of plants.

“ **COMMUNIS,** — Kom-ú-nis; the juniper tree; the wood, berries, and gum resin are used in medicine.

JUNIPERUS LYCIA, — Lis-i-a; a plant supposed to yield the true frankincense.

JUNIPERUS SABINÆ, — Sa-bí-né; the savin tree.

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA, — Vqr-jin-i-á-na; the red

JURIBALI, Jq-ri-bá-lí; an Asiatic tree. [cedar.

JURISPRUDENCE, MEDICAL, Jq-ris-pró-dens Méd-i-kal; forensic or legal medicine.

JUS, Jus; broth, pottage. [coram.

JUZAM, Jq-zam; Arabic name for elephantiasis Græ-

JUSTICIA, Jus-tif-i-a; a genus of plants.

JUVANS, Jq-vanz; an auxiliary remedy.

JUVENTUS, Jq-vén-tus; adolescence.

K.

K., symbol for potassium.

KÆMPFERIA, Kæmp-fé-ri-a; a genus of plants.

KAJEPUT, Káj-é-put; a vegetable oil. See **Cageput**.

KALI, Ká-li; potash.

KALIUM, Ká-li-um; potassium.

" HYDRAS, — Hí-dras; caustic potash.

" IODATUM, — Í-ô-dá-tum; iodide of potassium.

KALMIA, Kál-mi-á; a genus of shrubs, the laurels.

KELP, Kelp; the ashes of sea-weed.

KELOID, Ké-lød; like cancer.

KERA, Ké-ra; a prefix: the cornea.

KERATONYXIS, Kæ-ra-tø-niks-is; couching by inserting the needle through the cornea. for cataract.

KERMES, Kër-méz; round reddish grains obtained from the branches of the scarlet oak of southern Europe.

KERMES MINERAL, — Min-er-al; golden sulphuret of antimony.

KEY, Kæ; an instrument used in extracting teeth.

KIDNEYS, Kid-niz; the two glandular bodies in the lumbar region, which secrete the urine.

KIESTEINE, Kî-es-tên; } pellicle on the urine of a preg-

KYESTEIN, Kî-es-tên; } nant female.

KIKA, Kî-ka; the castor oil plant.

KINESOPATHY, Kî-nes-óp-a-ti; a method of curing disease by appropriate movements.

KING'S EVIL, Kînz È'vil; scrofula was anciently so called, because it was supposed curable by the royal touch.

KINO, Kî-nø; a red astringent exudation.

KIRATE, Kî-rat; a weight of four grains.

KIST, Kist; a weight of fourteen grains.

KNOT, Not; surgeon's knot made by passing the thread twice through the same noose; a double-knot.

KNOWLTONIA VESICATORIA, Nøl-té-ni-a Ves-i-ka-tó-ri-a; a South African plant.

KOA-KOA, Kó-a-Kó-a; a New Zealand tree.

KOINO MIASMATA, Kó-j-nó Mi-áz ma-tu; malaria; exhalation from putrefying vegetables; marsh effluvia.

KORE. Kór; the pupil of the eye.

KORETOMIA, Kó-re-tó-mi-a; operation by incision for artificial pupil.

KRAMERIA, Kra-mé-ri-a; a Java plant; ratanhy.

KREATINE, Kré-a-tén; an extract of flesh. [vagina.

KRYSTHROPTOSIS, Kris-tróp-tó-sis; prolapsus of the KYSTHITIS, Kis-tj-tis; inflammation of the vagina.

KYSTHOS, Kis-tos; the vagina.

L.

L., symbol for lithium.

LABARIUM, La-bá-ri-um; looseness of teeth.

LABARRAQUE'S SOLUTION, La-bár-aks Sò-lú-fon; a disinfecting fluid, the basis of which is chlorinated soda.

LABIA, Lá-bi-a; the lips.

“ LEPORINA, — Lep-ò-rj-na; hare lips.

“ MAJORA, — Ma-jó-ra; the external orifice of the pudendum, or rather the two large folds or lips of the vulva.

LABIA MINORA, — Mj-nó-ra; the nymphæ, or smaller folds within the labia majora.

LABIA PUDENDI, — Pj-dén-dj; external lateral protuberances of the vulva.

LABIAL, Lá-bi-al; pertaining to the lips.

LABELLUM, La-bél-um; a little lip.

LABIATE, La-bi-á-te; a family of plants.

LABIATE, Lá-bi-at; having lips.

LABIUM, Lá-bi-um; lips of animals.

LABOR, Lá-bor; parturition. [erations.

LABORATORY, Láb-ør-a-tò-ri; place for chemical op-

LABRUM, Lá-brum; the extremities of the lips.

LABYRINTH, Láb-i-rint; second cavity of the ear.

LAC, Lak; milk.

LACCA, Lák-a; shell-lac.

LACERUM, Lás-er-um; name of foramina in the skull.

LACERATION, Lás-er-á-jom; tearing.

LACHRYMA, Lák-ri-ma; a tear.

LACHRYMAL, Lák-ri-mal; structures concerned in the secretion and transmission of the tears.

LAC SULPHURIS, Lak Súl-fu-ris; milk of sulphur.

LACTATION, Lak-tá-jom; the suckling of young.

LACTEALS, Lák-té-alz; absorbent vessels of the lymphatic system.

LACTEUS, Lák-té-us; milky.

LACTESCENT, Lak-tés-ent; milk-like. [milk.

LACTIC ACID, Lák-tik Ás'id; acid obtained from sour

LACTIFEROUS, Lak-tíl-er-us; vessels carrying milk.

LACTIFUGE, Lák-ti-fúj; medicines which check the secretion of milk.

LACTINE, Lak-tén; sugar of milk.

LACTOMETER, Lak-tóm-é-ter; an instrument for specifically weighing milk.

LACTUCA, Lak-tú-ka; a genus of plants, the lettuce.

LACTUCARIUM, Lak-tú-ká-ri-um; inspissated juice of the lettuce. [tucarium.

LACTUCIN, Lak-tú-sín; a yellowish resinoid in lac-

LACUNÆ, La-kú-né; ducts from small glands.

LÆVIS, La é-vis; smooth; even; level.

LAGETTA LINTEARIA, La gét-a Lin-té-á-ri-a; the Jamaica lac-bark tree. [eyelid.

LAGOPHTHALMIA, La gó-f-tál-mi-a; shortening of the

LAGOSTOMA, La-gos-tó-ma; congenital hare-lip.

LAGNESIS, Lag-né-sis; lustful; morbid excitement of the sexual organs.

LALLATION, La-lá-jom; pronunciation, using the letter *l* instead of *r*.

LAMELLA, Lám-el-a; a thin plate of any substance.

LAMINA, Lám-i-na; a layer or plate.

LAMINARIA, Lam-i-ná-ri-a; a genus of sea-weed.

LAMINATED, Lám-i-nat-ed; foliated structure, as of the bones. [tle.

LAMIUM, Lá-mi-um; a genus of plants; the dead net-

LANA, Lá-na; wool; flannel.

LANATUS, La-ná-tus; woolly.

LANCEOLATE, Lán-se-ó-lat; lance, or spear-shaped.

LANCET, Lán-set; cutting instrument used in venesection.

LANCINATING, Lán-si-nat-ip; sharp, shooting pains.

LANGUOR, Láy-gor; debility; relaxation.

LANTHANUM, Lán-tá-ni-um; a metal. [ash.

LAPIS INFERnalis, Lá-pis In-fer-ná-lis; caustic pot-

LAPPULA HEPATICA, La-pŭ-la He-pát-i-ka; agrimony.

LAPSANA, Lap-sá-ni; a genus of plants; dock-cresses.

LARD, Lard; hog's fat melted down.

LARDACEOUS, Lard-dá-fus; resembling lard.

LARYNGEAL, La-rín-jé-al; belonging to the larynx. [ynx.

LARYNGITIS, Lar-in-jí-tis; inflammation of the lar-

LARYNGISMUS STRIDULUS, Lar-in-jis-mus Strid-yŭ-lus; thymus asthma of infancy.

LARYNGOPHONY, Lar-in-góf-ŏ-ni; sound of the voice in the throat. [larynx.

LARYNGOTOMY, Lar-in-gót-ŏ-mi; incision into the

LARYNX, Lár-iyks; the top of the wind-pipe, including the organs of voice.

LATA, Lá-ta; broad. [ments.

LATA LIGAMENTA, Lá-ta Lig-a-mén-ta; broad liga-

LATENT, Lá-tent; occult; hidden.

LATERAL, Lát-er-al; belonging to the side.

LATERITIOUS, Lat-er-ij-us; red sediment.

LATEX, Lá-teks; the proper juice of a plant.

LATHYRUS, La-tŭ-rus; a genus of plants; the vetch.

LATISSIMUS DORSI, La-tis-i-mus Dór-sj; broad and thin muscle of the back.

LATUS, Lá-tus; broad.

LAUDANUM, Lá-d-a-num; tincture of opium.

LAURACEÆ, Lá-rá-sē-ē; the cinnamon tribe of plants.

- LAURINE, L^o rén: a fatty camphoraceous matter obtained from laurel berries.
- LAURES, L^o rus: a genus of plants.
- " CAMPHORA, — Kam-f^o-ra: campher-tree.
- " CINNAMOMUM, — Sin-a-m^o-mum: cinnamon-tree.
- " SASSAFRAS, — S^os-a-fras: sassafras-tree.
- LAVEMENT, L^ov-m^on: a fomentation; a clyster.
- LAVENDULA SPICA, L^ov-en-d^o li Sp^o k^o: lavender.
- LAVIPEDUM, L^ov-i-p^o di-n^om: a foot bath.
- LAWSONIA INERMIS, L^o-s^o-ni-a In-^or-mis; the *henna* of Egypt.
- LAX, Laks; diarrhœa.
- LAXATIVE, L^oks-a-tiv: gentle purgative.
- LAZARETTO, Laz-a-r^ot-^o: lizar house for disinfecting persons and goods from contagious diseases.
- LECANORINE, L^o k^on-^o-ren: a crystalline substance from the *Lecanoria tartarea*.
- LEDUM, L^o-lum: a genus of plants: the marsh tea.
- LEICH, L^og: the hirudo: an aquatic worm.
- LEGUMEN, L^og y^o men: a legume.
- LEGUMINE, L^og y^o-men: vegetable caseine.
- LEGUMINOSEA, L^o-g^o-ni-n^o-s^o-a: the pea and bean tribe of plants.
- LEIP, L^op: a prefix signifying deficiency or want.
- LEXITIVE, L^on i tiv: applied to gentle remedies.
- LENS, L^oez: the lentil; the crystalline body of the eye, transparent in health, opaque in cataract.
- LENTICULAR, Len-tik y^o-lar: shaped like a lens; a variety of cataract; the body of the lens being opaque.
- LENTICULAR BONE, — B^om: os orbicularis of the ear.
- LENTICULAR GANGLION, — G^ong-gli-on: the ciliary ganglion, near the optic nerve.
- LENTICULAR PAPILLÆ, — Pa-pil-l^o-e: on the posterior portion of the tongue.
- LENTIGO, Len-ti-g^o: a freckle.
- LENTOR, L^on-t^or: viscosity of a fluid.
- LEONTIASIS, Le-on-ti-a-sis; a lepra of the face.

LEONTODON, Lē-ōi-tō-don; a genus of plants. [lion.

TARAXACUM. — Tar-aks-a-kum; dandelion.

LEONURUS, Lē-ō-nū-rus; a genus of plants.

" **CARDIACA**. — K-pi-di-ā-ku; motherwort.

LEP, Lép. { a prefix, denoting the presence of scale-
LEPI, Lép-i, } like appendages.

LEPIDINE, Lép-i-dén; a substance obtained from the lepidium iberus.

LEPIDIUM, Lē-pád-i-um; a genus of plants; cress.

LEPIDOSIS, Lép-i-dō-sis; scale-skin.

LEPIDOTE, Lép-i-dat; covered with scales.

LEPORINA, Lep-ō-rj-na; { hare-lip.

LEPORINUM, Lep-ō-rj-num; }

LEPRA, Lép-ra; the leprosy.

LEPROUS, Lép-rus; affected with leprosy.

LEPTANDRIA, Lep-tán-dri-a; a genus of plants; cress.

LEPTANDRINE, Lep-tán-dren; extract of leptandria virginica, or blackroot.

LEPUS, Lē-pus; a hare. [ture.

LESION, Lē-jon; any hurt or injury; disease of struc-

LETHAL, Lē-tal; relating to death.

LETHARGY, Lét-ar-jj; continued sleep or stupor.

LEUCOMA, Lū-kō-ma; albugo; white speck on the eye.

LEUCOPATHIA, Lū-kō-pat-i-a; the albino state.

LEUCOPHEGMATIC, Lū-kō-fleg-mát-ik; a white flabby tumefaction of the body; depraved habit.

LEUCORRHOEA, Lū-kō-ré-a; fluor albus; whites.

LEUCOSIS, Lū-kō-sis; diseases of the lymphatics.

LEUCOTHEMIA, Lū-kō-té-mi-a; predominance of white corpuscles in the blood. [museles.

LEVATOR, Lē-vá-tor; to lift up; name of numerous

LEVER, Lē-ver; technical name of the vectis; an obstetrical instrument. [powder.

LEVIGATION, Lév-i-gát-jon; reduction to an impalpable

LEYDEN JAR, Lj-den Jqr; vessel for collecting electricity. [plant.

LIATRIS SPICATA, Li-át-ris Spi-kát-a; a diuretic

LIBER, Lj-ber; the inner bark of trees.

LIBRA, Lî-bra; a pound weight of 12 oz.; a pint.

LICHEN, Lîq-en; a genus of plants; also a papular cutaneous eruption.

LICHEN ISLANDICUS, — Is-lân-di-kus; Iceland moss, a mucilaginous vegetable, yielding a dye.

LICHEN ROCCELLA, — Rok-sêl-a; litmus, a plant

LIENTERY, Lî-en-ter-i; diarrhoea in which undigested food is discharged.

LIGAMENT, Lig-a-ment; an elastic tendinous cord.

LIGATION, Lî-gâ-fon; securing an artery by ligature.

LIGATURE, Lig-a-tur; a cord or thread.

LIGNINE, Lîg-nen; fibrous structure of vegetables.

LIGNUM, Lîg-num; wood.

LIGULA, Lî-gû-la; a strap. [lovage

LIGUSTICUM, Lî-gûs-ti-kum; a genus of plants; the

LIGUSTRUM, Lî-gûs-trum; a genus of plants; the privet.

LILIACEÆ, Lîl-i-â-sê-æ; a family of plants. [lilac

LILIACINE, Lîl-i-â-sên; bitter crystalline body of the **LILIUM**, Lîl-i-um; the lily tribe.

" **CANDIDUM**, — Kân-di-dum; white lily.

LIMATURA, Lî-ma-tû-ra; filings or raspings of metals

LIME, Lîm; an oxide of calcium.

LIPOSIS, Lî-mô-sis; morbid hunger.

LIMON, Lî-mon; lemon.

LINACEÆ, Lî-na-sê-æ; the flax tribe of plants.

LINEA, Lîn-e-a; a thread; a line.

" **ALBA**, — Al'ba; a white tendinous line, extending from the epigastrium to the pubes.

LINEA ASPERA, — A'pê-ra; the rough projection upon the femur posteriorly, giving attachment to muscles.

LINEA INNOMINATA, Lîn-e-a In-om-i-nâ-ta; } part

" **ILIO PECTINEA**, — Il'i-ô Pek-ti-nê-a; } of the brim of the pelvis.

LINEÆ SEMICIRCULARES, Lîn-e-æ Sem-i-ser-ky-lâ-ræ; lines on each side of the linea alba, formed by the abrupt termination of the fibres of the abdominal muscles.

LINEÆ SEMILUNARES. Lín-f-f Sem-i-lý-ná-réz; lines forming the outer margin of the recti muscles of the abdomen.

LINEÆ TRANSVERSALES. — Trans-ver-sá-lez; lines crossing the recti muscles of the abdomen.

LINEAR. Lín-f-f; strap-shaped.

" **FRACTURES.** — Frakt-yúr-z; those in which the fragments are scarcely separated.

LINGUA. Láy-gwá; the tongue.

LINGUAL. Láy-gwá; relating to the tongue. [sal.

" **NERVES.** — Nervz. ninth pair, or hypoglos-

LINGUALIS. Láy-gwá-lis; a muscle of the tongue.

LINIMENT. Lín-i-ment; a fluid ointment for friction,

LINNEA. Lín-é-a; a genus of plants.

LINNEAN SYSTEM. — Sis-tem; the system of classifying plants by the number and position of their stamens and pistils.

LINSEED. Lín-séd; flaxseed.

LINT. Lint; scraped linen used in dressing wounds.

LINUM. Lj-nám; a genus of plants; the flax.

" **CATHARTICUM.** — Ka-túr-ti-kum; purging flax. [mon flax.

LINUM USITATISSIMUM. — Yús-i-ta-tis-i-mum; com-

LIPARIA. Lj-pá-ri-a; obesity.

LIPAROCÈLE. Lj-pár-ô-sè; a fatty tumor.

LIPASMA. Lj-páz-má; a fattening medicine.

LIPOMA. Lj-pó-má; an adipose encysted tumor.

LIPPITUDO. Líp-i-tű-dó; inflammation of the tarsi of the eyelids. [fluid.

LIQUEFACTION. Lik-wé-fák-fon; a solid becoming a

LIQUEUR. Lak-wé-ur; a strong aromatic spirit.

LIQUIDAMBER. Lik-wi-dám-ber; a genus of plants.

LIQUOR. Lik-or; technical name of many compound fluids, the base of which is water or alcohol.

LIQUOR AMNI. — Am'ni-j; water surrounding the fetus in utero.

LIQUOR SANGUINIS. — Say-gwín-is; fluid element in the blood.

LIQUORICE, Lik-or-is; glycyrrhiza, root and extract.

LIRIODENDRON, Lir-i-ō-len-dron; tulip tree.

LIRIODENDRINE, Lir-i-ō-den-dren; extract of the tulip tree.

LITHAGOGUES, Lit-a-gogz; medicines for expelling stone from the bladder. [protoxide.

LITHARGE, Lit-arj; preparation of lead; impure

LITHATE, Lit-at; urate; compound of lithic acid.

LITHECTASY, Lit-ék-ta-si; lithotomy, by dilating the neck of the bladder after cutting through the urethra.

LITHA, Lit-a; oxide of lithium.

LITHIC, Lit-ik; relating to uric acid.

" **ACID**, — Asid; found in urinary calculi; uric acid.

LITHIUM, Lit-i-um; a rare metal.

LITHOLABUM, Li-tól-a-bum; a forceps for removing stone from the bladder. [the bladder.

LITHONTRIPTIC, Lit-on-trip-tik; a solvent of stone in

LITHONTRIPTOR, Lit-on-trip-tor; an instrument for crushing calculi.

LITHONTRIPSY, Lit-on-trip-si; operation of crushing stone in the bladder.

LITHOTRIFY, Li-tót-ri-ti; operation of piercing or drilling stones in the bladder, and thus breaking them to pieces. [bladder.

LITHOTOMY, Li-tót-ō-mi; cutting for stone in the

LITHOSPERMUM, Lit-os-pé-rum; a genus of plants; gromwell.

LITHURIA, Li-tú-ri-a; lithic diathesis; urine containing uric acid, or urates.

LITMUS, Lit-mus; a blue pigment, used by chemists for detecting free acids.

LITRA, Li-tra; a pound weight.

LITER, Li-ter; a French measure equal to 2.1135 pints English.

LIVER, Liv-er; hepar; largest gland of the body, secreting the bile. [potash.

LIVER OF SULPHUR, — ov Súl-fur; sulphuret of

LIVID, Lív-id; purplish discoloration of the skin.

LIVOR, Lív-or; lividity.

LIX, Liks; ashes, or water mixed with ashes.

LIXIVUM, Liks iv-i-um; ley; any saline solution.

LN., symbol for lanthanum.

LOBE, Lób; a division of an organ, as of the liver, &c.

LOBE OF THE EAR, Lób ov de Er; inferior extremity of the external ear.

LOBE OF MORGAGNI, — — Mor-gán-j; at the base of the prostrate gland.

LOBELIA, Ló bé li-a; a genus of plants.

“ **INFLATA**, — In-flá-ta; Indian tobacco; an emetic. [nal flower.

LOBELIA SYPHILITICA, — Sif i-lit-i-ka; blue cardi-

LOBELINE, Ló be ten; a semifluid aromatic ærid body obtained from the lobelia inflata.

LOBULUS, Lób yq-lus; a small lobe.

“ **SPIGELII**, — Spi-jé-li-j; a little lobe of the liver, near the spine, and projecting like a nipple between the cardia and the vena cava.

LOBUS, Ló-bus; a lobe.

LOCAL, Ló-kal; confined to a part.

LOCHIA, Ló-ki-a; flow of liquid from the womb after parturition; vulgarly the cleansings.

LOCHIORRHŒA, Ló-ki-o-ré-a; excessive lochial discharge. [disease.

LOCKED JAW, Lokt Jø; trismus; tetanus; a spasmodic

LOCUSTA, Ló-kús-ta; the spikelet of grasses.

LOIMIC, Ló-im-ik; appertaining to a pestilence.

LOINS, Lónz; lumbar regions; lower part of the back, right and left of the lumbar vertebræ.

LOGWOOD, Lóg-wud; hamatoxylen campechianum.

LOMENTUM, Ló-mén-tum; bread made of the meal of beans.

LONGISSIMUS, Lon-jís-i-mus; the longest.

“ **DORSI**, — Dór-sj; muscle of the back.

“ **FEMORIS**, — Fém-ō-ris; sartorius muscle.

LONGUS, Lón-gus; long; name of muscles.

" COLLI, — Kól-j; muscle of the neck.

LOPEZ, Ló-pez; the root of an unknown tree at Goa.

LORDOSIS, Lor-dó-sis; curvature of the spine forward.

LOTIO, Ló-fi-ó; a lotion.

LOTION, Ló-fon; a wash.

LOTIUM; Ló-fi-um; urine.

LOXIA, Lóks-i-a; torticollis, wry neck.

LUBRICATE, Lú-bri-kat; to oil a part.

LUCID, Lú-sid; clear; quiet; applied to intervals between paroxysms of insanity.

LUES, Lú-éz; a poison, or pestilence.

" VENEREA, — Ven-é-re-a; syphilis.

LUMBAGO, Lum-bá-gó; a rheumatic affection of the muscle of the loins.

LUMBAR, Lúm-bar; belonging to the loins.

" ABSCESS, — Ab'ses; psoas abscess.

LUMBRICALIS, Lum-bri-ká-liz; like an earth-worm; muscles of the metacarpus and metatarsus, &c., in the hand and foot.

LUMBRICI, Lúm-bri-sj; common earth-worm; round worms of the intestines. [silver.

LUNA, Lú-na; the moon; also the alchemic name of

LUNARE OS, Lú-ná-re Os; a bone of the carpus.

LUNAR CAUSTIC, Lú-nar Kós-tik; nitrate of silver.

LUNATE, Lú-nat; shaped like a new moon.

LUNATIC, Lú-na-tik; an insane person.

LUNATICÆ ISCHURIA, Lú-nát-i-se Is-kú-ri-a; a periodical suppression of urine.

LUNATUS, Lú-ná-tus

LUNULATUS, Lú-nú-lá-tus; } new-moon like.

LUNES, Lú-nez; menses.

LUNGS, Lúpz; right and left vesicular organs of respiration, occupying the thorax.

LUPIA, Lú-pi-a; to molest; a genus of diseases; destructive of the part affected.

LUPINUS, Lú-pú-nus; a genus of plants.

LUPULUS, Lú-pú-lus; the hop.

LUPULINE, Lŭ-pŭ-lən; an exudation of the hop.

LUPUS, Lŭ-pus; a wolf; malignant ulceration often destroying the nose, face, &c.

LURIDÆ, Lŭ ri-dæ; an order of plants including *daturia*, *stramonium*, *nicotiana*, &c.

LUSUS NATURÆ, Lŭ-sus Na-tŭ-ræ; a monster.

LUTE, Lŭt; a compound paste or cement for closing retorts, &c., in chemical operations.

LEUCOLINE, Lŭ té-ŭ lən; yellow coloring matter of the *reseda luteola*.

LUTEUS, Lŭ-te-us; yellow.

LUXATION, Lŭks á-jon; dislocation.

LYCOPERDON, Lŭ kŏ-pér-don; a genus of fungi.

LYCOPodium, Lŭ-kŏ-pŏ-di-um; a genus of plants; the club-moss.

LYCOPSIS, Lŭ-kŏp-sis; a genus of plants. [weed.

LYCOPUS VIRGINICUS, Lŭ-kŏ-pus Vĕr-jín-i-kus; bugle

LYMPH, Lím; thin animal fluid in the lymphatics.

LYMPHATIC, Lím-fát-ik; of the nature of lymph.

LYMPHATICS, Lím-fát-iks; vessels carrying lymph.

LYRATE, Lŭ-rat; lyre-shaped. [ey-wort.

LYSIMACHIA, Lŭs-i-má-ki-a; a genus of plants; mon-

LYSSA CANINA, Lis-a Ka-nŭ-nŭ; hydrophobia.

LYTHRUM, Lit-rum; a genus of plants.

LYTTA, Lit-a; a genus of insects.

" **VESICATORIA**, — Ves-i-ka-tŏ-ri-a; Spanish fly; cantharides.

LYTTA VITTATA, — Vi-tá-ta; potatoe fly; vesicatory.

M.

M.; mix or incorporate; also manipulus, a handful; used in prescriptions.

MACANDOU, Mak án-dŭ; Javanese tree.

MACARONI, Mak-a-rŏ-nŭ; a preparation from wheat.

MACER, Ma ser; the bark of a Malabar root.

MACERATION, Mas-er-á-jon; softening in water.

MACIS, Má-sis; mace; the arillus or shell of the nutmeg.

MACRO, Mak-rō; a prefix; large; magnitude.

MACROPTER, Mak-rō-pip-er, paper-wing.

MACROTYS RACEMOSA, Ma-krō-tis Ras-ε-mō-sa; black-snake root.

MACULA, Mák-yq-la; a spot.

MACULÆ, Mák-yq-læ; blemishes, marks. [materni.

" **MATERNÆ**, Ma-tēr-nē; mother's spots; nævi

MADDER, Mad-er; root of rubia tinctorum; a red dye.

MAGISTRAL FORMULÆ, Maj-is-tral Fōr-mq-læ; compound medicines, extemporaneously prepared.

MAGNESIA, Mag-né-zī-α; one of the alkaline earths; oxide of magnesium. [salts.

MAGNESIÆ SULPHAS, Mag-né-zī-ε Sūl-fas; Epsom

MAGNESIUM, Mag-né-zī-um; a metal, basis of magnesia.

MAGNUM DEI DONUM, Mág-num Dé-j Dō-num; ancient name of Peruvian bark. [ering plants.

MAGNOLIA, Mag-nō-li-α; a genus of handsome flow-

MAIZE, Maz; Indian corn.

MAJOR, Má-jor; greater.

MAL, Mal; disease; bad; ill.

MALACIA, Mal-á-jī-α; depraved appetite.

MALACOSIS, Mal-a-kō-sis; softening. [bones.

MALACOSTEON, Mal-a-kōs-tē-on; a softness of the

MALARIA, Ma-lá-ri-α; miasm; noxious gases, from decomposing matter.

MALAR, Má-lar; belonging to the cheek.

MALARUM OSSA, Ma-lar-um Os'α; cheek bones.

MALFORMATION, Mal-for-má-fon; defective, irregular, or superfluous structure.

MALIC ACID, Mā-lik As'id; acid of apples, pears, &c.

MALIGNANT, Ma-lig-nant; dangerous or pestilential.

MALINGERING, Ma-lin-jer-ij; a military term; any feigned disease.

MALLEABILITY, Mal-ε-a-bíl-i-ti; extensibility under the hammer, as in certain metals.

MALLEAMOTHE, Mal-ε-r-mō-tē; a Malabar shrub.

- MALLEOLAR, Ma-lé-o-lar; relating to the ankle.
 MALLEOLUS, Mal-é-ô-lus; the ankle, external and internal.
 MALLEUS, Mál-é-us; a hammer or mallet; a small bone of the internal ear, resembling a hammer.
 MALPIGHIA, Mal-pij-i-a; the Barbadoes cherry.
 MALPIGHIAN BODIES, Mal-pij-i-an Bód-iz; dark points in the kidneys.
 MALTHA, Mál-ta; mineral pitch.
 MALUM, Mál-um; a disease.
 MALUM, Má-lum; an apple.
 MALUS, Ma-lus; the apple tree. [dies.
 " INDICA, — In'di-ka; a tree of the East Indies.
 MALVA, Mal-va; a genus of plants; common mallow.
 MAMMA, Mam-a; the female breast. [young.
 MAMMALIA, Ma-má-li-a; animals which suckle their young.
 MAMMARY, Mam-a-ri; belonging to the mammae.
 MAMMIFORM, Mam-i-form; mastoid process of the temporal bone; like a nipple.
 MAMMILLA, Ma-míl-a; the nipple.
 MANDIBULA, Man-dib-yú-la; the jaw. [al.
 MANGANESE, Maj-ga-nés; a white, hard, brittle metal.
 MANGIFERA, Man-jil-cr-a; a genus of plants; the mangrove.
 MANIA, Má-ni-a; insanity. [ling with skill.
 MANIPULATION, Ma-nip-yú-lá-fon; the art of handling.
 MANIPULUS, Ma-nip-yú-lus; a handful.
 MANNA, Mán-a; concrete juice of the fraxinus ornus, a species of ash tree, and other plants.
 MANUAL LABOR, Man-yú-al Lá-bor; delivery effected by the accoucheur.
 MANUS, Má-nus; the hand. [strument.
 MANUBRIUM, Ma-nú-bri-um; the handle of any instrument.
 MANUCUVIUM, Man-yú-lú-vi-um; a hand-bath.
 MARANDA, Ma-ran-da; a myrtle of Ceylon.
 MARANTA, Ma-rán-ta; a genus of plants.
 " ARUNDINACEA, — Ar-un-di-ná-fé-a; the plant whose root furnishes the arrow-root.

MARASMUS, Ma-rás-mus; atrophy; wasting of flesh; emaciation. [wort.

MARCHANTIA, Mar-gân-ti-a; a genus of plants; liver-

MARCOR, Mqr-kor; leanness.

MARGARITA, Mqr-ga-rî-tu; the pearl; a tumor resembling a pearl.

MARINE ACID, Ma-rén As'id; muriatic acid.

MARJORAM, Mqr-jo-ram; the plant origanum.

MARMON ALBUM, Mqr-mon Al'bum; white marble, or carbonate of lime.

MARRUBIUM, Ma-rô-bi-um; a genus of plants; common horehound.

MARS, Mqrz; iron.

MARSH MALLOW, Mqrj Mál-ô; *althæa officinalis*.

" **EFFLUVIA**, — Et lû-vi-a; miasmatic exhalation from putrefying vegetable matter, as in marshes.

MARTIAL, Mqr-jal; relating to iron.

" **SALTS**, — Sôlts; preparations of iron.

MARUM, Mâ-ruu; a genus of plants.

MAS, Mas; male.

MASSE, Mâs-ê; to blend; a mass.

MASSETER, Ma-sé-ter; muscle of the lower jaw.

MASSICOT, Mâs-i-kot; the yellow oxide of lead.

MASTICATION, Mas-ti kâ-fon; chewing.

MASTITIS, Mas-tî tis; inflammation of the breast.

MASTODYNIA, Mas-tô-dîn-i-a; neuralgic pain in the mamma. [abscess in the mamma.

MASTODYNIA APOSTEMATOSA, — A-pos-te-ma-tô-sô;

MASTOID, Mas-tôd; nipple-like; muscles, foramina, process, &c., of the petrous portion of the temporal bone.

MASTURBATION, Mas-tur-bá-fon; manual excitement of the genital organs.

MATER, Mâ-ter; a mother; membranes of the brain, dura and pia mater.

MATERIA, Ma-tê-ri-a; matter.

" **MEDICA**, — Mèd i kâ; the science of medicines and their combinations.

MATICO, Mát-i-kò; a styptic plant.

MATRIX, Má-triks; the womb. [motherwort.

MATRICARIA, Mat-ri-ká-ri-a; a genus of plants;

MATURATION, Mat-yú-rá-fon; ripening; formation of pus, as in abscesses.

MAXILLA, Maks-il-a; the jaw, both upper and lower.

MAXILLARY, Maks-il-a-ri; appertaining to the jaw.

MAXIMUM, Maks-i-mum; greatest; the highest dose.

MEASLES, Mé-zlz; an epidemic eruptive fever.

MEATUS, Me-á-tus; a passage.

“ **AUDITORIUS EXTERNUS**, — O-di-tó-ri-us

Eks-térn-us; the auditory canal, extending from the concha to the tympanum.

MEATUS AUDITORIUS INTERNUS, — — In-térn-us; internal auditory passage. [urethra.

MEATUS URINARIUS, — Yú-ri-ná-ri-us; orifice of the

MECHANICAL, Mē-kán-i-kal; applied to medical agents, which act mechanically; non chemicals.

MECONIC ACID, Mē-kón-ik Ás'id; an acid, found in opium.

MECONIUM, Mē-kó-ni-um; the fæces contained in the intestines of a fœtus and passing off after birth.

MEDEOLA VIRGINICA, Mē-de-ó-la Vēr-jin-i-ka; a perennial plant.

MEDIAN, Mé-di-an; the central, or middle portion.

“ **LINE**, — Ljn; an imaginary line drawn vertically through the body.

MEDIASTINUM, Mē-di-ás-ti-num; the membranous septum between the lungs, dividing the thorax beneath the sternum.

MEDIATE AUSCULTATION, Mé-di-at Os-kul-tá-fon; the employment of the stethoscope in listening to the sounds of the lungs, heart, &c.

MEDIATE PERCUSSION, — Per kúf-on; using a pleximeter on the walls of the chest, in percussing.

MEDICAL, Méd-i-kal; appertaining to medicine.

MEDICAMENT, Méd-i-ka-ment; any remedy.

MEDICASTER, Méd-i-kas-ter; a quack.

MEDICINAL, Mē-dis-i-nal; having the power to cure disease.

MEDICUS, Mē-l-i-kus; a physician.

MEDULLA, Mē-dū-lā; the marrow; the pith.

" **OBLONGATA**, — Ob-lōŋ-gá-tā; superior portion of the spinal cord, uniting it with the base of the brain.

MEDULLA SPINALIS, — Spī ná-lis; the spinal marrow.

MEDULLARY, Mē-dū-lā-ri; resembling marrow.

" **TUMORS**, — Tū-mōrz; resembling the brain in structure.

MEDULINE, Mēl-yū-lan; name given by Dr. John to the pith of the sun-flower.

MIGRIM, Mē-grim; hemicrania.

MEIBOMIAN, Mī-bé-mi-an; glands of the eyelids, opening by numerous ducts upon the edge of each lid.

MEL, Mēl; honey.

MELA, Mē-lā; a probe.

MELALEUCA, Mē-lā-lū-kā; a genus of plants.

" **CAJUPUTI**, — Káj-ē-pū-tī; plant yielding cajeput oil. [stool.

MELÆNA, Mē-lē-nā; black discharges by mouth or

" **CRUENTA**, — Krō-én-tā; black vomit.

MELANCHOLY, Mē-lan-kol-i; hypochondriasis; insanity.

MELANOSIS, Mē-lā-nō-sis; black, morbid deposits as in tumors, or pulmonary tubercles. of plants.

MELANTHACEÆ, Mē-lan-tā-sē-ē; the colchicum tribe

MELISSA, Mē-lis-a; a genus of plants.

" **OFFICINALIS**, — Of-is-i-nā-lis; common balm, or balm mint.

MELISSA NEPETA, — Nē-pé-tā; calamint.

MELO, Mē-lō; the melon.

MELOE, Mē-lō-ē; a genus of insects.

" **VESICATORIUS**, — Ves-i-kā-tō-ri-us; Spanish fly; lytta; ordinary basis of epispastic plaster.

MEMBRANE, Mēm-brān; a thin, expanded substance composed of cellular texture.

MEMBRANES. Mém-branz: tissues of the body, as mucous, serous, cellular, fibrous, &c.

MEMBRANA TYMPANI. Mém-bran-i Tim-pa-ni: dividing the external from the internal ear; drum of the ear.

MEMBRANA PITUITARIA. — Pi-tu i tá ri a: } lining

MEMBRANA SCHNEIDERIAN, — Naj-dé-ri-an: } the cavities of the nose, &c.

MEMBRANE, PUPILLARIS. — Pu-pil-á-ris: a peculiarity of the fetal eye, disappearing before birth.

MEMBRANOUS. Mém-bran-us: having the texture of membrane. [membrane.

MEMBRANULA. Mem-brá-nú-la: a small, or delicate

MEMBRUM. Mém-brum: a member; a limb.

MENDOSUS. Men-dó-sus: spurious; false.

MENINGES. Me-nin-jéz: membranes of the brain.

MENINGITIS. Me-nin-jí-tis; inflammation of the membranes of the brain.

MENINGIAL. Me-nin-jí-al; relating to the membrane of the brain.

MENIX. Mé-nix: membrane of the brain.

MENISPERMUM. Men-is-pér-anum; a genus of plants.

MENORRHAGIA. Men-or-rá-jí-a; excessive menstruation.

MENORRHAGIA ALBA. — Al'ba: leucorrhœa. [ses.

MENOSTASIS. Men-os tá-sis; a suppression of the men-

MENS, Mens; the mind.

MENSA. Mén-sa; a table.

MENSIS. Mén-séz: } monthly flow of

MENSTRUATION. Men-stró-á-fon: } women; catamenia.

MENSTRUUM. Men-stró-um; any solvent, or vehicle.

MENSURATION. Men-sú rá-fon: comparison of the two sides of the chest, in physical exploration for certain thoracic diseases.

MENTAGRA. Men tá-gra: eruption about the chin.

MENTAL. Mén-tal; belonging to the chin.

MENTHA. Men-tá; a genus of plants.

MENTHA PIPERITA. Pip-er í-ta: peppermint.

MENTHA PULEGIUM. — Pu-lé-jí-um: pennyroyal.

MENTHA VIRIDIS, Mén-ta Vir-í-dis; spearmint.

MENYANTHES, Men-i-an téz; the buck bean. [por.

MEPHITIC, Mē-tit-ik; any noxious or suffocating va-

MERCURIAL, Mēr-kú-ri-ál; relating to, or containing mercury.

MERCURY, Mēr kú-ri; quicksilver.

MEROBALNEUM, Mer-ō-bál-ne um; a partial bath.

MEROCELE, Mer-ō-sél; femoral hernia.

MEROS, Mé-ros; the thigh.

MERUS, Mé-rus; pure; unadulterated. [tery.

MESENTERIC, Mes-en-tér-ik; belonging to the mesen-

MESENTERY, Més-en-ter-i; membrane uniting the intestines, &c.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM CRYSTALLINUM, Mes-em-bri-án-tē-mum Kris ta-lí-num; the ice plant.

MESMERISM, Méz-mer-iz-m; the processes of animal magnetism, practiced by Mesmer. The name is sometimes improperly applied to all the phenomena, and also to the mental influence and nervaura of the human constitution.

MESIAL LINE, Mé-zal Lín; middle line.

MESITE, Mé-sít; ether of pyroxylic spirit.

MESITIC ALCOHOL, Mē-sit ik Ál'kə hol; acetone.

MESO, Més-ō; } a prefix, signifying the middle

MESOS, Més-os; } state.

MESOCOLON, Mes-ō-kó-lon; membrane of the colon.

MESOPHYRUM, Mes ó-fri-um; the space between the eyebrows.

MESOTRIA, Mes-ó-tri-a; affecting the parenchyma of the excrent system.

META, Mēt-a; a prefix denoting change. [carpus.

METACARPAL, Met-a-kár pal; belonging to the meta-

METACARPUS, Met-a kár-pus; the hand, between the wrist and the fingers.

METALLIC TINKLING, Mē-tál-ik Tink-líp; sound of morbid respiration, like striking a vessel of metal or glass.

METALOID, Mēt-a-ləđ; like a metal.

METALS. Mét-alz; solid, opaque, heavy bodies, having the properties of malleability, ductility, fusibility, tenacity, elasticity, and crystalline texture, in greater or less degree.

METAMORPHOSIS, Met-a-mór-fó-sis; transformation.

METASTASIS, Mè-tás-ta sis; change in the seat of a disease.

METATARSUS, Met-a-tár-sus; that part of the foot between the ankle and toes.

METHEORISM, Mé-te-or-iz-m; distention with gas.

MITHEMATOUS, Mè-tem-a-tus; blood-changing, applied to the capillary blood vessels.

METHOD, NUMERICAL. Mét-od, Nq-mér-î-kal; method of studying diseases by statistics.

METOPOSCOPIA, Met-ô-pos-kô-pi-a; physiognomy.

METOPUM, Mè-tó-pum; the forehead.

METRA, Mé-tra; the uterus.

METROSCOPE, Mét-rô-skop; instrument for measuring the os uterus.

METRITIS, Mè-trî-tis; inflammation of the womb.

METRORRHAGIA, Mè-trôr-â-ji-a; uterine hemorrhage.

MEZEREON. Mez-é-rè-on; a medicinal plant.

Mg., symbol for magnesium. [table.

MIASM, Mî-az-m; morbid emanation, animal or vegetable.

MIASM, MARSH, Mî-âz-m, Mqrf; exhalation from marshy grounds.

MICA. Mî-ka; Muscovy glass, a mineral in thin plates, used in Russia for window panes.

MICRO. Mî krô; a prefix indicating smallness.

MICROCOSM. Mî krô-kôz-m; a little world.

MICROMETER, Mî króm-è-ter; an instrument for measuring minute objects.

MICTURITION. Mik tq-rîf-on; urination.

MIDRIF. Mid-rîf; diaphragm; the muscle dividing the thorax from the abdominal cavity.

MIDWIFERY. Mid-wîf-ri; the art of aiding and facilitating child-birth.

MILIARY. Mil-ya-ri; name of an eruptive fever.

MILK ABSCESS. Milk Ab'ses; tumor in the mamma from redundant lactation.

MILK LEG. — Leg; phlegmasia alba dolens; an inflammation of the inguinal glands, and the lymphatics of the leg; usually occurring after child-birth.

MILK SICKNESS. — Sik-nes; the trembles, a peculiar endemic disease.

MILK TEETH. — Tef; the first set of teeth.

MILLEPES. Mil-ep-ez; a variety of insects.

MILOLUM. M₁ lô-lum; a small tumor on the eye-lid.

MIMOSA. Mj-mô-sa; a genus of plants.

MIMOSA Nilotica. — Nil-ôt-i-ka; acacia vera.

MINERAL. Min-er-al; a metal either united to its ore, or element; any inorganic substance. [soda.

MINERAL ALKALI. — Al'ka-dj; native carbonate of

MINERAL WATERS. — Wó terz; waters impregnated with minerals, whether carbonated, sulphuretted, saline, or chalybeate.

MINERALOGY. Min-er-ál-ô-jî; that part of natural history, which relates to minerals.

MINIM. Min-im; sixtieth part of a fluid drachm.

MINIMUM. Min-i-mum; the least; the smallest dose.

MINIUM. Min-i-um; red or calcined lead, cinnabar, or deut-oxide of lead.

MISANTHROPY. Mis-ân-frô-pi; morbid love of solitude.

MISCARRIAGE. Mis-kâr-ij; expulsion of the fœtus in the earlier months of pregnancy.

MISTURA. Mis-tu-ra; a mixture.

MITRAL. M₁-trul, name of the left auriculo-ventricular valves of the heart.

Mo., symbol for molybdenum.

MNEMONICS. Ne-môn-iks; the art of assisting memory by signs; artificial memory.

MOBILITY. Mō-bil-i-ti; excessive nervous susceptibility. [ner directed.

MODO PRÆSCRIPTO. Mō-dō Præ-scrip-tō; in the man-

MODUS OPERANDI. Mō-dus Op-er-ân-dj; way in which medicines act, whether mechanically, chemically, or otherwise.

MOLA, Mǎ-lá; kneecap; a mole.

MOLAR, Mǎ-lá; name of the grinding teeth.

MOLASSES, Mǎ-lás-é; the fluid which drains off

MELASSES, Mǎ-lás-é; from sugar as it crystallizes.

MOLE, Mǎ; a false conception, and may be either hydatid, fleshy mole, or false germ.

MOLECULAR, Mǎ-lék-yú-lá; belonging to molecules.

" **DEATH**, — Dǎ; death of a part.

MOLECULE, Mǎ-é-kyl; the smallest atoms a substance can be conceived to be divided.

MOLLITIES, Mǎ-í-i-é; a softness.

" **OSTIUM**, — Os-ti-um; morbid softening of the bones. [the brain.

MOLLITIES CEREBRI, — Ser-é-brí; ramollissement of

MOLLUSCUM, Mǎ-ls-kum; a cutaneous eruption.

MOLLUSCA, Mǎ-ls-ká; a great division of invertebrated animals.

MOLYBDENUM, Mǎ-líb-dé-num; a metal.

MOMORDICA, Mǎ-mǎ-dí-ká; a genus of plants.

" **ELATERIUM**, — El-a-té-ri-um; wild, or squirting cucumber. apple.

MOMORDICA BALSAMINA, — Bál-sám-i-ná; balsam

MOMORDICINE, Mǎ-mór-dí-sen; elaterium.

MON, Mon; a prefix denoting unity.

MONO, Mǎ-nǎ; the most minute infusorial animals.

MONARDA, Mǎ-nǎ-dá; a genus of plants.

MONESIA, Mǎ-né-zí-dá; an extract from a South American bark.

MONNINA POLYSTACHIA, Mǎ-né-ná Pol-i-stá-ki-dá; a South American plant.

MONOGRAPH, Mǎ-nǎ-gráf; a treatise on some special topic, or peculiar class of diseases.

MONOMANIA, Mǎ-nǎ-má-ní-dá; insanity, only upon some single subject.

MONORCHIS, Mǎ-nér-kis; having but one testicle.

MONS VENERIS, Mǎ-n Ven-é-ris; the pubic prominence in women.

MONSTER, Mōn-ster; unnatural formation of a foetus.
MONTHLY COURSES, Mānt-i Kōrs-ez; catamenial discharge of females.

MONTICULLUS, Mōn-ti-kúl-us; a little mountain.

MORBID, Mór-bid; diseased.

" **ANATOMY**, — An-át-ō-mi; that which treats of the alterations of structure resulting from disease.

MORBIFIC, Mór-bif-ik; causing disease.

MORBILLI, Mór-bil-i; the measles.

MORBILLOUS, Mór-bil-us; pertaining to the measles.

MORBUS, Mór-bus; a disease.

" **CÆRULEUS**, — Sæ-ró-le-us; blue disease; discoloration of the skin in malformations of the heart.

MORBUS COXARII, — Kōks-á-ri-us; the hip disease.

MORDANT, Mór-dant; substance used to fix the colors in dying.

MORGAGNIAN CATARACT, Mór-gán-i-an Kát-a-rakt, milk cataract, a rare form of opacity in the lens.

MORIA, Mó-ri-a; foolish.

MORIBUND, Mór-i bund; dying.

MORINGA, Mō-rin-gá; a genus of plants.

" **PTERYGO SPERMA**, — Tér-i-gō-spérin-a the behen, or horse-radish tree.

MORPHIA, Mór-fi-a; an alkaloid of opium.

MORS, Mertz; death.

MORSUS, Mór-sus; a bite, sting, or grasp.

MORTAR, Mór-tár; a strong vessel, in which drugs are pulverized by a pestle.

MORTIFICATION, Mór-ti-fi-ká-fon; death of a part.

MORUM, Mó-rum; mulberry.

MORUS NIGRA, Mō-rus Ní-gra; the black mulberry.

MOSCH, Mosk; musk.

MOSCHUS, Mōs-kus; musk; an animal product obtained from near the anus of a species of deer.

MOTOR, Mō-tor; to move; nerves upon which vol-

MOTORY, Mō-tor-i; voluntary motion depends.

MOTOS, M6-tos; lint.

MOXA, M6ks-a; a cone or cylinder of cotton, wool, &c., applied to the skin, and fired, combustion being hastened by a blow-pipe, and an issue thus formed.

MUCILAGE, Mú sil aj; an aqueous solution of gum.

MUCINE, Mú-sen; the animal matter of mucus.

MUCIPAROUS, Mú sip a-rus; mucous producing.

MUCOCOELE, Mú k6-sel; distention of the lachrymal sac, containing tears and mucus.

MUCUS, Mú kus; animal mucilage.

MUCOUS, Mú kus; containing mucilage; also one of the tissues of the body.

MUDAR, Mú-dar; an Indian plant.

MULE, Mú-le; pustules contracted by heat, or cold.

MUGUET, Mú-ga; aphthæ or thrush.

MULBERRY CALCULUS, Mul-bér-i Kál-ky-lus; urinary concretion of oxalate of lime.

MULATTO, Mú-lát-6; the offspring of a black and a white parent.

MELLUS, Mú-l-us; a genus of fish.

MULTIFIDOUS, Mul-tif i-dus; divided into many parts.

MULTIFIDIAS, Mul-ti-fid-i-as; certain muscles of the spine.

MULTILOCULAR, Mul-ti-l6k-yú-lir; having many cells.

MURENA, Mú ré-ne; a genus of fish; the eel.

MURAL, Mú-ral; a wall.

MURAXANE, Mú-ráks-an; a product of decomposed uric acid.

MURIAS, Mú-rí-as; a muriate, or chloride.

MURIATIC, Mú-rí-át-ik; pertaining to sea-salt.

" **ACID**, = Ás'id; marine acid; hydrochloric acid.

MURMUR, RESPIRATORY, Múr-mur, Ré-spi-ra-t6-ri, sound of the air passing through the bronchial tubes and air-cells in respiration: when distinct, called vesicular, and in children, puerile.

MUSA, Mú-si; a genus of plants.

MUSCA, Mús-ka; a genus of insects.

MUSCÆ VOLITANTES, Mús-se Vol-i-tán-téz; **motes** before the eyes, as in amaurosis.

MUSCULAR, Mús-kú líe; belonging to a muscle.

MUSCLE, Mús-l; a bundle of fibres.

MUSEUS, Mús-kus; a moss.

MUSCULI PECTINATI, Mús-kú lí Pek-ti-ná tí; fibres within the auricles of the heart.

MUSCULO CUTANEOUS, Mús-kú lí-Kú-tá-né-us; that which appertains to muscles; and skin.

MUSCULO SPIRAL, — Spí-ál; the radial nerve.

MUSHROOM, Mú-j-róm; fungus.

MUSK, Musk; moschus, an animal secretion found near the anus of the musk-deer.

MUST, Must; the expressed juice of the grape.

MUTITAS, Mú-ti-tas; dumbness.

MUTILATION, Mú-ti lá-jón; want of a member.

MYELITIS, Mj-é lí-tis; inflammation of the spinal marrow.

MYLABRIS, Mj-lá-bris; a genus of insects.

MYLE, Mj-lé; the knee-pan.

MYLO-HYOIDEUS, Mj-ló hí ó-dé-us; muscles of
" **GLOSSUS**, — Glós-us; the lower
 jaw and tongue.

MYOIDES, Mj ó-déz; like a muscle.

MYOLEMMA, Mj ó-lém-a; covering of muscular fibrilla.

MYOLOGY, Mj ól ó-ji; description of the muscles.

MYOPIA, Mj ó-pi-a; short-sightedness.

MYOPS, Mj óps; one who is nearsighted.

MYOSIS, Mj ó-sis; unnatural contraction of the pupil.

MYOSITIS, Mj ó-sí-tis; inflammation of muscles.

MYOTOMY, Mj ó ó-mi; cutting a muscle; the anatomy of a muscle.

MYRICA, Mir í-ká; a genus of plants.

MYRICA CERIFERA, Mir í-ká Ser-í-f-é-ra; bayberry.

MYRICINA, Mir í-sé-na; alkaloid of myrica cerifera.

MYRISTICA, Mi-ris-ti-ká; a genus of plants.

" **MOSCHATA**, — Mós-ka-tá; a tree yielding
 nutmeg and mace.

MYROBALANUS, Mir-ô-bál-a-nus; a dried fruit of the plum kind.

MYROXYLON, Mî-róks-i-lon; a genus of plants.

" **PERCIPHERUM**, — Pê-rô íf-ê-rum; balsam of Peru.

MYRRH, Mèr; a gum resin.

MYRTACEÆ, Mèr-tá sê-æ; a tribe of plants.

MYRTIFORM, Mèr-ti form; carunculae, which remain after the laceration of the hymen.

MYRTUS PIMENTA, Mèr-tus Pí-mén-ta; the tree which bears allspice.

N.

N., symbol for nitrogen.

NA., symbol for sodium.

NABOTH'S GLANDS, Ná-bôts Glandz; mucous follicles of the neck of the uterus.

NACTA, Nák-ta; an abscess of the breast.

NÆVUS, Nê-vus; a mark, spot, or blemish.

" **MATERNUS**, — Ma-têr-nus; mother's mark, and may be either arterial, capillary, subcutaneous, varicose, or complicated.

NAILS, Nalz; horny laminae on the posterior extremities of the fingers and toes; they are divided into a root, body, and free extremities.

NAJAH, Ná-já; a genus of serpents.

NAPE OF THE NECK, Nap-ov-de-Nek; nucha.

NAPHTHA, Naf-tá; an oily liquid from wood, recently extolled as a remedy in phthisis.

NAPHTHALINE, Naf-tá-len; a sesqui-carburet of hydrogen, obtained by the distillation of coal-tar.

NARCOSIS, Nqr kô-sis; } the effect of narcotic

NARCOTISM, Nqr kot-iz-m; } drugs.

NARCOTIC, Nqr-kôt-ik; stupefying; deadening.

NARCOTINA, Nqr kô-té-na; alkaloid combined with morphia in opium.

NARCEINE, Nár-se en; new principle discovered in
NARIS, Ná-rez; the nostrils. [opium.

" **POSTERIORES**, — Pos-té-ri ó-rez; the aper-
 tures of the nasal cavities communicating with the
 pharynx.

NARIS, Ná-ris; the nostrils.

NASAL, Ná-zal; pertaining to the nose.

NASARIUM, Na-zá-ri-um; mucus of the nose.

NASCAL, Nás-kál; a medicated pessary.

NASCENT, Nás-ent; the act of being developed.

NASI OSSA, Ná-sj Os'a; two bones of the nose.

NASTURTIIUM, Nas-túr-ji-um; a genus of plants.

NASUS, Ná-sus; the nose.

NATANS, Ná-tanz; floating.

NATRON, Ná-íton; native carbonate of soda.

NATRUM, Ná-trum; sodium. [vomiting.

NAUSEA, Ná-je-a; sickness of the stomach without

" **MARINA**, — Má-ré-ná; sea-sickness.

NAUSEANT, Ná-je-ant; nauseating.

NAVICULARE, Na-vik-yú-lá-ré; the ankle bone.

NEBULA, Néb-yú-lá; a cloud or speck in the cornea of
 the eye. [blood.

NECRÉMIA, Né-kré-mi-a; death, beginning with the

NECROLOGY, Né-król-ó-ji; mortality.

NECROPSY, Né-krop-si; } post-mortem examina-
NECROSCOPY, Né-krós-kə-pi; } tion.

NECROS, Né-kros; death.

NECROSIS, Né-kró-sis; death of a bone.

NEOPLASTY, Né-ó-plas-ti; an operative process for the
 formation of new parts.

NEPENTHES, Né-pén-téz; a genus of plants.

NEPETA, Né-pé-tá; a genus of plants. [catnip.

" **CATARIA**, Né-pé-tá Kə-tá-ri-a; catmint;

NEPHRALGIA, Né-frál-ji-a; pain in the kidney.

NEPHRITIC, Né-frít-ik; appertaining to the kidney.

NEPHRITIS, Né-frít-tis; inflammation of the kidney.

" **ALBUMINOUS**, — Al-bú-mi-nus; Bright's

disease of the kidney.

NEPHRO, Né-fra; a prefix; the kidney.

NEPHROS, Nê-fros; the kidney.

NEPHROTOMY, Nê-trôt-ô mi; cutting a stone out of the kidney.

NERIUM, Nê-rì-um; a genus of plants. [flowers.

NEROLI OLEUM, Nê-rô-lj O'le-um; oil of orange

NERVAURA, Nê-vô-rì; the nervous fluid, an impo-
derable agent.

NERVES, Nêrvz; whitish cords of delicate nervous sub-
stance, which ramify through the body, originating
from the ganglia, the spinal cord, and the brain.
They are div: led into ganglionic or sympathetic, and
cerebro-spinal. The cerebro-spinal are divided into
sensitive and motor. [excitement.

NERVINE, Nêr-vjê; a medicine that soothes nervous

NERVOUS, Nêr-vus; appertaining to a nerve.

NEURALGIA, Nê-râl-jì-a; pain in a nerve. [nerves.

NEURILEMA, Nê-rì-lê-ma; the sheath investing the

NEURINE, Nê-rên; the substance of the nerves.

NEUROLOGY, Nê-ról-ô-jì; science of the nervous sub-
stance: consequently the entire science of animal
life and mind. First used in this sense by Dr.
Buchanan.

NEUROMA, Nê-rô-ma; tumors upon nerves.

NEURON, Nû-ron; a nerve.

NEUROPTERA, Nê-róp-tê-rì; an order of insects with
four membranous wings of equal length.

NEUROSES, Nê-rô-sêz; } diseases involving any

NEUROTICA, Nê-rôt-i-kê; } portion of the nervous
system, including spasmodic affections and paralytic
diseases.

NEUROTIC, Nê-rôt-ik; nervine. [nerve.

NEUROTOMA, Nê-rôt-ô-ma; dissection or division of a

NEUTRAL SALTS, Nê-tral Sôlts; acids and alkalies,
mutually saturated and in combination.

NEUTRALS, Nê-tralz; salines not acid or alkaline.

Ni., symbol for nickel.

NICKEL, Nîk-el; a scarce white metal.

NICOTIANA, Nî-kô-ti-â-nu; tobacco; a genus of plants.

- NICOTINA**, Nik-ō-tj-na; alkaloid of tobacco.
- NICTATION**, Nik-tá-jon; { morbid quivering of
- NICTITATION**, Nik-ti-tá-jon; { the eyelids.
- NIGELLA**, Nj-jél-a; a genus of plants.
- NIGER**, Nj-jer; black.
- NIGRITIES**, Nj-grit-j-ēz; blackness of the bones. [fero.
- NISUS FORMATIVUS**, Nj-sus Fōr-ma-tj-vus; plastic
- NITRATE**, Nj-trat; { compounds of nitric and nitrous
- NITRITE**, Nj-trit; { acids with alkalies.
- NITRE**, Nj-ter; saltpetre. [trogen.
- NITRIC ACID**, Nj-trik As'id; the highest oxide of ni-
- “ **OXIDE**, — Oks'id; a deutoxide of nitrogen.
- NITROGEN**, Nj-trō-jen; azote; an element in the at-
- mosphere.
- NITROUS AIR**, Nj-trus Ar; nitric oxide gas.
- NITRO MURIATIC ACID**, Nj-trō Mj-ri-át-ik As'id;
- aqua regia.
- NOBILIS**, Nō-bil-is; noble. [lism; sleep-walking.
- NOCTAMBULATION**, Nok-tam-by lá-jon; somnambu-
- NODE**, Nōd; exostosis; a morbid excrescence upon
- bones.
- NODOSUS**, Nō-dō-sus; nodose; knotty.
- NODULUS**, Nōd-yū-lus; a little node. [eer.
- NOLI ME TANGERE**, Nō-lj-me Tan-jer-ē; a small ul-
- NOMA**, Nō-mi; to eat; a specific ulcer.
- NOMENCLATURE**, Nō-men-klat-yur; a systematic ar-
- range-ment of the technical terms of any science.
- NOPAL**, Nō-pal; the cactus on which the cochineal
- in-sect feeds.
- NORMAL**, Nōr-mal; natural; healthy.
- NOSOCOMIUM**, Nōs-ō-kō-mi-um; a hospital.
- NOSOGRAPHY**, Nō-sóg-ra-ti; description of disease.
- NOSOLOGY**, Nō-sól-ō-jī; classification of disease.
- NEURALGIA**, Nōs-tal-jī-a; home-sickness. [dy
- NOSTRUM**, Nōs-trum; a quack medicine; private reme-
- NOTHE COSTÆ**, Nō-te Kōs-trē; false ribs.
- NOTHUS**, Nō-tus; false; spurious; a bastard.
- NUCHA**, Nj-ka; nape or hinder part of the neck.

- NUCHA LIGAMENTUM**, Nû-kâ Lig-a-mén-tum, a ligament of the spine.
- NUCLEUS**, Nû-klê-us; a kernel; central point around which a calculus is formed.
- NUDUS**, Nû dus; naked. [Guinea fowl.
- NUMIDA MELLEAGRIS**, Nû-mîd-i-â Mel-e-â-gris; the
- NULGALLS**, Nûl-gâz; excrescences upon oak bark.
- NUTRITION**, Nû trîf-shun; nourishment; growth.
- NUTMEG**, Nût-meg; fruit of myristica moschata.
- NUX**, Nuks; a nut.
- NYCTALOPIA**, Nik-ta-lô-pi-â; night vision.
- NYMPHA**, Nem-fâ; internal labiæ of the vulva.
- NYMPHÆ**, Nim-fæ; a genus of plants; the water-lily.
- NYMPHOIDES**, Nim-fô-dæz; like the water lily.
- NYMPHOMANIA**, Nim-fô má-ni-â; excessive and violent desire for coition in women. [nympha.
- NYMPHONCUS**, Nim-fôn-kus; swelling or tumor of the
- NYMPHOTOMY**, Nim-fôt-ô-mî; extirpation of diseased or enlarged clitoris or nympha.

O.

O.; symbol for oxygen.

- OAK**, Ok; quercus, the bark astringent and tonic.
- OATMEAL**, Ô-mel; farina avenacea.
- OBCORDATE**, Ob-kôr-dat; inversely heart-shaped.
- OBESITY**, Ô-bés-i-tî; corpulence; excess of fat.
- OBFUSCATION**, Ob-tus-ka-fon; amaurosis.
- OBLIQUUS**, Ôb-lik-yû-us; oblique.
- OBLIQUE**, Ôb-lék; name of muscles, external and internal, abdominal, &c.
- OBLITERATION**, Ôb-lit-er-â-fon; disappearance of a part of the animal economy.
- OBOMASUM**, Ôb-ô-mâ-sum; the fourth stomach of the ruminantiæ.
- OBOVATE**, Ôb-ô-vat; nearly egg shaped. [wifery.
- OBSTETRICIAN**, Ôb-stet-rîf-an; a practitioner of mid-

- OBSTETRICS, Ob-stét-riks; the science of midwifery.
- OBSTETRIX, Ob-stét-riks; a midwife; female practitioner.
- OBSTRUENS, Ob'strú-enz; to shut up.
- OBSTRUENT, Ob'strú-ent; astringent.
- OBTURATOR, Ob-tú rá-tor; name of muscles, foramina, &c. that close or cover up.
- OCCIPITAL, Ok-síp-i-tal; connected with the back part of the head.
- OCCIPITO ATLOID, Ok-síp-i-tó At'lóid; that which has reference to the occiput and atlas.
- OCCIPITO AXOID, = Aks'oid; that which has reference to the occiput and axis.
- OCCIPITO FRONTALIS, = Frón-tá-lis; muscle expanded under the scalp, and reaching from the occiput to the forehead.
- OCCIPUT, Ok'si put; the back part of the head.
- OCCUSION, Ok-lú-zon; the state of being shut.
- OCCULT, Ok'ult; hidden; latent.
- OCHRA, O'kri; the forepart of the tibia.
- OCHRE, O'ker; an ore of iron.
- OCEMUM, O'si-mum; a genus of plants.
- OCTEA, Ok o-té-a; a genus of plants.
- OCTANA, Ok-tá na; fever returning every eighth day.
- OCTARIUS, Ok tá-ri-us; a pint; one eighth of a gallon.
- OCULAR, Ok'yú-lar; appertaining to the eye.
- OCULIST, Ok'yú-list; one who devotes special attention to diseases of the eye.
- OCULUS, Ok'yú-lus; the eye.
- OCTOCIE, O-si-tók ik; that which expedites labor.
- ODONTAGRA, O don-tá-gra; an instrument for extracting teeth.
- ODONTALGIA, O don-tál-jí-a; tooth-ache.
- ODONTIASIS, O don-tí-a-sis; dentition; process of cutting the teeth.
- ODONTICUS, O don-ti-kus; appertaining to the teeth.
- ODONTITIS, O don-tí-tis; inflammation of the teeth.
- ODONTOID, O don-tóid; tooth like.

ODONTOLOGY, O don-tól w-ji: the anatomy of the teeth.

ODOUS, O'dus; a tooth.

ŒDEMA, Œ' dé-mi; tumefaction, arising from serous effusion into the cellular membrane.

ŒNANTHE, Œ' nán-ter; a genus of plants.

ŒNO, Œ' nœ; a prefix relating to wine.

ŒSOPHAGUS, Œ' sôf-a-gus; the gullet, leading from the pharynx to the stomach.

ŒSOPHAGOTOMY, Œ' sôf-a-gót-w-mi; operation of opening the œsophagus, as for the removal of a foreign body. [gullet.

ŒSOPHAGITIS, Œ'-sôf-a-jî-tis; inflammation of the

ŒSYPUS, Œ'-si-pus; the oily matter in the wool of sheep.

ŒFFICINAL, O' is-i-nal; medicines as directed in the pharmacopœia.

ŒINTMENT, Œnt'ment; any soft, unctuous substance or compound locally applied.

OLEA, O' é-a; a genus of plants.

OLEA EUROPÆA, — Yû-rw-pé-a; the olive, whence olive oil is obtained. [elbow.

OLICRANON, O' lék-ra-nœn; end of the ulna, at the

OLEFANT GAS, O' rôf-i-ant Gas; carburetted hydrogen.

OLINE, O' le-en; the fluid part of fat.

OLEUM, O' le-um; oil; the olive. [smell.

OLEFACTORY, Ol-fak-to-ri; relating to the sense of

OLIBANUM, O' li-lá-nam; a gum-resin: frankincense.

OLIG, Ol'ig; prefix denoting smallness, or pau-

OLIGO, Ol'i-gw: } city.

OLIVE OIL, Ol'iv Œl; sweet oil.

OLIVARIS, Ol' i-vá-ris; resembling the olive.

OLIVARIS CORPORA, — Kôr-pw-ra; eminences in the medulla oblongata.

OLIVARY, Ol' i-vá-ri; olive-shaped.

ŒMENTITIS, Œ' men-tî-tis; inflammation of the omentum, or caul.

ŒMENTUM, Œ'-mén-tum; epiploon; caul; peritoneal apron covering the bowels.

OMNI, Om'ni; every.

OMO, O'mo: a prefix, pertaining to the shoulder.

OMO HYOIDES, — H_i-ō-dēz; muscle of the neck.

OMOS, O'mos; the shoulder.

OMPHALOCLE, Om-fal-ō-sēl; umbilical hernia.

OMPHALOS, Om'ta-las; the navel.

ONCOS, On'kos; a tumor.

ONEIRODYNIA, (O) nī-rō-dīn-i-a; disturbed imagination during sleep.

ONEIROGMOS, (O) nī-rōg-mos; a venereal dream.

ONISCUS, (O) nis-kus; the stickfish.

ONONIS, On-ō-nis; a genus of plants.

ONOPORDIUM, On-ō-pōr-dī-um; a genus of plants.

ONOSMA, On-ōs-ma; a genus of plants. ger.

ONYCHIA, On-ik-i-a; a whitlow near the nail of the fin.

ONYX, On'iks; a purulent speck in the eye, between the laminae of the cornea.

ONYCHOGRYPTOSIS, (O) nī-kō-grip-tō-sis; curvature, or growing in of the nail.

OON, O'on; an egg or ovum.

OPACITY, (O) pās-i-ti; property of obstructing light.

OPAQUE, (O) pāk; not transparent.

OPERATION, Op-er-ā-fon; any surgical cutting, or acting on a part.

OPHTHALMIA, Of-tāl-mi-a; inflammation of the eyes, whether external, internal, catarrhal, purulent, serophulous, rheumatic, variolous, morbillous, or scarlatinous.

OPHTHALMOPLÉGIA, Of-tal-mō-plé-ji-a; paralysis of a muscle of the eye.

OPHTHALMOS, Of-tāl-mos; the eye; a prefix.

OPHYRIS, O'-fi-ris; the eyebrows.

OPiate, O'pi-at; an anodyne. [tetanus.

OPISTHOTONOS, (O) p-ist-tō-nos; bent backward in

OPium, O'pi-um; juice of poppy; papaver somniferum

OPPILATION, Op-i-lā-fon; obstruction, as by adhesion of the walls of a canal.

OPPONENS, Op'ō-nens; opposing.

- OPPONENS POLLICIS**, Op'-o-nens Pól-i-sis; muscle of the
OPTIC, Op'tik; relating to vision. [thumb.
OPTICS, Op'tiks; science of light and vision.
ORANG OUTANG, O-ráp (D-táp); a quadrumanous mam-
 mal of the ape species.
ORBICULAR, Or-bik-yú-lar; spherical circular.
ORBICULARIS ORIS, Or-bik-yú-lá-ris (O'ris; muscle of
 the lips.
ORBICULARIS PALPEBRARUM, = Pal-pæ-brá-rum; mus-
 cle of the eyelids.
ORBICULARI OS, Or-bik-yú-lá-ré Os; smallest bone of
 the body, found in the internal ear.
ORBIT, Or'bit; the cavity in which the eye is.
ORBITAR, Or'bi-tar; appertaining to the orbit.
ORCHITIS, Or-ke-j-tis; inflammation of the scrotum.
ORCHIDACEÆ, Or-ki-dá-sæ-æ; a class of plants.
ORCHIS, Or'kis; the testicle.
ORCHITIS, Or-ki-tis; inflammation of the testicle.
ORCHOTOMY, Or-kót-ō-mi; castration.
ORE, Or; native minerals containing metals, sulphu-
 rets, oxides, and salts.
ORGAN, Or'gan; a part having a determinate office,
 as those of circulation, absorption, sensation, diges-
 tion, respiration, secretion, generation, and the voice.
ORGANIC, Or-gán-ik; possessed of organs.
ORGANISM, Or'gan-iz-m; vital organization.
ORGANIZED, Or'gan-izd; endowed with life.
ORGASM, Or'gaz-m; a state of excitement, and vital
 turgescence. [gasm.
ORGASTICA, Or-gás-ti-ka; diseases affecting the or-
ORICIA, O-rí-i-a; a species of fir.
ORIFICE, Or'í-fis; an aperture
ORIGANUM, O-rí-gá-num; a genus of plants.
ORIGIN, Or'í-jin; the fixed point or commencement of
 any muscle. [birds.
ORNITHOLOGY, Or-ni-tól-ō-ji; the natural history of
ORORANCHE, O-ro-báp-kæ; a genus of plants.
OROEUS, O-ró-bus; a genus of plants.

ORPIMENT, Or'pi-ment: yellow sulphuret of arsenic.

ORRIS, Or'is; iris florentina.

ORTHO, Or'thō; a prefix: erect; straight.

ORTHOCOLON, Or'thō-kō-lon; a stiff, straight limb.

ORTHOPEDIA, Or'thō-pé-di-a; the correction of deformities.

ORTHOPÆDIC SURGERY, Or'thō-pé-dik Súr-jer-i; the removal of deformities by the operations of tenotomy, myotomy, &c.

ORTHOPNŒA, Or'thō-pné-a; difficult respiration, requiring the erect posture.

ORYZA, (O-ri-zē; a genus of plants; rice.

Os., symbol for osmium.

Os, *oris*; a mouth.

Os, *ossis*; a bone. [the vulva.

Os EXTERNUS, Os Eks-tér-nus; mouth of the vagina;

Os TINCIE, — Tin-sē; mouth of the womb, or uterus

OSCHEAL, Os'kæl; relating to the scrotum.

OSCHEOCELE, Os'kē-ō-sel; hernia in the scrotum.

OSCHITIS, Os kī tis; inflammation of the scrotum.

OSMAZOME, Os'ma-zōm; a peculiar principle obtained from muscular fibre, having the odor and taste of

OSME, Os'mē; odor. [broth.

OSMIUM, Os'mi-um; a new metal.

OSMUNDA, Os-mún-dā; a genus of ferns.

OSPHYS, Os'fis; the loins.

OSSA ALBA, Os'a Al'bā; tartar, as on the teeth.

OSSEOUS, Os'ē-us; bony.

OSSICULA, Os'ik-yū-lā; little bones. [tympanum.

" AUDITUS, — O'dī-tus; small bones of the

OSSICULUM, Os'ik-yū-lum; a little bone.

OSSIFICATION, Os-i-ti-kā-jon; formation of bone.

OST, O-sē; a prefix, denoting a bone, or like

OSTEO, Os'tē-ō; } bone.

OSTAGRA, Os-tā-grā; a bone-forceps.

OSTALGIA, Os-tāl-jī-ā; pain in a bone.

OSTEOCOLLA, Os-tē-ō-kō-lā; the glue like substance that unites fractured bones.

- OSTEOGENY**, Os'te ój-en-i; the growth of bones.
- OSTEOLOGY**, Os'te ól-ó-jí; description of bones.
- OSTEOMA**, Os'te ó m-á; a bony tumor.
- OSTEON**, Os'te-on; a bone.
- OSTEO SARCOMA**, Os'te-ó Sqr ká-má; carcinoma of the bone, or malignant medullary tumor.
- OSTHEXIA**, Os téks i-á; an ossific diathesis; the arteries, &c., becoming ossified.
- OSTITIS**, Os'tí-tis; inflammation of a bone.
- OSTIUM**, Os'tí-um; an opening, or orifice.
- OSTREA**, Os'tre-á; oyster.
- OTACOUS TIC**, O-tá-kós tik; an instrument which facilitates hearing.
- OTALGIA**, O-tál-jí-á; ear-ache.
- OTIC**, O'tík; pertaining to the ear. [ear.]
- OTITES**, O-tí-tez; acute inflammation of the internal
- OTIRRHŒA**, O-tí-ré-á; { discharge from the ear.
- OTORRHŒA**, O-to-ré-á; {
- OTOLOGY**, O-tól-ó-jí; a treatise on the ear.
- OTOPLASTY**, O'to-plas-tí; operation for restoring the ear by autoplasty.
- OURON**, O'ron; urine.
- OURARI**, O rá-rí; a powerful poison.
- OUTRE**, O'tre; strange; unusual.
- OVALIS**, O-vá-lis; egg shaped.
- OVA OVULES**, O'vá O'vú l-éz; germinal particles; eggs.
- OVARIA**, O-vá ri-t; female testes, two oval bodies appended to the uterus, and found in the broad ligaments at the fimbriated extremity of the Fallopian tubes.
- OVARIAN DROPSY**, O-vá ri-an Dróp-si; encysted tumors in the ovaria, and often acquiring very great size.
- OVARIAN PREGNANCY**, — Prég-nan-si; extra uterine-pregnancy the fetus being found in the ovarium.
- OVIS ARIES**, O'vis I'rí-éz; the sheep.
- OVIPAROUS**, O vip-a-rus; animals which bring forth their young in an egg.

OVORUM TESTÆ, Ō-vō-rum Tēs-tē; egg-shells.

OVULE, Ō'vūl; rudimentary seeds of plants.

OVULUM, Ō'vū-lum; a little egg.

OVUM, Ō'vum; an egg.

Ox, Ōks; *bos taurus*.

OXACID, Ōks-ās-id; an acid, the active element of which is oxygen.

OXALATE, Ōks'a-lat; compound of oxalic acid.

OXALIC ACID, Ōks-āl-ik As'id; found in sorrel, a virulent poison.

OXALIDACEÆ, Ōks-al-i-dā-sē-ē; the wood-sorrel tribe of plants.

OXALIS, Ōks'a-lis; a genus of plants.

OXALURIA, Ōks-a-lū-rī-ā; oxalates in the urine.

OXIDATION, Ōks-i-dā-fon; change of metals into oxides.

OXIDE, Ōks'id; } compound of oxygen, with an ele-
OXYD, Ōks'id; } ment, or other body.

OXY, Ōks'i; as a prefix, denotes perfect oxidation.

OXYGEN, Ōks'i-jen; an element of the atmosphere; the chief acidifying principle, and a constituent of water.

OXYMEL, Ōks'i-mel; compound of vinegar and honey boiled to a syrup.

OXYOPIA, Ōks-i-ō-pī-ā; acute sightedness.

OXYTOCUS, Ōks-it-ō-kus; expediting delivery.

OZÆNA, Ō-zē-nē; a fetid ulcer in the nose, sometimes malignant, accompanied with caries of the bones, and involving the antrum, frontal sinus, and adjacent structures.

P.

P., symbol for phosphorus.

PABULUM, Pāb-yū-lum; food; aliment.

PACCHIONI'S GLANDS, Pak-i-ō-njz Glandz; found in the meninges of the brain.

- PACHYÆMA**, Pak i-é-ma; a thick state of the blood.
- PACHYBLEPHAROSIS**, Pak i-blef-a-ró-sis; morbid thickening of the eye-lid.
- PACHYDERMA**, Pak i-dér-ma; an order of mammals with thick skins: as the elephant, &c.
- PAD**, Pad; a small cushion.
- PÆDO NOSOLOGY**, Pé-dò-Nos-ól-ô-ji; the study of the diseases of children.
- PÆDOTHROPIA**, Pé-dò-tró-pi-a; nourishment and hygiene of children.
- PÆONIA**, Pé-ô-ni-a; a genus of plants.
- PAGINA**, Pa-ji-na; the surface of a leaf.
- PAINTER'S COLIC**, Pant-erz Kól-ik; colica pictorum, a dangerous form of colic: ascribed to lead.
- PAKEFONG**, Pâk-fong; the white copper of the Chinese.
- PALATAL**, Pâl-a-tal; { appertaining to the palate.
- PALATINE**, Pâl-a-ten; {
- PALATE** Pâl-at; { the roof of the mouth.
- PALATUM**, Pâl-a-tum; {
- PALATO OS**, Pâl-a-tò Os; the palate bone.
- “ **PHARYNGEUS**, — Far-in-jé-us; muscle of the
- PALEA**, Pâ-lé-a; chaff. [palate.
- PALEACEOUS**, Pal-é-â-fus; chaffy.
- PALLADIUM**, Pa-lâ-di-um; a castral.
- PALLIATIVE**, Pâl-i-a-tiv; medicines only affording relief, not curative.
- PALLOE**, Pâl-or; paleness.
- PALMA**, Pâl-ma; a palm tree; the palm of the hand.
- “ **CHRISTI**, — Kris-ti; plant yielding castor-oil, by expression from its seeds.
- PALMAR**, Pal-mar; belonging to the palm of the hand.
- “ **ARCH**, — Arq; name given to the branches of the radial and ulnar arteries, which cross the palm of the hand.
- PALMARIS**, Pâl-mâ-ris; belonging to the hand.
- PALMARIS LONGUS**, Pal-mâ-ris Lón-gus; { muscles of
- “ **BREVIS**, — Bré-vis; { the palm.
- PALMINE**, Pal-men; a crystalline fat of castor oil.

- PALMIPIDES**, Pal-míp-i-déz; web-footed birds.
- PALPATION**, Pal-pá-jon; touching; feeling; exploring by the hand.
- PALPEBBLE**, Pal-pé-brá; the eyelids. [heart.
- PALPITATION**, Pal-pí-tá-jon; morbid mobility of the
- PALSY**, Pál-zi; a local paralysis of any part of the body.
- PALUDAL**, Pa-lú-dal; relating to a swamp.
- PALUS SANCTUS**, Pá-lus Sáp-k-tus; Guaiacum wood.
- PALUSTRIS**, Pa-lús-tris; relating to a swamp.
- PAMPINIFORM**, Pam-pin-i-form; like a tendril.
- PAMPLEGIA**, Pam-plé-ji-á; general paralysis.
- PAN**, Pan; a prefix, meaning all, every one, every
- PANACEA**, Pan-a-sé-á; a universal remedy. [thing.
- PANADA**, Pan-á-dí; bread-pap.
- PANARY**, Pán-a-rí; pertaining to bread.
- “ **FERMENTATION**, — Fer-men-tá-jon; as in flour, forming bread and evolving alcohol.
- PANAX**, Pá-naks; a genus of plants.
- PANCREAS**, Pán-kre-ás; a gland seated behind the stomach, secreting the pancreatic juice. [creas.
- PANCREATIC**, Pán-kre-át-ik; belonging to the pan-
- PANCREATIC DUCT**, — Dukt; canal from the pancreas to the duodenum. [pancreas.
- PANCREATIC JUICE**, — Jqs; the secretion from the
- PANDEMIC**, Pan-dém-ik; endemic. [stretching.
- PANDICULATION**, Pan-dik-yú-lá-jon; yawning and
- PANICUM**, Pán-i-kum; a genus of grasses.
- PANIS**, Pán-is; bread.
- PANNUS**, Pán-us; cloth.
- PANOCHIA**, Pan-ó-ki-á; a bubo.
- PAPAVER**, Pa-pá-ver; a genus of plants.
- “ **SOMNIFERUM**, Som-nif-er-um; the poppy from which opium is procured.
- PAPILLA**, Pa-píl-á; the nipple of the breast; applied also to the termination of nerves in the skin, and to the red point upon the tongue in scarlatina and other fevers, &c.

PAPPUS, Páp-us; the hair on the middle of the chin.
 PAPULA, Páp-yú-lú; a pimple; as in cethyma and other rashes.

PAR. Pár; a pair. [fective.

PARA. Par-á; a prefix signifying resemblance; or de-

PAR VAGUM. Pár Vá gum; eighth pair of nerves, pneumogastric. [congestion.

PARABYSMA, Par-a-bís-má; visceral turgescence, or

PARACENTESIS, Par-a-sen-té-sis; tapping.

" ABDOMINAL, — Ab-lóm-i-nal; tapping for ascites.

PARACENTESIS CEREBRAL, — Ser-é-bral; tapping for hydrocephalus, &c.

PARACENTESIS CYSTIC, — Sis-tik; tapping the bladder for distension.

PARACENTESIS THORACIC; — Hə-rás-ik; tapping for hydrothorax. [nerves.

PARACINESES, Par-a-sin-é-séz; disease of the motor

PARACUSIS, Par-a-kú-sis; diminution or loss of hearing. [tar.

PARAFINE, Pár-a-fen; a substance derived from coal-

PARAGEUSIA, Par-a-gú-si-á; depraved taste.

PARAGOMPHOSIS, Par-a-gom-fó-sis; wedging of the child's head in parturition.

PARALYSIS, Par-ál-i-sis; loss of motion or sensation, or both.

PARAMENIA, Par-a-mé-ni-á; disordered menstruation.

PARAPHIMOSIS, Par-a-fi-mó-sis; constriction of the prepuce behind the glans penis.

PARAPHONIA, Par-a-fó-ni-á; alteration of the voice.

PARAPHORA, Par-a-fó-ra; a slight fever. [ment.

PARAPHRENITES, Par-a-fré-ni-téz; mental derange-

PARAPLASTIC, Par-a-plás-tik; having depraved formative powers.

PARAPLEGIA, Par-a-plé-ji-á; paralysis of the lower half of the body, partial or complete.

PARAMESUS, Par-a-mé-sus; the ring finger.

PARAPSIS, Pa-ráp-sis; disorder of the sense of touch.

- PARASITE**, Pár-a-sít; an animal or plant that is parasitical.
- PARASITICAL**, Par-a-sít-i-kal; plants growing out of others; or animals found in the bodies of other animals.
- PARASPADIA**, Par-a-spá-di-a; deformity where the urethra opens at the side of the penis.
- PAREIA**, Pa-ré-ya; the cheek.
- PAIREIRA BRAVA**, Pa-re-j-ra Brá-va; a foreign medicinal plant.
- PARENCHYMA**, Par-én-ki-ma; the spongy and cellular tissue that connects parts.
- PARIES**, Pá ri ez; a wall. [object.
- PARIETAL**, Pa ri é tal; appertaining to the side of an
- PARIETARIA**, Pa ri-é-tá-ri-a; a genus of plants.
- PARIETES**, Pa-rj-é-tez; walls, as of the thorax and abdomen. [root.
- PARILINE**, Pár-i-len; a principle in the sarsaparilla
- PARIS**, Par-is; a genus of plants.
- PARISTHEMIA**, Par-is-té-mi-a; the fauces. [fingers.
- PARONYCHIA**, Par-ó-nik-i-a; a whitlow; abscess of the
- PAROSMIA**, Pa-rós-mi-a; perversion of smell.
- PAROTID**, Par-rót-id; name of the salivary glands beneath each ear.
- PAROTID DUCT**: -- Dukt; Steno's canal, opening into the cheek through the buccinator muscle.
- PAROTIS**, Pár-ó-tis; { mumps; cynanche paro-
- PAROTITIS**, Par-ó-tj-tis; { tidea. [recurring.
- PAROXYSM**, Pár-oks-iz-m; a fit of disease periodically
- PARTURITION**, Pár-tj-rif-on; child-birth. [forth
- PARTUS**, Pár-tus; labor; the young when brought
- PARULIS**, Par-yú lis; gum-boil.
- PASSA**, Pás-a; a grape, or raisin.
- PASSIVE**, Pás-iv; the opposite of active.
- PASTINACA**, Pas-ti-ná-ka; a genus of plants.
- PASTIL**, Pás-til; aromatics, used in fumigation.
- PATE**, Pat; paste, mucilage and sugar medicated.
- PATELLA**, Pa-tél-a; the knee-pan.

PATENS, Pát-enz; patent; open; expanded.

PATHEMA, Pa-té-ma; passion, affection.

PATHETICUS, Pa-tét-i-kus; pertaining to the passions.

PATHOGENESIS, Pat-ō-jen-é-sis; the production of disease; morbid effects of medicine.

PATHOGENETIC, Pat-ō-jē-nét ik; disease-producing

PATHOGENY, Pat-ōj-en-i; that part of pathology which relates to the origin and development of disease. [disease.

PATHOGNOMONIC, Pat-og-nō-món-ik; indicative of

PATHOGNOMY, Pat-óg-nō mi; the science which explains the natural language of gesture and attitude by which we express our feelings.

PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY, Pat-ō-lój-i-kal An-át-ō-mi; morbid anatomy.

PATHOLOGY, Pat-ól-ō ji; the doctrine of diseases.

PATHOS, Pá-fos; disease; affection.

PAULINIA, Pō-lin-i-a; a genus of sapindaceous plants.

PAVILION, Pa-vil-yon; expansion of the external ear, including the helix, antihelix, tragus, antitragus, lobe, and the groove, fossa scaphoides, and concha.

PAVO CRISTATUS, Pá-vō Kris-ta-tus; the pea-fowl.

Pb., symbol for lead.

Pd., symbol for palladium.

PEARL-ASH, Perl-af; calcined potash. [fluid.

PECCANT, Pék-ant; deficiency or deterioration of the

PECTEN, Pék-ten; the pubes.

PECTINE, Pék-tin; the basis of vegetable jelly.

PECTINALIS, Pek-ti-ná-lis; } muscle of the thigh.

PECTINÆUS, Pek-ti-né-us; }

PECTINATED, Pék-ti-nat-ed; shaped like comb-teeth.

PECTORAL, Pék-tō-ral; appertaining to the breast.

PECTORILOQUY, Pek tor-il-ō-kwi; transmission of the voice directly through the stethoscope into the ear, as in auscultating the chest in certain diseases of the lungs.

PEDICULARIS, Pē-dik-yū-lá-ris; a genus of plants.

PEDICULUS, Pē-dik-yū-lus; a louse.

- PEDILUVIUM**, Ped-i-lú-vi-um; bath for the **foot**.
PEDION, Pé di on; the sole of the foot.
PEDUNCLE, Pe-dúy-kl; a flower stalk.
PEGANUM, Pé-gá-num; a genus of plants.
PELAGRA, Pé-lá-gra; elephantiasis.
PELLICLE, Pél-i-kl; a thin skin.
PELLIS, Pél-is; the skin. [thrum.
PELLITORY, Pél-i-tò-ri; root of the Anthemis pyre-
PELVIMETER, Pel-vim-e-ter; an instrument for meas-
 uring the capacity of the pelvis.
PELVIS, Pél-vis; a basin; cavity formed by the in-
 nominate and sacrum.
PELVIS OF THE KIDNEYS, — Kid-niz; sac in the
 posterior fissure of the kidney.
PEMPHIGUS, Pém-fi-gus; vesicular eruption.
PENEA, Pen é-a; a genus of plants.
PENCILUS, Pen-sil-us; a tent or pledget.
PENIDUM, Pen-j-dum; white barley sugar.
PENDULOUS, Pén-du-lus; hanging down.
PENETRATING, Pén-e-trat-ip; a wound entering one
 of the splanchnic cavities.
PENIS, Pé nis; principal male organ of generation.
 " **MULIEBRIS**. — My-li-é'-bris; the clitoris.
PEP, Pep; the gourd; the pumpkin.
PEPANSIS, Pé-pan sis; concoction.
PEPITA NUX, Pépi-ta Nuks; St. Ignatus' bean.
PEPSINE Pép-sen; a peculiar organic substance in the
 stomach which aids digestion.
PEPTIC, Pép-tik; digestive.
PER, Per; a prefix signifying excess.
PERACUTE, Per-a kút; very sharp.
PERCA, Pér-ka; a genus of fish.
PERCOLATION, Per-ko lá jon; straining.
PERCUSSION, Per-kúí-on; physical examination of a
 cavity by striking its walls, and is either immediate
 or mediate, direct, or by a pleximeter.
PERENNIAL, Per-én-i-al; lasting more than two years.
PERFORANS, Pèr-tor-anz; perforating; name of certain
 muscles.

PERFORATOR, Pér-fə-ra-tor; an instrument for opening the head of the fetus in utero.

PERFORATION, Pér-fə-rá-fon; a solution of continuity from disease, of a hollow organ, as of the intestines.

PERFORATUS CASSERII, Pér-fə-rá-tus Kas-é-ri-i; coraco brachialis muscle, perforated for the transmission of tendons.

PERFRIGIS, Per-fríj-is; extreme coldness.

PERI, Pér-i; a prefix; about; on all sides; an envelope.

PERIANTH, Pér-i-anf; the calyx, when colored like corolla. [heart.

PERICARDIUM, Per-i-kár-dí-um; sac containing the

PERICARDITIS, Per-i-kár-dí-tis; inflammation of the pericardium.

PERICARP, Pér-i-karp; the seed-vessels.

PERICARPIMUM, Per-i-kár-pí-um; medicine applied to the wrist. [ing the cartilages.

PERICHONDRIUM, Per-i-kón-drí-um; membrane cover-

PERICRANIUM, Per-i-krá-ni-um; membrane investing the skull. [the testes.

PERIDIDYMIS, Per-i-díd-i-mis; serous coat covering

PERIENEZIA, Per-i-é-né-mi-a; the parts about the tibia.

PERIN, Pé-rin; a testicle.

PERINEAL, Per-i-né-al; relating to the perineum.

PERINEUM, Per-i-né-um; the part between the anus and the organs of generation.

PERIOD, Pé-ri-od; a stated time. [paroxysm.

PERIODICITY, Pé-ri-od-is-i-tí; regular recurrence of a

PERIOSTEUM, Per-i-ós-té-um; membrane investing the bones. [iosteum.

PERIOSTITIS, Per-i-ós-tí-tis; inflammation of the per-

PERIOSTOSIS, Per-i-ós-tó-sis; tumor of the periosteum.

PERIPHERY, Pér-ít-er-i; the circumference.

PERIPLOCA, Per-i-pló-ka; a genus of plants.

PERIPNEUMONY, Per-i-ní-mo-ni; inflammation of the body of the lungs.

PERIPNEUMONY NOTHA, — Nó-tá; chronic bronchitis.

- PERIPYEMIA, Per-i-pj-é-mi-a; a collection of pus.
- PERISPERM, Pér-i-sper-m; the testa of a seed.
- PERISTALTIC, Per-i-stál-tic; } vermicular motion of
 PERISTOLE, Per-is-tò-lè; } the bowels.
- PERISTOME, Pér-i-stòm; the fringe-like margin of
 many mosses. [intestines.
- PERISTROMA, Per-i-stró-ma; the mucous coat of the
- PERISYSTOLE, Per-i-sis-tò-lè; the pause between a
 contraction and dilatation of the heart.
- PERITONEUM, Per-i-tò-né-um; the serous membrane
 lining the abdomen, and enveloping its organs.
- PERITONITIS, Per-i-tò-nj-tis; inflammation of the
 peritoneum.
- PERNIO, Pér-ni-ô; a chilblain.
- PERONE, Per-ô-né; the fibula.
- PERONEAL, Per-ô-né-ál; relating to the fibula.
- PEROXIDE, Per-óks-id; highest degree of oxidation.
- PERRY, Pér-i; the fermented juice of pears.
- PERSPIRATION, Per-spi-rá-jon; watery matter passing
 off from the skin, sensible and insensible.
- PERTURBATION, Per-tur-bá-jon; disturbance.
- PERTUSSIS, Per-tús-is; whooping-cough.
- PERVERSION, Per-vér-jon; a morbid change.
- PERVIGILIUM, Per-vi-jil-i-um; want of sleep.
- PES, Pes; the foot, including the tarsus, metatarsus,
 and phalanges of the toes.
- PES ANSERINUS, — An-ser-í-nus; goose's foot; dis-
 tribution of a plexus of nerves on the side of the
 face; the seat of the tic douloureux.
- PES EQUINUS, — É-kwí-nus; that variety of club-foot
 when the patient walks on the toes.
- PESSARY, Pés-a-ri; instrument to support the womb
 in prolapsus.
- PESTIS, Pés-tis; the plague; a contagious fever.
- PETAL, Pé-ál; the colored leaflets of the corolla of a
- PETALOID, Pé-ál-ôid; like a petal. [flower.
- PETECHIE, Pè-té-ji-é; purple spots in the skin, like
 flea bites; ecchymosis; occurring in malignant fevers.

- PETIOLE**, Pét-i-ol: } the stem of a leaf.
PETIOLUS, Pet-i-ól-lus: }
- PETRIFICATION**, Pet-ri-fák-son; change of wood, &c., into stone.
- PETROLEUM**, Pe-tró-le-um; rock-oil; a mineral bituminous substance.
- PETROSUM** Os, Pe-tró-sum Os; rough portion of the temporal bone.
- PETROUS**, Pé-trus; stony; hard.
- PEUCEDANUM**, Pú-se dá-num; a genus of plants.
- PEYER'S GLANDS**, Pá-erz Glandz; clustered mucous glands of the small intestines.
- PEZIZA**, Pè-zí-zá; a genus of fungi.
- PHACIA**, Fá-jí-á; a cutaneous blemish.
- PHAGEDENIC**, Fáj-è-lén ik; a corroding ragged ulcer, that spreads rapidly. [toes.
- PHALANGES**, Fa-lán-jéz; bones of the fingers and
- PHALANGEAL**, Fa-lán-jé-ak; a complication of club foot.
- PHALARIS**, Fa-lá-ris; a genus of plants.
- PHALLUS**, Fál-us; a genus of plants.
- PHANTASY**, Fán-tá-sí; morbid imagination.
- PHARMACON**, Fér ma-kon; a medicine.
- PHARMACEUTIC**, Fqr-ma sù-tik; relating to pharmacy.
- PHARMACIEN**, Fqr-ma-sen; an educated druggist.
- PHARMACOPŒIA**, Fqr-ma-kò-pé yé; a book on the science of pharmacy; the art of preparing medicines.
- PHARMACOLOGY**, Fqr-ma-kól-ô-jí; the study of pharmacy.
- PHARMACY**, Fqr-ma-sí; the art of preparing and combining medicines.
- PHARYNGIAL**, Fa-rín-jí-al; belonging to the pharynx.
- PHARYNGITIS**, Far-in-jí-tis; inflammation of the pharynx. [pharynx.
- PHARYNGOTOMY**, Far-in-gót-ô-mí; cutting into the
- PHARYNX**, Fár-ipks; top of the œsophagus.
- PHASEOLUS**, Fa-se-ól-lus; a genus of plants.
- PHATNIUM**, Fát-ni-um; the socket of a tooth.

- PHELLANDRIUM**, Fē-ān-drium; a genus of plants.
- PHENICINE**, Fē-nē-sen; a purple substance in indigo.
- PHENOMENON**, Fē-nóm-ē nōm; a remarkable occurrence.
- PHILLYREA**, Fil-īr-ē-a; a genus of plants.
- PHILOPROGENITIVENESS**, Fī-lō-prō-jēn-i-tiv-nes; love of children.
- PHIMOSIS**, Fī-mō-sis; a morbid contraction of the prepuce, so as to prevent the glans from being uncovered.
- PHLEBITIS**, Flē-bī-tis; inflammation of the veins.
- PHLEBOTOMY**, Flē-bōt-ō mī; bleeding from a vein.
- PHLEGM**, Flēm; bronchial mucus.
- PHLEGMASIÆ**, Flēg mā zi-ē; inflammations.
- PHLEGMASIA DOLENS**, Flēg mā zi-a Dō-len-z; milk leg; a disease of the inguinal glands, and the lymphatics of the legs.
- PHLEGMON**, Flēg mon; a boil; furunculus; simplest form of inflammation, situated in the cellular tissue.
- PHLEGMONOID**, Flēg mon ōid; resembling phlegmon.
- PHLEGMONOUS ERYSIPELAS**, Flēg mō nus Ēr i sīp ē-las; diffused cellular inflammation, with tendency to suppuration.
- PHLOGISTIC**, Flō-jis tik; inflammatory.
- PHLOGOSIS**, Flō-gō-sis; inflammation.
- PHLOGOTIC**, Flō-gōt ik; inflammatory.
- PHLOGISTON**, Flō-jis-ton; inflammable principle.
- PHLORIDZINE**, Flōr-id-zen; active principle of the root and bark of the apple, pear, plum, &c.
- PHLYSIS**, Flī-sis; a whitlow.
- PHLYCTENA**, Flīk tē na; a small vesicle formed by the accumulation of a serous fluid under the epidermis.
- PHOCENINE**, Fō-sē-nen; a principle found in the oil of the porpoise.
- PHONICA**, Fō-nī-kā; diseases of the vocal organs.
- PHONICUS**, Fō-nī-kus; relating to the voice.
- PUGENIX**, Fē-nīks; the date tree.
- PHOSPHATE**, Fōs-fā; a salt of phosphoric acid.

PHOSPHORUS, Fós-fó-rus; a luminous and inflammable substance, chemically prepared from urine and bones. [with a metal.

PHOSPHURET, Fós-fú-ret; compound of phosphorous

PHOTOGRAPHY, Fə-tóg-ra-fí; art of drawing upon certain polished metals, by reflected light: Daguerrotype method.

PHOTOPSIA, Fə-tóp-si-a; lucid vision.

PHOTOPHOBIA, Fə-tə-tó-bi-a; dread of light.

PHREN, Frén; the mind.

PHRENIC, Frén-ik; belonging to the diaphragm.

PHRENICA, Frén-i-ka; diseases affecting the intellect.

PHRENITIS, Fré-ní-tis; inflammation of the brain.

PHRENOLOGY, Frén-ól-ə-jí; the science of the mind in connection with the brain.

PHRICE, Frís; a shivering.

PITHARMIA, Ítér-mé; diseases of the eye.

PHRENSY, Frén-zí; phrenitis.

PHTHISIS, Tí-sis; wasting of the frame.

" **PULMONALIS**, Pul-mə-ná-lis; consumption of the lungs; strictly applied to the tuberculous variety.

PHTHORE, Fə'-ré; fluorine.

PHYMA, Fí-má; a phlegmon.

PHYMOSIS, Fí-mó-sis; contraction of the prepuce, anterior to the glans penis. domen.

PHYSCONIA, Fís-kó-ni-a; an enlargement of the ab-

PHYSEMA, Fí-sé-mé; a windy tumour.

PHYSICIEN, Fíz-i-si-án; one intimately acquainted with natural philosophy.

PHYSOMETRA, Fíz-óm-é-tra; inflation of the uterus with air, or flatus collected in the womb.

PHYSICIAN, Fíz-í-f-an; an educated empowered practitioner of medicine. [ture.

PHYSICS, Fíz-iks; science of the phenomena of na-

PHYSIOGNOMY, Fíz-i-óg-nə-mí; the art of judging characters by the countenance, gestures and other external peculiarities.

- PHYSIOLOGY**, Fiz i-ól-ō-jī; that department of knowledge which relates to the laws of life, and the functions of living beings. [poke weed.]
- PHYTOLACCA DECANDRA**, Fj-tō-lák-ā Dē-kān-dra;
- PHYTOLOGY**, Fj-tól-ō-jī; botany.
- PIA MATER**, Pj-ā Mā-ter; a thin membrane investing the brain.
- PICA**, Pj ká; depraved appetite.
- PICES**, Pj-sez; fishes.
- PICRINE**, Pik-rēn; a bitter substance in foxglove.
- PICROMEL**, Pik-rō-mel; a constituent of the bile.
- PICROTOXINE**, Pik-rō tóks-ēn; } bitter and
- PICROTOXIC ACID**, Pik-rō-tóks-ik As'id; } poisonous principle of *cocculus indicus*.
- PICROGLYCONE**, Pik-rō-ghj-i-ōn; an impure solanine, obtained from the *dulcamara*.
- PICROLICHENINE**, Pik-rō-lik-ē-nēn; a bitter substance from the *variolaria amara*.
- PIGMENT**, Pig-ment; a wash, varnish, or paint.
- PIGMENTUM NIGRUM**, Pig-mén-tum Nj grum; black pigment upon the choroid coat of the eye.
- PILARE MALUM**, Pj-lá-rē Mál-um; a morbid condition of the hair.
- PILES**, Pjz; hemorrhoids; tumors or enlarged veins, about the neighborhood of the anus, sometimes attended with hemorrhage and prolapsus.
- PILEUS**, Pj-ē-us; a kind of nipple shield.
- PILA LA**, Pil-yū-ká; a pill; a little ball.
- PILUS**, Pj-lus; hair.
- PIMELLE**, Pim ē-lē; fat. [liver.]
- PIMELLOSIS**, Pim ē-lō-sis; fatty degeneration of the
- PIMENTO**, Pj mén-tō; Jamaica pepper; allspice.
- PIMPINELLA**, Pim-pi-nel-ā; a genus of plants.
- PIMPINELLA ANISUM**, — An'i-sum; an aromatic plant, whence aniseed is derived.
- PINEAL**, Pin ē-ál; like the fruit of the pine.
- PINEAL GLAND**, — Gland; a small body, resting upon the *quadrigenia*.

PINNA, Pin-a: like a wing.

PINT, Pjnt: octarius, one-eighth of a gallon.

PINUS, Pj-mus: a genus of plants: pine or spruce tree.

PIPER, Pj-per; pepper.

PIPERINE, Pj-per-en: a white, crystalline principle from black peper.

PISIFORM, Pj-si-form: pea-like, a bone of the carpus.

PISTIL, Pis-til: the female organ of a flower.

PITAINA, Pit-a-j na; an alkaloid obtained from the pitaya leinchonia.

PITUITA, Pi-tú-i-ta: phlegm: visid mucus.

PITUITARY MEMBRANE, Pi-tú-i-ta-ri Mém-bran; lining of the nostrils: the Schneiderian membrane.

PITYRIASIS, Pit-i-rj-a-sis: dandriff, patches of bran-like scales without excoriation, chiefly upon the

PIX, Piks; pitch. [scalp.

PLACEBO, Pla-sé-bō: I please; a medicine to amuse rather than benefit.

PLACENTA, Pla-sén-ta; the after birth: the structure which connects the foetus to the womb during gestation.

PLAGUE, Plag: pestis: a pestilential fever, endemic in Egypt and other eastern countries.

PLANTA, Plán-ta: a plant: the sole of the foot.

PLANTAGO, Plan-tá-gō: a genus of plants.

PLANTAR, Plán-tar: } belonging to the sole of the

PLANTARIS, Plan-tá-ris: } foot.

PLASMA, Pláz-ma: the blood.

PLASTIC, Plás-tik: forming: moulding: that which forms.

PLASTIC SURGERY, — Súr-jer-i: autoplastie operations, for the removal of deformities.

PLATINUM, Pla-tj-num: the heaviest of all metals.

PLATYSMA-MYOIDES, Pla-tiz-mi-Mj éd-ez; expanded muscle of the neck and lower jaw.

PLEGET, Pléj-et; a small compress of lint, sponge, &c.

PLETHORA, Plét-ō-ra excessive fulness of the blood vessels; repletion.

PLEURA. Plú-ra: the serous lining of the thorax, and covering the thoracic viscera.

PLEURA COSTALIS. Plú-ra Kós-tá-lis; reflection of the pleura lining the ribs.

PLEURA PULMONALIS. — Pul-mó ná lis; serous membrane investing the lungs; a duplicature of the pleura.

PLEURALGIA. Plú-rál-ji-a; acute pain in the side.

PLEURITIS. Plú-rí-tis; pleurisy, inflammation of the pleura.

PLEURITIS BILIOSA. Plú-rí-tis Bil-i-ó-sa; complicated with hepatic symptoms.

PLEURODYNIA. Plú-ró-dín-i-a; neuralgia in the intercostal nerves.

PLEUROPNEUMONIA. Plú-ró-nú-mó-ni-a; }

PLEUROPERIPNEUMONY. Plú-ró-per-i-nú-mó-ni-a; }
bilateral pleurisy, a complication of pneumonia and pleuritis.

PLEUROSTHOTOS. Plú-rós-fót-ó-nós; spasmodic bending of the body towards one side; a form of tetanus.

PLEXIMETER. Pleks-ím-é-ter; a flat plate of ivory or wood, used in mediate percussion of the chest.

PLEXUS. Pléks-us; a network of nerves or vessels.

PLICA. Plí-ka; a plate, or fold.

“ **POLONICA.** — Pol-ó-ní-ka; swelling and pain of the hair, so that it bleeds, and becomes knit together.

PLUGGING. Plúg-ip; the introduction of lint, or other substance, to stop hemorrhage.

PLUMBAGO. Plúm-bá-gó; a carburet of iron; black lead; a genus of plants.

PLUMBUM. Plúm-bum; lead.

PLUVIOMETER. Plú-vi-óm-é-ter; a rain-gauge.

PNEUMA. Nú-má; a prefix, denoting the presence of air. [gas.

PNEUMATIC. Nú-mát-ik; belonging to, or of, air, or

PNEUMATICA. Nú-mát-i-ka; diseases of the respiratory function.

PNEUMATICS, Nq-mát-iks; science of gasses and aeri-form fluids.

PNEUMATOCELE, Nq-mát-ō-sel; the hernial sac dis-tended with gas. [soul.

PNEUMATOLOGY, Nq-ma-tól-ō-jī; the science of the

PNEUMATOSIS, Nq-ma tō sis; windy swelling disten-sion of the cellular membrane with air; emphysema.

PNEUMOGASTRIC, Nq-mō-gās trik; eighth pair of nerves.

PNEUMON, Nq mōn; the lungs.

PNEUMONIA, Nq-mō-nī-ā; { inflammation of the

PNEUMONITIS, Nq-mō-nī-tis; } lungs.

PNEUMONIC, Nq-mōn-ik; belonging to the respiratory organs.

PNEUMONOSSES, Nq-mō-nō-sēz; diseases of the lungs.

PNEUMOTHORAX, Nq-mō-tō-raks; air in the sac of the pleura.

PNIX, Niks; a sense of suffocation.

PODAGRA, Pól a-grā; the gout in the foot.

PODOPHYLLIN, Pod-ō-fil-in; resin of podophyllum peltatum.

PODOPHYLLUM PELTATUM, Pod-ō-fil-um Pel-tá-tum, may apple; mandrake.

POGON, Pó-gon; a beard.

POGONIA, Pō-gō-nī-ā; beard on a woman.

POISON, Pó-zu; that which when applied externally or taken into the human body deranges the system so as to produce disease, or death.

POLEMONIUM, Pol-ē-mō-nī-um; a genus of plants.

POLENTA, Pō-lén-tā; farinaceous food.

POLICE, MEDICAL, Pō-lés, Méd-i-kal; all that relates to the preservation of the public health.

POLIOSES, Pō-lī-ō-sēz; a disease of the hair.

POLLEN, Pól-en; the fertilizing powder of plants.

POLLENINE, Pól-en-en; a substance obtained from the pollen of tulips.

POLLEX, Pól-eks; the thumb.

“ **PEDIS**, — Pé dis; the great toe.

POLLUTION, Pol-ŭ-jon; unnatural emission of semen.
POLY, Pól-i; a prefix, signifying many; a large member; fullness.

POLYCHROME, Pól-i-krom; a crystalline substance obtained from quassia.

POLYDIPSIA, Pol-i-dip-si-a; morbid thirst.

POLYGALA, Pó-lig-a-la; a genus of plants. [root

" **SENEGA**, — Sên-ē-ga; seneka; rattlesnake

POLYPUS, Pól-i-pus; tumor in the cavities of the body, as in the nostrils, uterus, &c.

POLYSARCIA, Pol-i-sár-fi-a; corpulency, redundancy of flesh.

POLYSTOMA, Pol-i-stó-ma; a genus of worms.

POLYURIA, Pol-i-yŭ-ri-a; diabetes.

POMACEÆ, Pom-a-sē-ē; the apple-tribe.

POMPHOLYX, Póm-fō-lik-s; pemphigus; a vesicle; a water bleb.

POMUM, Pó-mum; an apple.

" **ADAMI**, — Ad'am-i; prominence of the thyroid cartilage in men.

PONS, Pons; a bridge.

" **VAROLII**, — Va-ró-li-i; a part of the brain, tuber annulare.

POPLES, Póp-lēz; the ham; popliteal region.

POPLITEAL, Pop-li-té-al; muscles; nerves, and vessels in the ham.

POPULINE, Póp-yŭ-lēn; white crystalline principle obtained from the populus tremula.

POPULUS, Póp-yŭ-lus; a genus of trees.

PORCELLIO, Pór-sél-i-ō; a genus of insects.

PORCUS, Pór-kus; a hog.

PORE, Pór; a passage; an opening. [skin.

PERES, Pēz; extremities of the exhalant vessels on the

PORPHYROXINA, Pór-fi-roks-i-na; an alkaloid from the Bengal opium. [head.

PORRIGO, Pór-i-ga; a genus of eruptive diseases; scald-

PORRUM, Pór-um; the leek.

PORTA, Pór-ta; a door, or gate.

- PORTAL CIRCLE.** Pór-tal Sér-kl; the peculiar circulation in the liver.
- PORTE.** Part; a holder, or bearer.
- PORTE AIGUILLE.** — { gwé-yr; an instrument used by surgeons for holding and passing needles.
- PORTEPIERRE.** Port-pè q; caustic bearer, an instrument for carrying lunar caustic.
- PORTIO.** Pór-ji-ô; a portion, or branch.
- PORTIO DURA.** — Du-ru; facial portion of the seventh pair of nerves.
- PORTIO MOLLIS.** — Mól-is; soft portion of the same pair; the auditory nerve.
- PORTULACCA.** Port-tq-lák-a; a genus of plants.
- PORUS.** Pó-rus; a pore, or duct.
- POSLOGY.** Pó-sól ô-ji; a systematic description, or table of the doses of medicines.
- POST MORTEM.** Post Mór-tem; after death.
- POSTERIOR.** Pos-té-ri-or; behind.
- POSTHE.** Pó-te; the prepuce.
- POSTICUS.** Pó-s-ti-kus; situated behind.
- POTABLE.** Pó-ta-bl; fit to be drank.
- POSTPONING.** Post pón-iy; applied to the recurrence of paroxysms at a later hour every successive return, as in intermittent fevers.
- POTASSA.** Pó-tás-a; vegetable alkali; oxide of potassium.
- POTASSIUM.** Pó-tás-i-um; metallic basis of potash.
- POTENTILLA.** Pó-ten-tíl-a; a genus of plants.
- POTENTIAL CAUTERY.** Pó-tén-jal Kó-ter-i; caustic potash, quick-lime, &c.
- POTERIUM.** Pó-té-ri-um; a genus of plants.
- POTION.** Pó-fo; medicated drink.
- POTUS.** Pó-tus; drink.
- POUPARTS LIGAMENT.** Pó-párt's Líg-a-ment; ligament of Fallopius, extending from the ilium to the pubes.
- POX.** Poks; syphilis, venereal disease, called sometimes French pox, and great pox, to distinguish it from the small pox.

- PRÆ.** Præ; a prefix; before; in advance of.
- PRÆCORDIA.** Præ kôe-li-a; the forepart of the thorax.
- PRÆMORSE.** Præ-môrs; truncated.
- PRASUM,** Prá-sum the leek.
- PRAXIS.** Praks-is; the practise of anything.
- PRECIPITATE,** Præ-sip-i-tat; separation of a solid from a fluid.
- PRECOCITY.** Præ-kôs-i-ti; premature development of mental or physical powers.
- PRECURSORY.** Præ kûr-sô-ri; that which precedes.
- PREDISPOSITION,** Præ-dis-pô-zij-on; susceptibility to certain diseases.
- PREDISPOSING CAUSE.** Præ-dis-pôz-ij Kôz; that which creates a susceptibility to disease.
- PREGNANCY.** Pêg-nân-sî; the state of being with child.
- PREHENSION,** Præ hên-jôn; the act of seizing upon.
- PREPARATION,** Præ-pa-ra-jôn; in pharmacy, the product of any official or pharmaceutical operation; in anatomy, any part of the body in the state of preservation.
- PREPUCE,** Præ-pûs; the skin covering the glans penis.
- PRESBYOPIA.** Præz bi-ô-pî-a; far sightedness.
- PRESCRIPTION,** Præ-skrip-jôn; a medicinal formula in writing. [See Addendum, at the end of the book.]
- PRESENTATION.** Præ-zen-tâ-jôn; part of the fœtus first appearing at the os uteri.
- PRÆPIZISM,** Præ-piz-m; continual erection of the penis from morbid causes.
- PRIMÆ ViE,** Prî-mê Vî-ê; first passages, stomach and intestines.
- PRIMARY,** Prî-ma-ri; that which first appears.
- PRIMIPARA,** Prî-mip-a-ri; a woman for the first time in the parturient state.
- PRIMULA,** Prî-mû-la; a genus of plants.
- PRINOS VERTICILLATUS,** Prî-nos Vêr-ti-si-lâ-tus; the black alder.
- PRIONODES,** Prî-ôn-ô-dêz; serrated. j. 1.
- PRO,** Prô; a prefix, meaning in front of, or in advance

PRŌBANG, Prō-bāṅ; an instrument to remove foreign bodies from the throat. {wounds.

PROBE, Prōb; to try; an instrument for examining

PROCATARCTIC, Prō-ka-tārk-tik; occasionally.

PROCESS, Prōs es; any projection of a bone.

PROCIDENTIA, Prōs i dēn-jī-a; prolapsus; complete falling down of any part.

PROCTALGIA, Prōk-tal jī-a; pain about the anus.

PROCTICUS, Prōk-ti-kus; appertaining to the anus.

PROCTOCELE, Prōk-tō sēl; prolapsus ani, protrusion of the rectum.

PROCTUS, Prōk-tus; the anus.

PRODROMIC, Prōd-rō-mik; precursory.

PROFLUVIA, Prō-thū-vi-a; profuse discharges.

PROFUNDUS, Prō-tūnd-us; deep-seated.

PROGNATHUS, Prog-nā-tus; having a projecting jaw.

PROGLOSSIS, Prō-glōs-is; the tip of the tongue.

PROGNOSIS, Prog-nō-sis; art of foretelling results in disease. [part.

PROLAPSUS, Prō-lāp-sus; a falling, or protrusion of a

“ ANI, — Ū'nj; falling of the anus.

“ UTERI, — Yū-ter-j; falling of the womb.

PROMONTORY, Prōm-on-tō-rī; an eminence in the internal ear.

PRONATUS, Prō-nā-tus; muscles of the forearm, *teres* and *quadratus*.

PRONE, Prōn; having the face down; palm of the hand turned downwards.

PROPHILACTIC, Prō fi-lāk-tik; preventive; means of preserving health.

PROPTOSIS, Prōp-tō-sis; (see *Prolapsus*.)

PRO RE NATA, Prō rē Nā-tā; as circumstances require.

PROSECTOR, Prō sēk-tor; a person who dissects the subject for anatomical demonstrations.

PROSTATE, Prōs-tat; a gland near the *vesiculæ seminales*, at the neck of the male bladder.

PROSTATIC CONCRETIONS, — Kon-kré-fonz; calculi of the prostate gland.

PROSTATITIS, Pros-ta-tj-tis; inflammation of the prostate gland.

PROTEINE, Prō-tē-ēn; organic basis of fibrine, albumen, caseine, &c. [teine.

PROTEINOUS, Prō-tē-j-nus; of, or belonging to, protein. **PROTO**, Prō-tō; a prefix, signifying the first degree, precedence.

PROTOPATHIC, Prō-tō-pāt-ik; primary.

PROTOPHYTE, Prō-tō-fjt; a fungus, lowest growth of vegetation.

PROTRACTOR, Prō-trāk-tōr; an instrument for extracting foreign bodies from wounds. [æ.

PROTUBERANCE, Prō-tū-ber-ans; eminence, projection,

PROXIMATE, Prōks-i-mat; the next in order.

" **CAUSE**, — Kōz; the first link in the chain of diseased effects, is thus called.

PRUNELLA, Prō-nél-a; a genus of plants.

PRUNUM, Prō-num; a plum.

PRUNUS, Prō-nus; a genus of plants.

" **VIRGINIANA**, — Vēr-jin-i-ā-na; wild-cherry

PRURIGO, Prō-ri-gō; } a papulus eruption.

PRURITUS, Prō-rī-tus; }

PRUSSIAN BLUE, Prō-fan Blū; ferrocyanate of the peroxide of iron.

PRUSSATE, Prō-jī-at; compound of prussic acid.

PRUSSIC ACID, Prō-sik As'id; hydrocyanic acid.

PSAMMODIS, Sam-ō-dēz; sand like.

PSILLIMUS, Sēl-i-mus; stammering.

PSEUDO, Sū-dō; a prefix, false, spurious.

" **SYPHILIS**, — Sū-i-lis; resembling syphilis, but not of venereal origin.

PSIDIMUM, Sīd-i-um; a genus of plants.

PSILOTHRA, Sī-lō-tra; applications to remove hair.

PSOÆ, Sō-ē; the loins.

PSOAS, Sō-as; belonging to the loins; two muscles of the loins, magnus and parvus.

PSOAS ABSCESS, — Ab'ses; lumbar abscess.

PSOITIS, Sō-j-tis; inflammation of the psoæ muscles.

PSORALEA, Sô-ra-lé-a; a genus of plants.

PSORA, Sô-ra; the itch, scabies, dry scall or

PSORIASIS, Sô-ri-á-sis; } scaly letter.

PSYCHOLOGY, Sî kôl a jî; science of the soul.

PSYCHOMETRY, Sî kôm-e tri; the art of measuring mental character by sympathetic impressions derived from the head, from manuscript, &c. Developed by Dr. Buchanan in 1842.

PTERIS, Tér-is; a genus of ferns.

PTERIX, Tér-iks; a wing.

PTEROCARPUS, Ter-ô-kûr-pus; a genus of plants.

PTERYGIUM, Ter-ij-i-um; a vascular film on the eye.

PTERYGOID, Tér-i-gôid; wing-like.

PTISAN, Tj-san; mucilaginous pectoral drinks. [sus.

PTOSIS, Tó-sis; palsy of the upper eye-lid; a prolap-

PTYALINE, Tj-al-en; an albuminous ferment in the saliva.

PTYALISM, Tj-al-iz-m; salivation.

PTYALOGOGUES, Tj-ál-ô-gogz; medicines producing salivation.

PUBERTY, Pû-ber-ti; the period of life when hair appears on the pubes.

PUBES, Pûbz; the external part of the sexual organs that are covered with hair after puberty.

PUBESCENT, Pû bés-ent; covered with hair.

PUBIC, Pû bik, appertaining to the pubes.

PUCCOON, Puk-ôn; blood-root.

PUDENDA MULIERE, Pû den-da Mû-li-é-br; the female genital organs;

PUDENDUM, Pû den-dum; the parts of generation.

PUDIC, Pû dik; shame; belonging to the pudenda.

PUELLA, Pû-él-a; a girl.

PUEB, Pû-er; a boy or child.

PUERILE RESPIRATION, Pû-er-il Res-pi-rá-fon; very sonorous in auscultation, as in healthy children.

PUERPERA, Pû-ér-pé-ra; a woman who has recently brought forth a child.

PUERPERAL, Pû-ér-pé-ral; appertaining to childbirth.

PUERPERAL FEVER; Pq-ór-pr-ral Fé-ver; fever after parturition. [sia.

PUERPERAL CONVULSIONS. — Kón-vúl-fonz; eclamp-

PUGILLUS, Pq-jíl-as; a pugil; pinch between the finger and thumb; eighth part of a handful.

PULEGIUM, Pq-lé ji-um; pennyroyal.

PULEX, Pq-leks; a genus of insects.

PULMO, Púl-mə; the lung. [wort.

PULMONARIA, Púl-mə-ná-ri-a; a genus of plants; lung-

PULMONARY, Púl-mə-ná-ri; belonging to the lungs.

“ **TRANSPIRATION,** — Trans-pi-rá-fon; the aqueous vapor which escapes in expiration.

PULMONIC, Púl-món-ik; belonging to the lungs.

“ **CIRCULATION,** — Ser-ky-lá-fon; passage of the blood to and from the lungs, from the right side of the heart.

PULMONITIS, Púl-mə-ní-tis; inflammation of the lungs.

PULP, Pulp; the soft portion of fruits.

PULS, Puls; a thick porridge.

PULSATION, Púl-sá-fon; beating of the heart and arteries; throbbing in an inflamed part.

PULSATILLA NIGRICANS; Púl-sá-tíl-a Níg-ri-kanz; a plant, anemone pratensis.

PULSE, Puls; beating of the heart and arteries.

PULSE, DICROTIC, — Dí-krót-ik; rebounding pulse, giving the sensation of a double pulsation.

PULSE, FEEBLE, — Fé-bl; weakness in its force; opposite of strong pulse.

PULSE, FULL, — Fúl; giving the sense of great distension of the artery.

PULSE GLASS, — Glás; a half minute glass, sometimes used in timing the pulse instead of counting it by the watch.

PULSE, HARD, — Hqrd; incompressible; seeming to indent the finger when pressure is made.

PULSE, INTERMITTENT, — In-ter-mít-ent; a momentary and periodical cessation.

PULSE. IRREGULAR. Puls, Ir-ég-yü-lar; unequal in force and frequency. increased in size.

PULSE. LARGE. — Lärj: as though the artery was

" **LOW.** — Ló: scarcely perceptible at the wrist.

" **QUICK.** — Kwik: rapidity of each stroke, as though spasmodic, and called jerking when very quick.

PULSE. SLOW. — Slö: less than the standard frequency, which is various, but ascertained by the age and idiosyncrasy. [sure.

PULSE. SOFT. — Soft, yielding readily to slight pres-

" **STRONG.** — Stroj: indicating great force at each stroke.

PULSE. TENSE. — Tens; like a stretched cord, and if small it is called wiry.

PULSELESSNESS. Púls-les-nes; a failure of the pulse.

PULSILOGIUM. Pul-si-ló-ji-um; } any instrument for

PULSIMETER. Pul-sim-é-ter; } determining the force and frequency of the pulse.

PULSIMANTIA. Pul-si-mán ji-a; prognosis by the pulse.

PULP. Pulp: the soft part of vegetables. powder.

PULVERULENT. Pul-vér-yü-lent; consisting of fine

PULVIS. Púl-vis; a powder.

PUNCTA LACHRYMALIA. Púyk-tá Lak-ri-má-li-a; tear ducts in the eyelids.

PUNCTALE. Púyk-tá-lé: dotted.

PUNCTUM. Púyk-tum: a point.

PUNCTUM SALIENS. — Sá li-enz: the embryo heart, first point visible after incarnation.

PUNCTURED WOUNDS. Púyk-tupl Wándz: made by sharp pointed instruments and to a considerable depth.

PUNICA. Pú-ni-ká: a genus of plants.

" **GRANATUM.** — Gra ná-tum: pomegranate.

PUNICEOUS. Pú-níf-é-us; } of a bright red color.

PUNICEAL. Pú-níf-é-al; }

PUPIL OF THE EYE. Pú-píl ov é-é; the round aperture in the iris of the eye.

PUPILLARIS, Pŭ-pi-lá-ris; appertaining to the pupil.

PURGATIVE, Pŭr-ga-tiv; a drug producing alvine discharges, less active than a cathartic, but more potent than a laxative.

PURIFORM, Pŭ ri-form; resembling pus.

PURPURA, Pŭr pŭ-r-rá; military or spotted fevers.

" **NAUTICA**, Nô-ti-ka; sea-scurvy.

PURPUREUS, Pŭr pŭ-r-ré-us; purple.

PURPURINE, Pŭr-pŭ-r-rén; a red pigment of the urine.

PURSINESS, Pŭr-si-nes; obesity.

PURULENT, Pŭr yŭ-lent; of the nature of pus.

" **INFILTRATION**, — In-fil-trá-fon; grey hepatization of the lungs.

PUS, Pus; matter produced by suppuration, a cream like fluid, heavier than water. [pus.

PUSTULE, Pŭs tŭl; an elevation of the cuticle covering

PUTAMEN, Pŭ-tá-men; the bark or paring of any vegetable. [animal matter.

PUTREFACTION, Pŭ-tré-fák-fon; decomposition of

PUTREFACTIVE FERMENTATION, Pŭ-tré-fak tiv Fér-men-tá-fon; evolving ammonia.

PUTRID FEVER, Pŭ-trid Fé-ver; typhus fever.

PYELITIS, Pŭ-é-lij tis; inflammation of the pelvis of the kidneys.

PYESIS, Pŭ é sis; suppuration.

PYINE, Pŭ én; a substance obtained from pus.

PYLORUS, Pŭ-lô-rus; lower and right orifice of the stomach.

PYODES, Pŭ ô-déz; purulent.

PYON, Pŭ-on; pus.

PYORRHOEA, Pŭ ô-ré-a; a purulent discharge.

PYOURIA, Pŭ ô yŭ-rí-a; a purulent state of the urine.

PYR, Pŭr; prefix, denoting the action or presence

PYRO, Pŭ-rô; of fire, or heat.

PYRECTICA, Pŭ-rék-ti-ka; fevers.

PYREXIE, Pŭ-rék-jí-é; fevers.

PYBENE, Pŭ-ré-ne; a crystalline body obtained from pitch.

PYRETHRIN, Pir-ē-trin: an acrid resinous body obtained from the pyrethrum. sialagogue.

PYRETHRUM, Pir-ē-trum: pellitory root; a stimulating

PYRETINE, Pir-ē-ten: a yellow sublimate, distilled from amber.

PYRIFORM, Pir-ī-form: pear-shaped.

PYRITES, Pir-ī-tes: native compounds of metals with sulphur, bisulphurets or proto-sulphurets. green.

PYROLA UMBELLATA, Pir-ō-lī Um-bel-ā-tā; winter-

PYROLIGNEOUS ACID, Pir-ō-lig-nē-us A-sid; obtained from wood, &c., by distillation.

PYROMANIA, Pir-ō-mā-nī-ā; irresistible propensity to destroy by fire, a species of insanity.

PYROMETER, Pir-ōm-ē-ter; an instrument for measuring great heat.

PYROSIS, Pir-ō-sis: heart-burn; water-brash.

PYROTECHNY, Pir-ō-tek-nī; chemistry; the art of making artificial fireworks.

PYRUS, Pī-rus: a genus of plants.

PYRUS CYDONIA, — Si-dō-nī-ā; quince tree.

PYRUS MALUS, — Mā-lus: the apple tree.

PYRUS COMMUNIS, — Kōm-ū-nis: the pear tree.

PYULCA, Pī-ūl-kā; medicines drawing pus.

PYULCUM, Pī-ūl-kum: a surgical instrument for extracting pus from a cavity.

PYURIA, Pī-yū-rī-ā; a purulent urination.

PYXACANTHIA, Pīks-ā-kān-tī-ā; the barberry.

PYXIS, Pīks-is; a pill box.

Q.

Q. P., an abbreviation for *quantum placet*; as much as you please.

QUACK, Kwak; an ignorant physician: a charlatan.

QUACK MEDICINES, — Mēd-i-sinz; secret remedies

QUADRANS, Kwód-rans; a quarter.

QUADRATUS, Kwod-ra-tus; square-figured.

- QUADRATUS FEMORIS**, Kwod-rá-tas Fém or-is: muscle of the thigh. [the loins.
QUADRATUS LUMBORUM, — Lam bó-ruin: muscle of
QUADRIFID, Kwá-l-rit-ál: four cleft.
QUADRIGEMINI, Kwod-ri-jem-i-ni: four small muscles under the glutæi upon the buttocks: also applied to the nates and testes, tubercles in the brain.
QUALITATIVE, Kwól-i-tá-tiv: relating to quality.
QUANTITATIVE, Kwón-ti-tá-tiv: relating to quantity.
QUARANTINE, Kwór-an-tén: trial of passengers and goods on ship board, by detaining them when contagion is dreaded.
QUARS, Kwørs; a gall-stone.
QUARTAN, Kwór-tan: occurring every fourth day.
QUARTEM, Kwór-tem: the fourth part of a pint; a gill.
QUASSIA, Kwój-i-á: bitter wood of the quassia excelsior, or, *picræna excelsa*.
QUASSINE, Kwós-en: bitter extract of quassia wood.
QUERCITRON BARK, Kwér-si-tron Bark: bark of the black oak.
QUERCUS, Kwér-kus: the oak tree. [tree, &c.
QUERCUS INFECTORIA, — In-fek-tó-ri-á: nut-gall
QUERCUS SUBER, — Sú-ber: a species of oak, yielding cork in its bark.
QUICKENING, Kwík-en-ip: period of gestation when the foetal motion is first felt.
QUICKSILVER, Kwík-sil-ver: mercury.
QUININE, Kwín-f-tén: a violet colored substance obtained from the sulphate of quinia.
QUINIA, Kwín-i-á: alkali of Peruvian bark.
 " **SULPHATE OF**, — Súi-tat-ov: the most active salt of bark.
QUINQUINA, Kwín-kwi-ni: cinchona.
QUINSY, Kwín-zi: cynanche tonsillaris; throat diseases in general. [day.
QUINTAN, Kwín-tan: an ague returning every fifth
QUINTESSENCE, Kwín-tés-ens: a saturated tincture.
QUOTIDIAN, Kwó-tíd-i-an: an ague returning every day.

R.

R., symbol for rhodium.

R or **℞** in prescriptions, means Recipe; take.

RABIES, Rá-bi-éz; madness.

" **CANINA**, Ka-nj-na; hydrophobia.

RACEME, Rá-sém; a species of inflorescence.

RACHIS, Rá-kis; } the spine.

RHACHIS, Rá-kis; }

RACHITIS, Rá-kí-tis; rickets; enlargement of the head, belly, and the ends of bones, with debility, paleness of the skin, bending of the long bones, and especially of the spinal column.

RACHIALGIA, Rák-i-ál-jí-a; acute pain in the spine.

RADIAL, Rá-di-ál; belonging to the radius.

RADIATED, Rá-di-a-ted; diverging from a common centre.

RADICAL, Rá-l-i-kal; root, or base.

RADICLES, Rád-i-klz; germs of the roots.

RADIUS, Rá-di-us; upper bone of the fore-arm.

RADIX, Rá-diks; a root.

RAIA, Rá-ya; a genus of fish.

RALIS, Rólz; rattles, heard in certain morbid varieties of respiration, termed by auscultators either moist, dry, mucous, or sonorous.

RAMEX, Rá-meks; a rupture.

RAMIFICATION, Ram-i-fi-ká-fon; branching out.

RAMOLLISSEMENT, Ra-mo-lés-mqñ; softening.

RAMOSE, Ra-mós; branched.

RAMULUS, Rám-yú-lus; a little branch.

RAMUS, Rá-mus; a branch.

RANA, Rá-na; a genus of animals: the frog.

RANCIDITY, Ran-síd-i-ti; stale, applied to oil or fat.

RANINUS, Rán-i-nus; appertaining to a frog.

RANULA, Rán-yú-la; salivary tumor under the tongue.

RANINE, Rá-nén; vessels under the tongue.

RANUNCULACEÆ, Ra-nun-ky-lá-sé-é; the crow-foot tribe of plants.

RANUNCULUS, Ra nún kú-lus: a genus of plants.

" VIRGINIANUS, = Vêr jin-i-á-nus; blue cardinal flowers; lobelia syphilitica.

RAPHANIA, Rá-tá-ní-a; a convulsive disease.

RAPHANUS, Rát-a-nus: the radish.

RAPHE, Rá-fe: a seam, as upon the scrotum.

" PERINEI, = Per-i-né-j; line running from the scrotum to the anus.

RAPTUS, Ráp-tus: a violent seizure.

RAPUM, Rá-pum: the turnip. [dense.

RAREFIED, Rár-ê-fjêl: expanded, or rendered less

RASH, Raf: patches of redness on the skin.

RASURÆ, Ra-zû-rê: shavings; raspings of any substance.

RATSBANE, Ráts-ban: arsenious acid.

RATTLE, Rát-l: rhoncus; rale; noise in morbid respiration: the air passing through muens.

RATTLE-SNAKE ROOT, = Snak Ræt; polygala senega.

RAUCEDO, Rø-sê-dø: hoarseness.

REACTION, Rê-ák-jøn: an effort to overcome the force or action of an external agent. The vital excitement which follows depression.

RE AGENT, Rê-á-jent: a test, employed by chemists

RECEPTACULUM CHYLI, Rê-sep-ták yû-lum Kî-lj: expansion of the thoracic duct.

REAUMUR'S THERMOMETRICAL SCALE, Ró-merz Rêr-mø-mét-ri-kl Skal: the zero is at the freezing point of water, and eighty degrees is the boiling point. To reduce Reaumur's degrees to those of Fahrenheit, multiply by 9, divide by 4, and add 32.

RECEIVER, Rê-sév-er: a chemical utensil.

RECIPE, Rés-i-pê: take.

RECLINATION, Rêk li ná-jøn: turning the lens in a horizontal position in operating for a cataract.

RECREMENTITIOUS FLUIDS, Rêk-rê-men-tif-us Flû-idz: those secretions which are reabsorbed.

RECRUDESCENCE, Rê-krø-dés-ens: an increase of disease after a temporary remission.

RECTUM, Rék-tum; the straight gut, lower portion of the intestines.

RECTUS, Rék-tus; straight.

RECURRENT, Re-kúr-ent; running back; certain vessels and nerves which run backward.

REDUCTION, Re-dúk-jon; in surgery, adjusting a dislocation or fracture, and replacing a hernia.

REFLECTION, Re-flék-jon; a duplication.

REFRACTION, Re-írak-jon; a peculiar property of light passing obliquely through media of different density.

REFRIGERANT, Re-frij-er-ant; a cooling medicine.

REGIMEN, Réj-i-men; a term employed to express the regulation of diet, and the habits of an individual to preserve health, or to cure disease.

REGIONS, Ré-jon; artificial divisions of the body, as those of the thorax, abdomen, &c.

REGURGITATION, Re-gur-ji-tá-jon; the return of the food, drink, or fluids.

RELAPSE, Re-láps; recurrence of a disease soon after its cessation.

RELAXATION, Re-laks-á-jon; diminution of the healthy tone of parts.

RELAXATIO UTERI, Re-laks-á-ji-ō Yŭ-ter-i; partial proidentia, the uterus only descending to the middle of the vagina.

REMISSION, Re-míj-on; a mitigation of symptoms.

REMITTENT, Re-mít-ent; applied to diseases whose symptoms diminish very considerably, but return again before they disappear.

REN, Ren; the kidney.

RENAL, Ré-nal; belonging to the kidneys.

RENES, Ré-néz; kidneys.

REPANDUS, Re-pán-dus; waved; serpentine.

REPELLENTS, Re-péi-ents; applications to cause inflammations to recede: as ice, astringents, &c.

REPENT, Ré-pent; creeping.

REPLETION, Re-plé-jon; fulness of blood.

- REPLICATE**, Rêp-li-kat; folded; plaited.
REPRODUCTION, Rê-pro-dúk-jon; procreation.
REPTILIA, Rêp-til-yâ; a class of animals.
RESECTION, Rê-sek-jon; excision.
RESEDA, Rê-sê-dâ; a genus of plants.
RESIN, Rez-in; an exudation from vegetables, soluble in alcohol and the oils, but not in water.
RESOLUTION, Rez-ô-lú-jon; dispersion of a disease, discussion of an inflammation.
RESONANCE, Rêz-ô-nâns; reverberation of the voice in auscultation, as in bronchophony.
RESPIRABLE, Rê-spir-a-bî; air which may be safely inhaled.
RESPIRATION, Res-pî-râ-jon; the act of breathing, inspiration and expiration.
RESTIFORM, Res-ti-fôrm; cord-like process of the medulla-oblongata.
RESUSCITATION, Rê-sus-i-tâ-jon; revivification.
RETARDING, Rê-târd-îp; postponing, as in intermissions, the paroxysm recurring later every day.
RETCHING, Rêç-îp; effort to vomit.
RETE, Rê-tê; net-work. [the cuticle.
 " **MUCOSUM**, — Mû-kô-sum; tissue lying under
 " **MIRABILE**, — Mir-ab-i-lê; net-work of vessels in the brain of quadrupeds. [charges.
RETENTION, Rê-ten-jon, undue delay of natural dis-
RETICULATED, Rê-tik-yû-la-ted; } net-like.
RETIFORM, Rét-i-form; }
RETINA, Rê-tî-nâ; expansion of the optic nerve.
RETINITIS, Rê-tî-nî-tis; inflammation of the retina.
RETORT, Rê-tôrt; a chemical utensil employed in distillation.
RETRACTOR, Rê-trâkt-or; a split piece of linen, employed in amputation to keep the divided muscles out of the way of the saw.
RETRACTION, Rê-trak-jon; shortening; drawing back.
RETRAHENS, Rét-ra-henz, drawing back.
 " **AURIS**, — O'ris; a muscle of the ear.

RETROCESSION, Re-trō-séf-on; retirement of disease, as in metastasis.

RETROVERSION, Re-trō-vér-fon; backward displacement of organs.

RETROCEDENT, Re-trō-séd-ent; applied to gout, &c., when translated to other and distant parts.

REVELENT, Rév-é-lent; derivative.

REVERIE, Rév-er-é; { temporary absence of mind.

REVERY, Rév-er-i; }

REVOLATE, Rév-ô-lat; rolled back.

REVULSION, Re-vúl-fon; an old obsolete term, signifying drawing humors a contrary way.

REVULSIVES, Re-vúl-sivz; medicines supposed to produce revulsion.

RHABBARBARUM, Ra bâr-ba-rum; rhubarb.

RHABBARBARINE, Ra-bâr-ba-rén; the red crystalline matter of rhubarb.

RHACHIALGIA, Rak-i-âl-ji-a; pain in the spine.

RHACHIS, Râ-kis; the spine.

RHACHITIS, Ra-kî-tis; the rickets.

RHAGUS, Râ-gus; a chap, or cleft.

RHAMNUS, Râm-nus, buck thorn.

RHEIN, Ré-in; rhabarbarine.

RHINOPLASTIC, Rin-ô-plás-tik; making a new nose by autoplasty, the flap being taken from the forehead or the arm.

RHIZOMA, Ri-zô-ma; root-stalk; a prostrate stem.

RHEUM, Ré-um; a genus of plants; rhubarb.

RHEUMA, Rô-ma; the discharge from the air passages from cold. [tism.

RHEUMATALGIA, Rô-ma-tâl-ji-a; chronic rheuma-

RHEUMATISM, Rô-ma-tiz-m; inflammation in the fibrous tissue of the larger joints, either acute or chronic.

RHEUMIC ACID, Rô-mik As'id; the acid from the rhubarb, sorrel &c.; oxalic acid.

RHEUMINE, Rô-men; the rhabarbarine of Gieger.

RÆXIS, Réks-is; rupture of a part.

RHIN, Rin; the nose.

RHINORRHAGIA, Rin-o-rá-ji-a: bleeding from the nose.

RHIZA, Rj-za; a root.

RHIZOPHORA, Rj-zóí-ô-ra; a genus of plants.

RHODIOLA, Rô-di-ô-lu; a genus of plants.

RHODIUM, Rô-di-um; a metal.

" **LIGNUM**. — Lig-num; rose-wood.

RHODODENDRON, Rô-dô-dên-dron; a genus of plants.

" **CHRYSANTHEMUM**, — Kris-ân-tê-mum; oleander, a medicinal plant.

RHONCI, Rôn-kj; rales; rattles, in auscultation, and may be either vesicular, crepitating, bronchial, or cavernous.

RHUS, Ras; a genus of plants; the common sumach.

RHUSIN, Rús-in; resin of rhus.

RHYAS, Ri-as; a disease of the eye.

RHYTHM, Rit-m; a measured movement; regularity of the action at the heart.

RICKETS, Rik-ets; See (Rachitis.)

RICINI OLEUM, Ri-sj-nj O'le-um; castor oil.

RICINUS, Rj-sin-us; the castor oil plants.

RICTUS, Rik-tus; the grinning mouth.

RIGIDITY, Rij-id-i-ti; stiffness, as the muscles affected with spasm.

RIGOR, Rig-or; a sudden coldness, with shivering.

RIMA, Rj-ma; a fissure or opening.

" **GLOTTIDIS**. — Glôt-i-dis; fissure between the vocal chords of the larynx.

RIMOSUS, Rj-mô-sus; full of cracks.

RIMU, Rim-yu; a tree of New Zealand.

RIMULA, Rim-yu-lu; a small fissure.

RINGENT, Rin-jent; laughing.

RISUS, Rj-sus; laughter.

" **SARDONICUS**. — Sqr-don-i-kus; spasmodic or hysterical laughter.

ROB, Rôb; an old term for inspissated juice.

ROBINA, Rô-bj-na; a genus of trees.

ROCHELLE SALTS, Ró-jel Solts; tartrate of potash and soda. [gnawers.

RODENTIA, Ró-dén-fi-a; an order of animals; the

ROLLER, Ról-er; a long bandage.

ROS, Ros; dew.

ROSA, Ró-za; a genus of plants. [rash.

ROSEOLA, Ró-ze-ó-la; eruption of small red pimples;

ROSIN, Róz-in; resin of the turpentine pines.

ROSMARINUS, Róz-ma-rí-nus; rosemary.

ROTATE, Ró-tat; wheel-like.

ROTATOR, Ró-tá-tor; name of certain muscles.

ROTULA, Ró-tú-la; patella; knee-pan.

ROTUNDUS, Ró-tún-dus; round, applied to foramina, ligaments, &c. [redness of the skin.

RUBEFACIENTS, Ró-be-fá-fents; agents producing

RUBEOLA VULGARIS, Ró-be-ó-la Vul-gá-ris; measles.

" SINE CATARRHO, — Sî-ne Ka-tár-ô; spu- rious measles. [measles.

RUBEOLA NIGRA, — Nî-gra; malignant, or black,

RUBIA, Ró-bi-a; madder; a genus of plants.

RUBIACEÆ, Ró-bi-á-jî-æ; the cinchonia tribe of trees.

RUBIGO, Ró-bí-gô; rust.

RUBRINE, Ró-brén; hæmatosine.

RUBUS, Ró-bus; a genus of plants. [berry.

" ARCTICUS, — Ark'ti-kus; the shrubby straw-

" FRUCTICOSUS, — Fruk-ti-kó-sus; the common blackberry.

RUBUS IDÆUS, Ró-bus Í-dé-us; raspberry.

RUE, Ró; ruta graveolens, a bitter herb.

RUGA, Ró-ga; a wrinkle.

RUGOSE, Rú-gós; wrinkled.

RUM, Rum; a spirit distilled from soured molasses.

RUMEN, Ró-men; the first stomach of ruminants.

RUMEX, Ró-meks; generic name of the sorrel and dock tribe of plants. [cud.

RUMINANTIA, Rú-mi-nán-fi-a; animals that chew the

RUPIA, Ró-pi-a; a postular eruption, which degenerates into scabs.

RUPTURE, Rúpt-yŭ: hernia.

RESCUS, Rúš kus: a genus of plants.

RUTA, Rú tŭ: a genus of plants.

" GRAVEOLENS, — Grav-é-ó lenz; rue.

RUTHENIUM, Rú té ní-um: a new metal found by M. Claus.

RETULA, Rú-tŭ-lŭ: a small species of rue.

REYSCHIANA, Rúš-ki-á-nŭ; membrane in the choroid of the eye.

RYE, Rŭ: secale cereale, an esculent grain.

" SPURRED, — Spurd; ergot; secale cornutum, used as parturient.

RYTIS, Rŭ-tis; a wrinkle.

S.

S., symbol for sulphur.

S. A., contraction of secundum artem.

S. or SS.; semissis, half; in prescriptions, as oz. *ss.* half ounce.

SA., symbol of salicyle.

SABADILLA, Sáb-á-dil-á; veratrum.

SABBATIA, Sá bá-ji-á; the American centaury.

SABINA, Sá bŭ-nŭ: savin; juniperus sabinæ.

SABULOUS, Sáb-yŭ-lus; gritty; sandy.

" URINE, — Yŭ'rín; depositing a sandy sediment.

SABURRA, Sá-bŭr-á; dirt; sordes.

SAO, Sá; a bag; a cyst.

SACCHARINE FERMENTATION, Sák-a-rén Fŕ-men-tá-jŭn; as in starch, evolving sugar.

SACCHARUM, Sák-á-tŭm, sugar.

SACCELLATED, Sák-yŭ-lá-tŭ; encysted.

SACculus, Sák-yŭ-lus; a little sac.

SAOCUS, Sák-us; a bag.

SACER, Sá-ser; sacred.

" IGNIS, — Ig'nis; herpes zoster, shingles

SACRAL, Sá-kral; belonging to the sacrum.

SACRO LUMBAR, Sá-kro-Lúm-bar; }
 " **ILIAC**, — Il'i-ak; } muscles of
 " **COCCYGEAL**, — Kok-si-jé-ak; } the pelvis.

SACRUM, Sá-krum; posterior bone of the pelvis, sustaining the spinal column.

SAGAPENUM, Sag-a-pé-num; a guin resin brought from Persia.

SAGITTARIA, Saj i-tá-ri-a; a genus of plants.

SAGITTATE, Sáj i-tut; arrow-shaped.

SAGO, Sá go; the starchy farina of the cycas circinalis, and other palm-like plants. [elas.

SAINT ANTHONY'S FIRE, Sant An'to-niz Fjr; erysip-

" **VITUS'S DANCE**, — Vj-tus-ez Dans; chorea.

SAL, Sal; salt. [ammonia.

" **AMMONIAC**, — A-mó-ni-ak; hydrochlorate of

" **COMMUNE**, — Kom-ún; chloride of sodium; common salt.

SALACITY, Sa-lás-i-ti; orgasm of the sexual system; satyriasis.

SALICINE, Sál-i-sen; a principle obtained from the bark of the willow.

SALICORNIA, Sal-i kór-ni-a; a genus of plants.

SALINE, Sa-lín; of the nature of salt.

SALIVA, Sa-lj-vá; the spittle.

SALIVARY, Sal-i-vá-ri; belonging to the saliva.

SALIVATION, Sal-i-vá-fon; increased flow of spittle.

SALIX, Sál-iks; a genus of plants.

SALMO, Sál-mo; a genus of fishes.

SALPINX, Sal píjks; a trumpet.

SALSEPARINE, Sal-sép-a-ren; a crystalline substance obtained from the root of the sarsaparilla.

SALSOLA, Sal-só-lá; a genus of plants.

SALT, Solt; compound of an acid with an alkali, or any salifiable base.

SALTPETRE, Solt-pé-ter; nitrate of potash.

SALUS, Sá-lus; health.

SALUBRIOUS, Sa-lú-bri-us; favorable to health.

- SALVIA, Sál-vi-a; sage; a genus of plants.
- SAMBUCUS, Sam-bú-kus; elder; a genus of plants.
- SANATIVE, Sán-a-tiv; curative; that which cures.
- SANCTUM SEMEN, Sáp-k tun Sé men; worm-seeds.
- SANDALIFORMIS, San-dal-i-fór-mis; sandal-shaped.
- SAND BATH, Sand Bqt; a mode of applying heat by interposing sand between the fire and the vessel.
- SANDERS' WOOD, Sáp-derz Wud; pterocarpus santalinus, a dye.
- SANDRACH, Sán-drak; a gum-resin.
- SANGUIFICATION, Sáp-gwi-fi-ká-fon; conversion of chyle into blood.
- SANGUIFLUXUS, Sáp-gwi-flúks-us; hemorrhage.
- SANGUINARIA, Sáp-gwi-ná-rí-a; a genus of plants.
- " CANADENSIS, - Kan-a-dén-sis; blood-root; puccoon. [guinaria.
- SANGUINARINA, Sáp-gwin-a-rí-ná; alkaloid of sanguinaria.
- SANGUINEOUS, Sáp-gwin-e-us; bloody.
- SANGUINIS MISSE, Sáp-gwin-is Mis-e; blood-letting.
- SANGUIS, Sáp-gwis; blood. [blood.
- SANGUIS DRACONIS, Sáp-gwis Dra-ká-nis; dragon's blood.
- SANGUISUGA, Sáp-gwi-sú-gá; bloodsucking leech.
- SANICULA, Sa-ník-yú-lá; a genus of plants.
- SANIES, Sá-ni-éz; thin acrid discharge from ulcers.
- SANIODES, San-i-ó-déz; one with a narrow chest.
- SANTALUM, Sán-tá-lum; sanders' wood; a genus of plants.
- SANTONICUM, San-tón-i-kum; artemisia santonica.
- SANTONINE, Sán-tò-nen; a crystalline body obtained from worm-seed.
- SANTORINI, San-tò-rí-ní, (fissures of:) clefts of the upper and back part of the fibro-cartilaginous portion of the external ear.
- SAPHENA, Sa-tě ná; a vein of the leg.
- SAPHENOUS, Sa-tě-nus; name of branches of the crural nerve.
- SAPID, Sáp-id; possessing taste.
- SAPIDITY, Sa-píd-i-ti; savor, the property of taste.

SAPIENTIÆ DENTES, Sap-i-én-fi-ε Dén-tez; posterior grinders.

SAPINDUS, Sa-pín-dus; a genus of plants.

SAPO, Sá-pō: soap.

SAPONARIA, Sa-pō-ná-ri-α; a genus of plants.

SAPROS, Sá-pros: foul; putrid. [testicle.

SARCOCELE, Sqr-kō-sel; scirrhus, or cancer of the

SARCOCOLLINE, Sqr-kō-kól-en; a principle obtained from the sarcocolla.

SARCO-EPIPLOCELE, Sqr-kō-ε-píp-lō-sel; complicated omental hernia; a fleshy tumor.

SARCOGONOMY, Sqr-kóg-nō-mi; the science of sympathy and correspondence between the body and the mind, through the brain, developed by Dr. Buchanan.

SARCOLEMMMA, Sqr-kō lém-α; the sheath which surrounds the fibrils of muscle that make a fibre.

SARCOLOGY, Sqr-kól-ō-ji; anatomy of the soft parts.

SARCOMA, Sqr-kó-mα; a fleshy tumor.

SARCOPHYLE, Sqr-kō-fīl; the fleshy portion of a leaf.

SARCOPTES, Sqr-kóp-tez; a genus of minute insects.

SARCOSIS, Sqr-kó-sis; a fleshy tumor.

SARDONICUS RISUS, Sqr-dón-i-kus Rí-sus; spasmodic laugh observed in some painful diseases. [ners.

SARMENTOSE, Sqr-mén-tōs; trailing, or having run-

SARMENTUM, Sqr-mén-tum; a twig, or runner.

SARSAPARILLA, Sqr-sa-pa-ríl-α; the smilax.

SARSAPARILLINE, Sqr-sa-pa-ríl-en; smilacine,

SARTORIOUS, Sqr-tó-ri-us; tailor's muscle, upon the thigh, by which the legs are crossed.

SARX, Sqrks; flesh.

SARZA, Sqr-za; sarsaparilla.

SATHE, Sá-te; the penis.

SATIETY, Sa-tj-ε-ti; repletion with disgust for food.

SATURANTIA, Sat-yq-rân-ji-α; medicines which neutralize acids in the stomach.

SATUREIA, Sat-yq-ré-ya; generic name of savory.

SATURNINE, Sát-ur-nen; containing or caused by lead.

SATURNISMUS, Sat-ur-nis-mus; lead-poisoning.

SATYRIASIS, Sa-tir-i-â-sis; salacity; morbid sexual inclination in men.

SAURIA, Sá-ri-a; an order of reptiles; lizards, alligators, crocodiles, &c.

SAVIN, Sá-v-in; juniperus.

SAW, Sô; a surgical toothed instrument for cutting through bones, &c.

SAXIFRAGA, Saks-îf-ra-ga; a genus of plants.

Sb., symbol for antimony.

SCAB, Skab; a hard covering of ulcers.

SCABER, Ská-ber; rough to the touch.

SCABIES, Ská-bi-êz; the itch.

SCABIOSA, Skab-i-ô-sa; a genus of plants.

SCALA, Ská-la; a ladder or staircase.

SCALE, Ská-le; squama, small lamina.

SCALENUS, Ska-lê-nus; muscle of the ribs and neck.

SCALL, Skol; impetigo, a genus of eruptive diseases.

SCALD HEAD, Skold Hled; porrigo favosa, an eruption over the scalp.

SCALP, Skalp; hairy integument upon the skull.

SCALPEL, Skál-pel; a surgeon's small knife.

SCAMMONY, Skám-ô-ni; a gum-resin, cathartic.

SCANDENS, Skán-dens; climbing.

SCANDIX, Skán-diks; a genus of plants.

SCAPHA, Skáf-a; the cavity of the external ear.

SCAPHOID, Skáf-ød; boat-like.

SCAPTINE, Skáp-ten; a brown extractive, obtained by Dr. Radig from the digitalis.

SCAPULA, Skáp-yú-la; shoulder blade. [ula

SCAPULAR, Skáp-yú-lar; of, or belonging to, the scap

SCAPUS, Ská-pus; the scape.

SCARF SKIN, Skáf-skin; epidermis cuticle.

SCARIFICATION, Skar-i-fi-ká-fon; light incisions.

SCARIFICATOR, Skar-i-fi-ká-tor; a cutting instrument used with cupping glasses.

SCARLATINA, Skar-la-ti-na; scarlet fever, whether simplex, anginose, or malignant.

SCHÉELE'S GREEN, Šélz Grén: an arsenite of cop-
SCHINUS, Ši-nus: a genus of plants. [per.

SCHLEROTITIS, Šklé-rò-ti-tis: inflammation of the
 sclerotic coat of the eye.

SCHNEIDERIAN, Šnj-dé-ri-an: pituitary membrane lin-
 ing the cavities of the nose, face, &c.

SCHYNDYLESIS, Šin-di-lé-sis: an articulation of bones
 —immovable.

SCIATIC, Ši át ik; nerves and vessels of the ischium.

SCIATICA, Ši át-i-ka; a neuralgia of the sciatic nerve.

SCILLA, Šil-a; squill, a genus of plants. [squills.

SCILLITINE, Šil-i-ten: a white body obtained from

SCINTILLATION, Šin-ti-lá-jon: sparks before the eyes,
 illusion from disease of the optic nerve.

SCIRRHUS, Škir-us: a hard glandular tumor, often
 ending in cancer.

SCIRRHOUS, Škir-us; { hardness of tumors.

SCIRRHOSITY, Škir-ós-i-ti; }

SCITAMINE, Ški-tám-i-ne: the ginger tribe of plants.

SCLERO, Šklé-rò: a prefix: hard.

SCLEROTIC, Šklé-rot-ik; the coat of the eye next un-
 der the conjunctiva.

SCLEROTIUM CLAVUS, Šklé-rò-ti-um Klá-vus: ergot.

SCOBs, Škobz; the filings or raspings of a wood or
 metal.

SCOLIOSIS, Škø-li-ó-sis: rickets.

SCOLOPAX, Škøl-ø-paks; a genus of birds.

SCOLOPENDRIUM, Škøl-ø-pén-dri-um; a genus of ferns.

SCOMBER, Škøm-ber; a genus of fish.

SCOOP, Škøp; a surgical instrument.

SCORBUTIC, Škør-bų-tik; of the nature of scurvy; af-
 fected with scurvy.

SCORBUTUS, Škør-bų-tus: the scurvy.

SCORZONERIA, Škør-zø-né-ri-a; a genus of plants.

SCROBICULUS, Škrø-bík-yq-lus: a hollow.

" **CORDIS**, — Kør-dis: pit of the stomach.

SCROFULA, Škròt-yq-la; king's evil, a constitutional
 and specific malady, involving the glandular system

SCROFULA PULMONIC, Skróf-yŭ-lá Pul-món-ik: tuberculous consumption.

SCROTAL, Skrô-tal; relating to the scrotum.

SCROTUM, Skrô-tum; bag inclosing the testicles.

SCROTOCELE, Skrô-tô-sel; hernia in the scrotum.

SCRUPLE, Skrô pl; twenty grains apothecary's weight.

SCUTELLARIA, Skŭ-tel-á-rí-a; an herb; skullcap.

SCUTELLARINA, Skŭ-tel-a-rí-na; alkaloid of scutellarina.

SCUTIFORM, Skŭ-ti-form; shield-like.

“ **CARTILAGE**, — Kár-tíl-aj; thyroid cartilage of the larynx; in men the pomum Ádami.

SCYBALA, Skíb-a-lá; hard lumps in the excrement.

Se., symbol for selenium.

SEARCHING, Sêrç-ŭ; sounding the bladder.

SEBACEOUS, Sê-bá-jus; having the nature of suet.

SECALE CORNUTUM, Sê-ká-le Kôr-nŭ-tum; ergot spurred rye.

SECRERN, Sê-sêrn; to promote secretion.

SECRERNENT, Sê-sêrn-ent; secretory.

SECONDARY, Sêk-on-da-rí; symptomatic, not primary; the sequelæ of certain maladies, as syphilis, &c.

SECTIO, Sêk-jí-ô; a section.

SECUNDUM ARTEM, Sê-kún-dum Ár'tem; scientifically; according to the rules of art.

SECUNDINES, Sêk-un-djnz; placenta and membranes.

SEDATIVE, Séd-a-tiv; depressing, contra-stimulant, anodyne.

SEDIMENT, Séd-i-ment; deposit from a fluid.

SEDLITZ, Séd-lits; a village in Bohemia.

“ **POWDERS**, — Pš-derz; a combination of Rochelle salts and supercarbonate of soda with tartaric acid.

SEDUM, Sê-dum; a genus of plants.

SEGALINE, Ség-a-len; ergotine.

SEIRIASIS, Sê-rí-á-sis; sun stroke.

SELENITE, Sél-en-ŭt; crystallized specimens of gypsum, or sulphate of lime.

SELENIUM, Sél-é-ni-um: a new element found in pyrites; basis of selenic acid.

SELF-POLLUTION, Self-Pó-lŭ-fon; masturbation.

SELIBRA, Sél-i-brá: half a pound.

SELINE, Sé-lén; white spots on the nails.

SELLA TURCICA, Sél-a Túr-si-ka: part of the sphenoid bone, projecting into the cavity of the cranium.

SEMBELLA, Sem bél-a; half a pound. [disease.

SEMEIOLOGY, Sè-mè-ól-ŭ-jí; science of the signs of

SEMEN, Sé-men; seed; male sperm.

SEMI, Sém-i; one half; a prefix. [eases.

SEMIOTIC, Sem-i-ót-ik; relating to the signs of dis-

SEMI-MEMBRANOSUS, Sem-i-Mem-bra-nó-sus; a muscle of the thigh.

SEMINIFEROUS, Sém-i-nif-er-us; name of vessels which secrete and convey the seminal fluid. [the leg.

SEMI-TENDINOSUS, Sém-i-Ten-di-nó-sus; a muscle of

SEMISPINALIS COLLI, Sem-i-spī-ná-lis Kól-j; a muscle of the back of the neck.

SEMPERVIVUM, Sem-per-vj-vum; a genus of plants.

" **TECTORUM**, - Tek tó-rum; house leek.

SEMOLA, Sém-ŭ-la; { farinaceous articles of diet.

SEMOLINA, Sem-ŭ-lŭ-ná; }

SENECIO, Sè-né-jí-ŭ; a genus of plants.

SENECTUS, Sè-nék-tus; old age.

SENEGAL, Sèn-é-gal; a medicinal gum. [tic.

SENNA, Sèn-a; a plant, the leaves of which are cathar-

SENSATION, Sèn-sá-fon; cognizance of an impression.

SENSIBILITY, Sèn-si-bil-i-ti; feeling of an impression.

SENSORIUM COMMUNE, Sèn-só-ri-um Kom-ŭ-nè; brain.

SENTICOSUS, Sèn-ti-kó-sus; briar-like; thorny.

SENTIS, Sèn-tis; a thorn.

SEPIA, Sé-pi-a; the cuttle fish. [days.

SEPTANA, Sèp-tá-ná; a fever terminating in seven

SEPTIC, Sèp-tik; relating to putrefaction.

SEPTUM, Sèp-tum; a partition or division.

" **CORDIS**, - Kár-dis; a wall between the ventricles of the heart.

SEPTUM LUCIDUM. Sép-tum Lú-sid-i-um: the thin and tender portion of the brain separating the anterior cornua of the cerebrum. nostrils.

SEPTUM NARIUM. — Ná-ri-um: partition between the

SEQUELA. Sê kwé-lá: any secondary affliction, appearing as the consequence of other diseases.

SEQUESTRUM. Sê-kwés-trum; dead portion of bone in necrosis.

SERICUM. Sé-ri-kum; silk.

SEROCYSTIC. Ser-ô sist-ik; cystic tumors of the breast.

SEROFIBROUS. Sê-rô-fj-brus; serous and fibrous.

SEROLINE. Sér-ô-lên: a fatty matter in the blood.

SEROUS. Sé-rus; thin; watery; relating to serum.

SERPENTARIA. Ser-pen tá-ri-a; snake root, several varieties.

SERPIGO. Ser-pj-gô; ringworm, or tetter.

SERRATED. Sér-at-ed; saw like, as the sutures.

SERRATULA. Ser-át-yú-lí: a genus of plants.

SERRE-NEUD. Ser-é-né-ud; an instrument to assist in tying knots.

SERUM. Sé-rum; fluid portion of the blood: whey.

" **ALUMINOSUM.** — A-lú-mi-nô-sum; alum whey.

SESAMOID. Sés-a-môd; like the sessamum seeds: small bones at the root of the thumb and great toe.

SESAMUM. Sés-a-mum; a genus of plants.

" **ORIENTALE.** — O-ri-en-tá-lê; benne plant.

SESELI. Sés-é-lj; a genus of plants.

SESQUI. Sés-kwi; a prefix, meaning one and a half.

SETA. Sé-tá; a bristle, or hair.

SETA-EQUINA. Sé-tá-é-kwí-ná; horse-hair worm.

SETIFORM. Sét-i-form; bristly.

SETON. Sé-ton; artificial sinus, made by passing an armed needle through the integument with tape silk, &c.

SEVADILLA. Sev-a-dil-a; veratrum sabadilla.

SEVUM. Sé-vum; suet; the fat of the omentum.

SEXTANS. Séks-tans; sixth part of a pound.

SEXTARIUS, Seks-tá-ri-us: one and a half pints.

SEXUAL, Sèks yu al: relating to the sexes.

SHELL LAC, Xel lak: a resinous vegetable exudation of East India.

SHINGLES, Shing glz: herpes zoster, an erysipelatous eruption around the middle of the body.

SHOW, Xò: a term applied to the mucous discharge preceding parturition.

Si., symbol for silicon.

SIAGON, Sî-a-gon; the jaw.

SIALAGOGUE, Sî ál-a-gog; medicines that increase the secretion of saliva.

SIALISMA, Sî a-lis-ma: salivation.

SIALON, Sî a-lon: saliva; spittle.

SIBBENS, Sib-enz: a disease of Western Scotland.

SIBILANT, Sib-i-lant; making a hissing or whistling sound.

SICCATION, Si-ká-fon: drying.

SICULA, Sik-yu-la; the beet.

SIDERATUS, Sîd-er-á-tus; a palsy.

SIDHEE, Sîd-e; gunjah.

SIFFLEMENT, Sît-lá mqn: whistling.

SIGESBECKIA, Sî-jes bék i-a: a genus of plants.

SIGILLATUS, Sî jil a-tus: sealed.

SIGILLUM, Sî jil um; a seal. [men.

" **VIRGINITATUM**, Vêr-jin-i-tá-tum; hy-

SIGMOID, Sig mook; like the letter sigma; flexure of the colon; valve of the aorta. [fly.

SILENE VIRGINICA, Sî-lé-nê Vêr-jin-i-ka; the catch-

SILEX, Sî-leks; flint.

SILICA, Sil i ka; oxide of silicium.

SILICON, Sil i kom; basis of silicic acid.

SILICUM, Sil i kum; metallic basis of silica.

SIMAROUBA, Sim-a-rô ba; a genus of plants.

SINAMINA, Si-nân i-na; an alkaloid formed by the union of ammonia with the oil of mustard.

SINAPIS, Sin a-pis; mustard. black mustard.

SINAPISINE, Si-náp-i-sen; a crystalline product in

SINAPISM, Sin-a-piz-m; mustard poultice.

SINAPOLINE, Si-náp-ô-len; a body formed by the action of the oxide of lead on mustard.

SINCIPUT, Sin-si put; fore part of the head.

SINE QUA NON, Sî-ng-kwa-nôn; an indispensable condition.

SINEW, Sin-yû; a tendon.

SINGULTUS, Sin-gûl tus; hiccup; hiccough.

SINISTER, Sin-is ter; left side.

SINUS, Sî-nus; a long cavity.

SIRUP, Sir-up; } a vegetable decoction with sugar.

SYRUP, Sir-up; }

SISON, Sî-son; a genus of plants.

SISYMBRIUM, Sis-im-bri-um; a genus of plants.

SITIOLOGY, Sit-i-ôl-ô-ji; dietetics.

SITIS, Sî-tis; thirst.

SITON, Sî-ton; food; aliment.

SIVM, Sî-um; a genus of plants.

SKELETON, Skêl-ê-ton; the bones of an animal body.

“ **ARTIFICIAL**, — Ar-ti-fij-al; when put

together as by wires.

SKELETON NATURAL, — Nát-yû-ral; the bones of the entire body, connected by the natural ligaments.

SLAVERING, Sláv-er-ij; drivelling; involuntary flow of saliva.

SMALL-POX, Smôl-Poks; variola, a contagious fever.

SMELGMA, Smêg-mâ; soap.

SMILACEÆ, Smî-lâ-sê-ê; a family of shrubs.

SMILACINE, Smî-la-sên; a crystalline principle in the root of the sarsaparilla.

SMILAX, Smî-laks; a genus of plants.

SMILE, Smî-lê; a curved bistoury, sharp on both edges.

SMYRNA, Smér-na; myrrh.

SMYRNIUM, Smér-ni-um; a genus of plants.

Sn., symbol for tin.

SNAKE ROOT Snak Rôt; serpentaria Virginiana.

“ “ **BLACK**, — Blak; actœa racemosa.

“ “ **RATTLE**, — Rât-l; polygala senega.

SOCIA PAROTIDIS, Só-fi-a Par-ō-tj-dis; a lobe of the parotid gland. [sin.

SOCOTORINE ALOES, Sók-ō-tō-rēn Al'ō-ēz; a gum resin. [oxide.

SODA, Sō dē; fixed mineral alkali.

SODIUM, Sō-di-um; a metal, of which soda is the protoxide.

SOL, Sol; the sun.

SOLANACEÆ, Sō-la-ná-sē-ē; the nightshade tribe of plants.

SOLANINA, Sō-la-né-na; a crystalline alkaloid derived from the duleamara and other species of solanum, and from the shoots of the potato.

SOLANUM, Sō-lá-num; nightshade; bitter-sweet.

“ **TUBEROSUM**, — Tj-ber-ō-sum; potatoe.

SOLAR PLEXUS, Só-lar Pléks-us; nervous ganglia, supplying the divisions of the aorta, &c.

SOLEN, Só-len; a cradle for a broken limb.

SOLENARIUM, Sō-len-á-ri-um, a catheter.

SOLEUS, Sō lé-us; a muscle of the leg.

SOLIDAGO, Sol-i-dá-gō; a genus of plants.

SOLIDIST, Sól-id-ist; a theorist who ascribes all diseases to the solids; an antagonist of the humoral pathology.

SOLITARIUS, Sol-i-tá-ri-us; alone.

SOLIUM, Sō li-um; a species of tape-worm.

SOLUBLE, Sól-yū-bl; capable of being dissolved.

“ **TARTAR**, — Tj-r-tur; neutral tartrate of potash.

SOLUTION, Sō-lj-fōn; a fluid suspending a solid so as to make it invisible.

SOLUTION OF CONTINUITY, — Kon-ti-nj i-ti; the separation of connection, or connected substances or parts, as in a fracture, laceration, &c.

SOLUTIVE, Sól-yū-tiv; laxative.

SOLVE, Solv; dissolve.

SOLVENT, Sól-vent; an agent capable of dissolving a given solid.

SOMATIC, Sō-mát-ik; relating to the body.

SOMATOLOGY, Sō-ma-tól-ō-jī; anatomy.

SOMNAMBULISM. Sóm nám-bu-liz-m; sleep-walking.

When artificially produced, sometimes accompanied by clairvoyance, remarkable sympathies, and somniloquism. [causing sleep.

SOMNIFEROUS. Sóm-nif-er-us; having the power of

SOMNILOQUISM. Sóm-nil-ō-kwiz-m; talking in sleep.

SOMNIUM. Sóm-ni-um; a dream.

SOMNOLENCY. Sóm-nō-len-si; intermediate state between sleeping and waking.

SOMNUS. Sóm-nus; sleep.

SONCHUS. Són-kus; a genus of plants.

SOPHISTICATION. Sō-fis-ti-ká-fon; adulteration.

SOPHRONISTERES. Sō-fron-is-tē-rēz; the wisdom teeth.

SOPHORA. Sō-fō-rā; a genus of plants.

SOPOR. Sō-por; a sound sleep.

SOPORIFIC. Sōp-ō-rif-ik; medicines inducing sleep.

SORA. Sō-rā; the nettle-rash.

SORBEFACIENT. Sōr-bē-fā-jent; absorbent.

SORBIC ACID. Sōr-bik Á-sid; acid from apples.

SORBUS. Sōr-bus; a genus of plants.

SORDES. Sōr-dēz; filth; applied to the dark deposits on the teeth, gums, &c., in low fevers.

SOUFFLE. Sō fl; } Laennec's terms for the
" VOILE, -- Vō-l; } blowing sounds heard
in auscultating the chest. [the bladder.

SOUND. Sśnd; metallic instrument for searching in

SOUNDING. Sśnd-ij; exploring the bladder, as for stone. [spring.

SPA. Spē; a general denomination for a mineral

SPADIX. Spá-diks; a spike.

SPAGYRIA. Spē-jē-i-ā; chemistry.

SPANHEMIA. Span-hé-mi-ā; poverty of the blood.

SPARADRAP. Spar-a-drap; adhesive cloth, like ecort plaster.

SPARGANASIS. Spēr-gan-á-sis; a milk-abscess.

SPARSUS. Spēr-sus; irregularly scattered.

SPARTIUM. Spēr-fi-um; a genus of plants.

SPASM. Spáz-m; morbid contraction of muscles; cramp, or convulsion.

SPATULA, Spát-yu-la; an apothecary's knife.

SPECIAL ANATOMY, Spéf-al An-át-ó-mi; that which treats of the healthy or physiological structure of the body and its organs.

SPECIFIC, Spé-sif-ik; a remedy acting on one part of the system, and producing uniform results.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY, — Gráv-i-ti; density of bodies compared with an equal bulk of water.

SPECIFIC POISON, — Póz-n; virus producing special diseased conditions.

SPECTULUM, Spék-yu-lum; an instrument for dilating and inspecting certain openings of the body.

SPECULUM ANI, — È'ni; used for dilating the anus.

“ **AURIS**, — O'ris; a dilator of the meatus auditorius externus.

SPECULUM OCULI, — Ok'yü-lj; instrument used for fixing the eyelids in certain operations upon the eye.

SPECULUM VAGINÆ, — Va-jj-nè; instrument for inspecting the os uteri, by dilating the vagina, &c.

SPERM; Sperin; the seminal fluid.

SPERMACETI, Spér-ma-sé-ti; fatty matter found in the head of the whale. [seed.

SPERMADERM, Spér-ma-derm; external covering of a

SPERMATIC, Spér-mát-ik; belonging to the testicle and ovary.

SPERMATIC CORD, — Kórd; comprising the vas deferens, arteries, veins, &c., of the testicle.

SPERMAFOCELE, Spér-mát-ó-sel; a swelling of the testicle, or epididymus.

SPERMATORRHŒA, Spér-ma-to-ré-a; seminal flux.

SPERMATOZOA, Spér-ma-tó-zó-a; animalcules in the sperm.

SPERMATOZOON, Spér-mat-ó-zó-on; thread-like reproductive bodies of the spermatie cells of animals.

SPHACELUS, Sfás-è-lus; complete mortification.

SPHENOID BONE, Sté-nód Bón; at the base of the skull. [bone.

SPHENOIDAL, Sfè-nód-al; belonging to the sphenoid

SPHINCTER Sfiŋk-ter; a muscle which surrounds certain openings of the body, closing them by its contraction.

SPHYGMOS, Sfig-mos; the pulse.

SPHYGMICUS, Sfig-mi-kus; relating to the pulse.

SPHYGMOLOGIA, Sfig-mol-ô-ji-a; a treatise on the pulse.

SPHYXIS, Sfiks-is; pulsation.

SPICA, Spj-ka; a spike.

SPICES, Spis-ez; warm, aromatic, and agreeable drugs.

SPICULA, Spik-yu-la; a little spike; a pointed piece of bone.

SPILANTHUS, Spj-lân-tus; a genus of plants.

SPILUS, Spj-lus; a spot on the skin.

SPINA, Spj-na; a thorn; the back-bone.

SPINA BIFIDA, Spj-na Bî fi da; hydro-rachitis, a dropsy of the spine, with defect in the bony structure of the vertebræ.

SPINACIA, Spj-nâ ji-a; a genus of plants.

SPINA VENTOSA, Spj-na Ven-tô-sa; caries and tumefaction of bone.

SPINAL, Spj-nal; belonging to the spine.

SPINAL MARROW, Spj-nal Mâr-ô, medulla spinalis.

SPINE, Spj; the vertebral column, collectively called the back bone.

SPINOUS, Spj-nus; sharp or thorn-like [insects.

SPIRACULA, Spj-rák-yu-la; the breathing pores of

SPIRÆA, Spj-ré-a; a genus of plants. [tion.

SPIRIT, Spir-it; any volatile fluid; product of distilla-

SPIRIT OF MINDERERUS, Spir-it ov Min-der-é-rus; liquid acetate of ammonia.

SPIRIT OF SALT, — Salt; muriatic acid.

“ Proof, — Prof; diluted alcohol. [wine.

“ Rectified, — Rék-ti fi-d; alcohol; spirits of

SPIRITUS, Spir-i-tus; the breath.

SPIROMETER, Spj-róm-e-ter; an instrument for measuring the capacity of the lungs.

SPLASCNIC, Splâyk-nik; belonging to the entrails.

SPLANCHNOLOGY, Splayk-nól-ō-jī: description of the entrails [drium.

SPLEEN, Splēn: an organ found in the left hypochondrium.

SPLENIZATION, Splē-i zā-jon: carnification of the lung, as in *pleuro pneumonia*. spleen.

SPLINAALGIA, Splē-al-jī-ā: pain in the region of the spleen.

SPLENITIS, Splē-nī-tis: inflammation of the spleen.

SPLINIUS, Splē-i-us: a muscle resembling the spleen.

SPLINTS, Splī-ts: long, thin pieces of wood, &c., used in securing fractured bones, &c.

SPLIT CLOTH, Split Klot: a bandage with tails.

SPONDILUS, Spōn-di-lus: the back-bone.

SPONGIA, Spōn-jī-ā: sponge: a familiar porous marine production, much used in operative surgery.

SPONGIA PRÆPARATA, -- Prep-a-rā-tā: prepared sponge.

SPONGIA USTA, -- Yŭs-tā: burnt sponge: a species of charcoal, valued for the iodine it contains.

SPONGOS, Spōn-gos: the tonsil.

SPORADIC, Spa-rād-ik: confined to some locality, or dependent on some occasional cause.

SPRAIN, Sprain: strain, or laceration of the ligaments of a joint.

SPRUCE, Sprōs: a species of fir.

SPUMA, Spŭ-mā: froth.

SPUMOSUS, Spŭ-mō-sus: frothy.

SPURIOUS, Spŭ-ri-us: false: applied to various morbid states, liable to be confounded with other and different conditions.

SPUTA, Spŭ-tā: expectoration.

SQUAMA, Skwā-mā: a scale; an opaque and thickened lamina of the cuticle.

SQUAMÆ, Skwā-mæ: scales, as of metal; also, scaly eruptions of chronic character.

SQUAMOUS, Skwā-mus: like scales; having scales.

SQUINTING, Skwint-ig: strabismus.

SR.; symbol for strontium.

STACHYS, Stāk-is; a genus of plants.

- STACTE**, Sták-tē; a kind of myrrh.
- STAFF**, Stáf; a grooved instrument used in lithotomy.
- STAGE**, Stáj; period of a disease.
- STAGMA**, Stág-mē; any distilled liquor.
- STALAGMITIS**, Stal-ag-mī-tis; a genus of plants.
- STAMEN**, Stá-men; male genital organs of plants.
- STAMINA**, Stám-i-ná; strength.
- STANNUM**, Stán-um; tin. [stapes.
- STAPEDIUS**, Stá-pé-di-us; a muscle attached to the
- STAPES**, Stá-péz; stirrup; a small bone of the internal ear. [stapesacre.
- STAPHISINA**, Staf-i-sj-ná; an alkaloid found in the
- STAPHYLE**, Staf-ē; the myrtle. of the eye.
- STAPHYLOMA**, Staf-i-ló-má; a dropsy of the cornea
- STAPHYLOPLASTY**, Staf-i-ló-plás-ti; anoplastic operation for cleft palate. ate by suture.
- STAPHYLORRAPHY**, Staf-i-lór-a-fi; cure of cleft palate.
- STARCH**, Stérg; amyllum, a vegetable product.
- STASIS**, Stá-sis; stagnation of the blood.
- STATICE LIMONIUM**, Stat-i-sē lā mó-ni-um; sea lavender; marsh rosemary.
- STATICE ACID**, Sta-tis-ic As'id; astringent principle of the rosemary root. [spur.
- STAVESACRE**, Stávz-a-ker; the plant lousewort lark-
- STEAM**, Stēm; vapor of water, rendered elastic by heat.
- STEAR**, Stér; fat.
- STEARINE**, Sté-a-tēn; solid portion of fat.
- STEAROPTINE**, Sté-a-róp-tēn; concrete portion, or camphor of volatile oils.
- STEATOMA**, Sté-a-tó-má; species of tumor, like suet.
- STEATOCILE**, Sté-át-o-sel; sebaceous matter in the scrotum.
- STELL**, Stēk; carburetted iron. gland.
- STENO'S DUCT**, Sté-nōz Dakt; canal of the parotid
- STERCORACEOUS**, Stér-kō-rá-jus; vomiting of fecal matter, inversion of the peristaltic action of the intestines.
- STERCULIA**, Stér-kú-li-a; a genus of plants.

- STEREUSINE**, Stér-yü-sen see Stearoptine.
- STERILITY**, Stér-il-i-ti: barrenness.
- STERNO CLEIDO**, Stér-nò Klj-do; muscles of the sternum and clavicle.
- STERNAL**, Stér-nal; belonging to the sternum.
- STERNALGIA**, Stér-nál-jí-a; pain in the sternum.
- STERNUM**, Stér-num; breast-bone.
- STERNUTATORY**, Stér-nŭ-ta-tò-ri: errhine.
- STERTOR**, Stér-tor; noisy respiration, as in apoplexy.
- STETHOS**, Sté-tòs; the breast.
- STETHOSCOPE**, Stét-a-skop; an instrument employed in mediate auscultation; a hollow cylinder.
- STHENIA**, Stén-i-a; strength.
- STHENIC**, Stén-ik; having strength; vigorous, active.
- STIBOSUS**, Stì bó sus; antimony.
- STIGMA**, Stig-mè; a small speck on the skin.
- STIBIALIS**, Stib-i-á-lis; antimonial. [ny.]
- STIBI ESSENTIA**, Stib-i-j Es-én-fi-a; wine of antimony.
- STIBIUM**, Stib-i-um; antimony.
- STILLICIDIUM**, Stil-i-sid-i-um; a dropping.
- “ **URINÆ**, — Yü-rj-nè; strangury, the urine flowing a drop at a time.
- STILLINGIA SYLVATICA**, Stil-in-jí-a Sil-vát-i-ka; Queen's root.
- STITCH**, Stig; a suture in surgery; a spasmodic pain in pathology.
- STIMULANT**, Stím-yü-lant; an exciting agent.
- STIMULUS**, Stím-yü-lus; that which arouses the energy of a part.
- STOMA**, Stó-ma; the month.
- STOMACACE**, Stom-ák-a-sz; canker of the mouth.
- STOMACHE**, Stom-ák-ik; a cordial.
- STOMACH PUMP**, Stóm-ak Pump; instrument used for emptying the stomach, by washing it out with injections of water, as in cases of poisoning, &c.
- STOMACH TUBE**, — Tŭb; instrument for introducing aliment when deglutition is lost. [mouth.]
- STOMATITIS**, Stom-a-tj-tis; inflammation of the

- STRABISMUS**, Stra-bis-mus: turning of the eye, convergent or divergent.
- STRABOTOMY**, Stra-bót-ō-mi: cutting the muscles to cure strabismus. [plant.
- STRAMONIUM**, Stra-mó-ni-um: thorn apple, a narcotic.
- STRAMONINA**, Stra-mó-nj-mi: an alkaloid found in stramonium. [ure.
- STRANGULATION**, Straŋ-gŭ-lá-fon: choking; a strict-
- STRANGURY**, Straŋ-gŭ-rí: painful discharge of urine.
- STRiate**, Strj-at: marked with long lines: grooved.
- STRiated**, Strj-at-ed: marked with lines.
- STRICTUS**, Strik-tus: stiff and straight. [sage.
- STRICTURE**, Strikt-yŭr: morbid contraction of a pas-
- STRIDOR DENTIUM**, Strj-ŭr Dén-jí-um: grinding of the teeth.
- STRIGÆ**, Strj-jæ: a bristle-like pubescence.
- STRIGIL**, Strj-il: a flesh brush.
- STROBILUS**, Strób-i-lus: a cone: burr of pine or fir.
- STROMA**, Stró-ma: the base texture of an organ, or base of any deposit.
- STRONGYLUS**, Strón-jí-lus: a species of worm found in the kidneys. [tium.
- STRONTIA**, Strón-jí-a: an alkaline earth: oxide of stron-
- STRONTIUM**, Strón-jí-um: a metal: basis of strontia.
- STROPHULUS**, Stróf-yŭ-lus: red gum: gum rash; a disease of infancy.
- STRUMA**, Stró-ma: serofula: broneocele.
- STRIMOUS**, Strób-mus: serofulous.
- STRYCHNIA**, Strik-ní-a: { alkaloid of nux vomica.
- STRYCHNINA**, Strik-nj-mi: }
- STRYCHNOMANIA**, Strik-nō-má-ni-a: insanity produced by nightshade.
- STRYCHNOS**, Strik-nos: a genus of plants.
- STUPE**, Stŭp: a wet cloth, applied as a fomentation.
- STUPOR**, Stŭ-por: drowsiness.
- STUPRUM**, Stŭ-prum: a rape: forcible copulation.
- STY**, Stj: abscess of the puncta lachrymalia.
- STYLIFORM**, Stj-li-form: like a style, or rod.

STYLO, Stj-lō; a prefix; applied to the styloid process.

STYLOID, Stj-lōd; process of the temporal bone giving origin to muscles designated by the prefix "stylo."

STYLUS, Stj-lus; a pencil or rod. [penis.

STYMATOSIS, Stj-ma-tō-sis; violent erection of the

STYPTIC, Stj-tik; an agent which coagulates the blood, forming a plug, and stopping bleeding.

STORAX, Stō-raks; { a balsam.

STYRAX, Stj-raks; {

STYROLE, Stj-rōl; the essential oil of storax.

SUB, Sub; under, used as a prefix to salts, signifying an excess of base.

SUBACUTE, Sub-a-kūt; applied to inflammation, &c., which is of but moderate activity.

SUBCLAVIAN, Sub-klā-vi-an; muscles, vessels, nerves, &c., under the clavicle.

SUBCLAVIUS, Sub-klā-vi-us; a muscle.

SUBCRUENTUS, Sub-krō-ēn-tus; appearing somewhat like blood.

SUBCUTANEOUS, Sub-ky-tá-ne-us; under the skin.

SUBER, Sū-ber; cork; a bark.

SUBERIC ACID, Sū-bér-ik As'id; a crystalline acid obtained from cork by nitric acid.

SUBINFLAMMATION, Sub-in-fla-má-fon; slight arterial excitement. [fumes.

SUBLIMATION, Sub-li-má-fon; condensing volatile

SUBLIMIS, Sub-lj-mis; name of muscles which are situated more superficially than their kindred muscles.

SUBLINGUAL, Sub-lj-gwal; under the tongue.

SUBLUXATION, Sub-luks-á-fon; a partial dislocation; a sprain.

SUBMASTOID, Sub-más-tōd; branch of the seventh pair of nerves at the stylo-mastoid hole. [jaw.

SUBMAXILLARY, Sub-máks-i-lá-ri; under the lower

SUBMENTAL, Sub-mén-tal; under the chin.

SUBMERSION, Sub-mēr-fon; drowning.

SUBRAMOSUS, Sub-ra-mó-sus; a little branched.

SUBRETUND, Sub-rō-túnd; roundish.

SUBRUBRINE, Sub-ró-brén: modified hæmatine.

SUBSCAPULAR, Sub-skáp-yú-lar: under the shoulder blade.

SUBSTANTIA, Sub-stán-fi-a: a substance.

SUBTLEPID, Sub-tép-id: luke-warm.

SUBSTERNAL, Sub-stér-nal: under the breast-bone.

SUBSULTUS TENDINUM, Sub-súl-tus Tén-di-num, weak twitching, or spasmodic contraction of tendons.

SUBUBERES, Sub-vú-ber-éz: infants at the breast.

SUCCEDANEUM, Súk-sé-dá-né-um: a substitute.

SUCCINIC, Súk-sin-ik: of or belonging to amber.

SUCCINUM, Súk-si-num: amber.

SUCCUS, Súk-us: juice.

SUCCUSSIO, Súk-új-on: agitation of the body in exploring the chest; a means of diagnosis in hydrothorax.

SUDAMINA, Sú-dám-i-na: miliary vesicles.

SUDATIO, Sú-dá-fi-ó: a sweating.

SUDOR, Sú-dor: sweat.

" ANGLICUS, = An'gli-kus: the sweating fever.

SUDORIFIC, Sú-dor-if-ik: producing perspiration.

SUDORIFEROUS, Sú-dor-if-er-us: conveying sweat, as sudoriferous ducts.

SUFFIMENTUM, Súf-i-mén-tum: a perfume.

SUFFITUS, Súf-i-tus: a fumigation.

SUFFRUCTICOSE, Súf-rúk-ti-kas: somewhat woody.

SUFFUSION, Sú-fú-zon: a cataract; amaurosis; extravasation of blood.

SUGAR, Sú-gár: a crystalline vegetable product, known by its sweet taste.

SUGILLATION, Súg-jil-á-ton: ecchymosis; a bruise.

SULCUS, Sú-kus: a furrow, or groove.

SULPHATE, Súf-fat: compound of sulphuric acid with a salifiable base.

SULPHUR, Súf-fur: brimstone.

SULPHURET, Súf-fú-ret: combinations of sulphur with metals, earths, &c.

SULPHURIC ACID, Súf-fú-rik As'id: oil of vitriol.

- SUMACH**, Sô-mak; *rhus coriaria*; a plant.
- SUPER**, Sû-per; over, above; a prefix.
- SUPERCILIA**, Sû-per sil-yâ; the eye brows.
- SUPERFICIAL**, Sû-per tij-al; upon, or near the surface.
- “ **COLLI**, Kôl-i; a nerve formed by communicating branches from the second and third cervical nerves.
- SUPERFIETATION**, Sû-per fê-tâ-fon; the impregnation of a female already pregnant.
- SUPERIOR**, Sû-pé-ri-or; upper; higher; denoting the relative position of parts.
- SVINATORS**, Sû-pi-nâ-torz; muscles which turn the hand upward.
- SUPINE**, Sû-tjû; lying on the back; or the palm of the hand turned upwards.
- SUPPOSITORY**, Sû-pôz-i-tô-ri; substance introduced into the rectum.
- SUPPRESSION**, Sû-préf-on; morbid arrest of some natural discharge.
- SUPPURATION**, Sûp-yû-râ-fon; production of pus.
- SUPRA**, Sû-pra; above, a prefix.
- SURA**, Sû-ra; the calf of the leg; the fibula.
- SURCULUS**, Sûr-ky-lus; the stem of mosses.
- SURDITAS**, Sûr-li-tas; deafness.
- SURGEON**, Sûr-jon; one who practices surgery.
- SURGERY**, Sûr-jer-i; art of removing diseases and injuries by the hand, by instruments, or topical applications.
- SURGICAL ANATOMY**, Sûr-jî kal An-át-ô-mî; that which treats of the relative situation of parts.
- SURINAMINE**, Sûr-lâm-rin; a crystalline substance obtained from surinam bark.
- SUS**, Sas; a genus of animals; the hog.
- SUSPENSORY**, Sûs-pén-sô-ri; that which suspends.
- SUSURUS**, Sûs-yû-rus; a buzzing noise like that of bees; a whisper, or low tone of voice.
- SUTURE**, Sût-yûr; a junction, or union.
- SWIETENIA**, Sûe-té-ni-a; a genus of plants.

- SYCON**, Sĭ kon; a fruit like a fig.
- SYCOSIS**, Sĭ-kô-sis; an eruptive disease upon the scalp and bearded portion of the face; fig-like tubercles.
- SYMBLEPHARON**, Sim-bléf-a-ron; adhesion of the eye to the lids.
- SYMPATHETIC**, Sim-pa-tét-ik; associated in function, action or condition.
- SYMPATHY**, Sim-pa-ti; correspondence between different organs.
- SYMPHYSIS**, Sim fi-sis; a connection of bones by intervening cartilage or other texture.
- SYMPHYTUM**, Sim-fi-tum; a genus of plants.
- SYMPTOM**, Sim tom; a sign of disease.
- SYMPTOMATIC**, Sim-tom-at-ik; that which is a symptom of any thing.
- SYMPTOMATOLOGY**, Sim-tô-ma-tól-ô-ji; a description of symptoms. [similarity.]
- SYN**, Sin; a prefix, signifying union, adhesion, or
- SYNARTHROSIS**, Sin-ar-frô-sis; articulation without sensible motion.
- SYNCHYSIS**, Sin-ki-sis; a confusion of the humors of the eye.
- SYNCHONDROSIS**, Sĭp-kon-drô-sis; a species of symphysis in which one bone is united to another by means of an intervening cartilage.
- SYNCHRONOUS**, Sĭp-kro-nus; occurring in equal time.
- SYNCLOXUS**, Sin-klô-nus; shaking-palsy.
- SYNCOPE**, Sin-kô-pē; fainting or swooning.
- SYNDESMOLOGY**, Sin-des-mól-ô-ji; description of the ligaments. [by ligaments.]
- SYNDESMOSIS**, Sin-des-mô-sis; connection of bones
- SYNDESMUS**, Sin-lés-mas; a ligament.
- SYNIZESIS**, Sin-i-zé-sis; a closed pupil of the eye.
- SYNOCHA**, Sin-ô-ki; inflammatory fever.
- SYNOCHUS**, Sin-ô-kus; synocha ending in typhus.
- SYNOSTEOLOGY**, Sin-os-te-ól-ô-ji; a treatise on the joints.

SYNSTEOTOMY, Sin os-te-ót-ō-mi; dissection of the joints.

SYNOVIA, Sin-ō-vi-ā; a fluid lubricating the joints.

SYNOVIAL GLANDS, Sin-ō-vi-al Glandz; situated within some joints.

SYNTHESIS, Sin te-sis; recombination, or combination.

SYNTHETISMUS, Sin-te-tis-mus; reduction of a fracture.

SYPHILIS, Sī-i lis; the venereal disease.

SYPHILOID, Sī-i lōid; resembling syphilis.

SYRIGMUS, Sī-ig mus; ringing in the ears.

SYRINGE, Sīr-inj; an instrument for ejecting fluids.

SYRIX, Sīr-ixks; a syringe; a fistula.

SYRUPUS, Sīr-yū-pus; syrup; a solution of sugar in water.

SYSPASIA, Sis-pā zi-ā; spasm.

SYSSARCO-SIS, Sis-ar-kō-sis; bones connected by muscles.

SYSTATICA, Sis-tāt-i-kā; disease simultaneously affecting different sensorial functions.

SYSTEM, ANIMAL, Sis-tem, An'i-mal; the general system.

SYSTEMIC CIRCULATION, Sis-tém-ik Sēr-ky-lá-fon; that of the general system, as contra-distinguished from the pulmonic.

SYSTOLE, Sis-tō-lē; contraction of the heart.

T.

TA.: symbol for columbium.

T-BANDAGE, T-bánd-aj; a bandage shaped like the letter T.

TABACUM, Ta-bá-kum; tobacco.

TABED, Táb-ed; emaciated.

TABELLA, Ta-bel-ā; a lozenge.

TABES, Tā bez; wasting of the body.

“ **MESENTERICA**, — Mes-en-tér-i-kā; tuberculous disease of the glands of the mesentery.

TABES DORSALIS, — Dér-sá lis; emaciation from excess in venery, with weakness and pain in the back and limbs.

TABULA, Tá-b-yú-lá: a table, or extended surface.

" **VITREA**, — Vit-ré-á; internal table of the skull. [substance.

TACAMAHACA, Tak-a-ma-hák-a: a resinous aromatic

TACCA, Tak-a: a genus of East India plants.

TACITURNITY, Tis-i-túr-ni-ti; prolonged silence.

TACTUS, Tá-k-tus; the touch.

TÆNIA, Té-ni-á: tape-worm.

" **LATA**, — Lá-tá: broad tape-worm.

" **SOLIUM**, — Só-li-um; solitary and long tape-worm.

TALIACOTIAN, Tal-i-a-kó-fan; the Italian method of rhinoplasty, the flap being taken from the fore-

TALIPA, Tál-i-pá; the mole. [arm.

TALIPES, Tál-i-péz; club-foot.

TALUS, Tá-lus; the ankle.

TAMARINDUS, Tam-a-rín-dus; a genus of plants.

TAMARICUS, Tam-ár-i-kus; the tamarix.

TAMARIX, Tám-a-riks; a genus of plants.

TAMPON, Tám-pon;

TAMPONNEMENT, Tañ-pō-n-mañ; } a plug; plugging.

TANACETINE, Tan-a-sé-tén; a resinous bitter substance in tansy.

TANACETUM, Tan-a-sé-tum; tansy.

TANGHICINE, Tāy hi-sen; a crystalline poisonous principle obtained from the nuts of the cerbera tanghin.

TANNIC ACID, Tán-ik Ás'id; obtained from oak bark; astringent.

TAPPING, Táp-ín; paracentesis; puncture by a trocar for emptying the pleural cavities.

TARAXIS, Tá-ráks-is; a slight inflammation of the eye.

TARSUS, Tár-sus; instep or ankle.

TARTAR DENTITUM, Tár-tar Den-jí-um; concretions upon the teeth, deposited from the saliva.

TARTAR, CREAM OF, — Kream ov; bitartrate of potassa. [and potassa.

TARTAR EMETIC, — Ê-mét-ik; tartarized antimony

TARTARIC ACID, Tár-tár-ik As'id; the vegetable acid existing in the cremor tartar; found in grapes, and other fruits.

TARTRAS, Tár-tras; a salt formed by the combination of tartaric acid with a salifiable base.

TAR-WATER, Tár-Wá-ter; an infusion of tar.

TAURINE, Tó-rén; a proximate body found in the bile.

TAXIS, Taks-is; an operation by which parts are replaced in their natural situation by the hand.

TAXUS BACCATA, Taks-us Ba-kát-a, the European yew-tree.

TE.; symbol for tellurium.

TEGUMENTARY, Teg-yú-mén-ta-ri; pertaining to the integument.

TELA, Té-la; a web of cloth; a texture of the body.

" **ARANEARUM**, — A-ran-e-á-rum; spiders' web; cobweb.

TELLURIUM, Tel-yú-ri-um; a metal.

TEMPERAMENT, Tém-per-a-ment; constitutional peculiarity.

TEMPORA, Tém-pò-ra; the temples.

TEMPORAL, Tém-pò-ral; bones, muscles, vessels, nerves, &c., of the temples.

TEMULENTIA, Tem-yú-lén-fi-a; drunkenness. ♦

TENACULUM, Ten-ák-yú-lum; a hook used by surgeons in securing arteries, and by anatomists in dissection.

TENDON, Tén-don; a white elongated extremity of muscles.

TENDO ACHILLIS, Tén-dò A-kíl-is; the tendon of the gastrocnemii muscles, and attached to the heel.

TENESMUS, Tè-nés-mus; pain and difficulty in stool, with frequent desire. [tendon.

TENOTOMY, Ten-ót-ò-mi; operation of dividing a

TENSOR, Tén-sor; name of certain muscles whose office is to extend the part to which they are attached.

TENSOR VAGINÆ FEMORIS. Tén-sor Va-jj-né Fém-or-is; a muscle of the thigh.

TEST. Tén: a roll of lint or sponge for dilating wounds, sinuses, &c.

TENTACULUM. Tén-tak-yú-lum: a feeder.

TENTORIUM. Tén-tá-rí-um: a membranous partition of the brain between the cerebrum and cerebellum.

TEPID. Tép-tí: slightly warm.

TETBINUM. Tét-bí-um: a supposed new metal.

TERCINE. Tép-sén: the innermost covering of the ovule.

TERIBELLA. Tép-é-bél-á: a trepan.

TEREBINTHINA. Tép-é-bin-tí-ná: turpentine, a resinous juice from several species of the pine tree.

TERES. Tér-es: round; cylindrical.

" **LUMBRICI.** — Lúm-bri-sj: a round worm, infesting the intestines.

TERGUM. Tér-gum: the back.

TERNARY. Tép-tí-rí: relating to the number three.

TERRA. Tér-á: earth.

TERRENUS. Tép-é-nus: belonging to the earth.

TERTIAN. Tép-ján: fever recurring every third day, the interval being forty-eight hours.

TERTIAN, DOUBLE. — Dúb-l: usual type of remittents, a paroxysm every day, but differing from each other, those of alternate days corresponding in time and duration.

TERTIUM SAL. Tép-jí-um Sal: a neutral salt.

TEST. Test: a re-agent, used for analysing compounds.

TESTA. Tés-tí: the shell of a molluscous animal.

TESTACEOUS. Tés-tá-fus: having a shell, or of the nature of a shell.

TESTES. Tés-téz: the testicles.

TESTUDO. Tés-tj-dá: a tortoise.

TETANINEA. Tép-a-nir-é-á: strychnia.

TETANUS. Tép-a-nus: spasm, with rigidity.

TETRAGONUS. Tép-rág-o-nus: four-cornered.

TETTER. Tép-er: a herpetic eruption.

TEXTURE. Tékst-yúr: tissue; membrane; a peculiar structure of organs.

Тн.; symbol for thorium.

THALAMI NERVORUM OPTICORUM, Hál-a-mj Nər-vó-rum Op-ti-kó-rum; supposed origin of the optic nerves in the brain.

THALMUS, Hál-mas; a part of the brain.

THANATOS, Hana-tos; death.

THAPSEA, Hap-si-a; a genus of plants.

THEA, Hě-a; the tea-plant.

THERIAC TINCTURE, Hě bá ik Tıykt-yur; laudanum.

THERIAKA, Hě-ba-é-na; an alkaloid in opium.

THECA, Hě-ka; a sheath; fibrous membrane, enveloping the different structures of the body.

THENAR, Hě-nar; the palm of the hand.

THEOBROMA, Hě-ō-bró-ma; a genus of plants.

THEOBROMINE, Hě-ō-bró-men; a crystalline substance found in cocoa seeds.

THEORY, Hě-ō-ri; an argument based on the contemplation of numerous facts.

THERAPEIA, Hēr-a-pě-ya; the healing art.

THERAPEUTICS, Hēr-a-pı-tiks; knowledge relating to the curative action of medicine.

THERIACA, Hě-ri-á-ka; treacle; melasses. [animals.

THERIOTOMY, Hě-ri-ō-ō-mi; dissection of the lower

THERME, Hěc-me; caloric; heat.

THERME, Hěc-me; warm baths or springs. [heat.

THERMOGEN, Hěc-mə-jen; the elementary matter of

THERMOMETER, Hěr-móm-e-ter; a graduated instrument for measuring temperature, or sensible heat, by the expansion of quicksilver or other fluid.

THESIS, Hě-sis; a dissertation on a certain subject.

THLASPI, Hlas-pi; a genus of plants.

THORACIC, Hě-rás-ik; belonging to the chest.

" Duct. — Dukt; trunk of the absorbents and lymphatics.

THORAX, Hě-raks; the chest.

THORINA, Hě-rj-na; an earthy oxide.

THRIX, Hriks; a hair.

[thorina.

THORINUM, Hě-rj-num; a metal, basis of the earth

THROBBING, Hrób-ıy; pulsating pain.

THROMBUS. Hró-m-bus; a small tumor which sometimes arises after bleeding. mouth.

THRESH. Rrú; aphtha; sprue; white ulcers of the

THUS. Hús; juniperus lycia; frankincense; olibanum.

THEYA. Hó yú; a genus of plants.

THYMUS GLAND. Hí-mus Gland; a gland behind

the sternum.

THYRO. Hí-tó; { a prefix denoting connection with

THYREO. Hí-ré-ó; } the thyroid cartilage.

THYROID. Hí-ród; resembling a shield.

" **CARTILAGE.** — Kqr-tíl-aj; prominence up-

on the larynx, pómum Adami.

THYROID GLAND. — Gland; lying before the wind-

pipe, the seat of goitre or Derbyshire neck.

Ti.; symbol of titanium.

TIBIA. Tib-i-á; large bone of the leg.

TIBIAL. Tib-i-ál; belonging to the tibia.

TIBIALIS ANTICUS. Tib i á lis An'ti-kus; } muscles of

TIBIALIS POSTICUS. — Pó-s-ti-kus; } the leg.

TIC DOULOUREUX. Tik-dó-ló-ró; a French term, signifying a painful spasm; neuralgia of the facial nerve.

TILIA. Til-i-á; a genus of plants.

TILMUS. Til-mus; picking of the bed-clothes.

TINCA. Tin-ká; the tench fish.

TINICAL. Tin-kál; crude borax.

TINCTORIUS. Típk-tó-ri-us; that which dyes.

TINCTURA. Típk-tí-rá; a tincture.

TINCTURE. Típkt-yúr; spirituous or vinous infusion of drugs. [tions.

TINEA. Tin-e-á; porrigo, a genus of cutaneous erup-

" **CAPITIS.** — Káp-i-tis; scald head.

TINTEMENT. Tin-tá-mqñ; tinkling. [the ears.

TINNITUS AURIUM. Tin-i-tus O'ri-um; ringing noise in

TISANE. Tíz-an; púsan; a mucilaginous pectoral drink.

TISSUE. Tí-tq; a distinct structure.

" **MUCOUS.** — Mú-kus; that which invests cavities that communicate with the external air

- TISSUE, SEROUS.** Tif-q, Sé-rus; that which lines cavities not externally open.
- TISSUE, CELLULAR.** Sél yu-lar; that which connects the minute parts of the structure of the body.
- TISSUE, FIBROUS.** Fj-brus; that which constitutes sheaths, capsules, aponeuroses, &c.
- TITANIUM.** Tj tá-ni-um; metallic basis of titanic acid.
- TITILLATION.** Tit-i-lá jon; tickling.
- TITILLICUM.** Ti-tíl i-kum; the arm-pit.
- TITUBATION.** Tit-yu-bá jon; restlessness; fidgets.
- TOBACCO.** Tə-bák-ə; nicotiana tabacum.
- TEKOLOGY.** Tə-kól-ə-ji; science of midwifery.
- TOLERANCE.** Tól er-ans; ability to endure.
- TOLU.** Tə-dú; balsam extracted from a species of fir.
- TOLUDINE.** Tól yu-dən; an agent obtained from the balsam of Tolu.
- TOLUIFERA.** Tol-yu-if-er-a; a genus of plants.
- TOMENTOSE.** Tə men-tós; downy; woolly.
- TONE.** Tən; the natural and healthy tension of the muscular fibre.
- TONIC.** Tón-ik; a rigid contraction of the muscles.
- TONICS.** Tón-iks; the bitter principle of plants.
- TONIC SPASMS.** Tón-ik Spáz-mz; permanent rigidity of the muscles.
- TONICITY.** Tə-nis-i-ti; elasticity.
- TONSILS.** Tón-silz; glands on each side of the throat; amygdalæ.
- TONSILLITIS.** Ton-sil-j-tis; inflammation of the tonsils.
- TOPICAL.** Tóp-i-kal; local; applied to the parts.
- TORCULAR.** Tór-ku-lar; a tourniquet.
- “ **HEROPHYLL.** — Hə-róf-i-lj; reservoir of the sinuses of the dura mater.
- TORMENTILLA.** Tór-men-tíl-a; a genus of plants.
- TORMINA.** Tór-mi-ni; griping pains in the bowels.
- TORPOR.** Tór por; dullness; inactivity.
- TORICELLIAN VACUUM.** Tor-i-sél-yan Vák-yu-um; in a barometer at the top of the column of mercury.
- TORSION.** Tór-jon; twisting.

- TORTICOLLIS**, *Tor-ti-kól is*: wry neck; caput obstipum.
- TOURNIQUET**, *Tor-ni-ká*: an instrument often employed in amputation for compressing the arteries and preventing hemorrhage. [onous rhus.
- TOXICODENDRON**, *Tóks-i-kó-dén-dron*: sumach; pois-
- TOXICOLOGY**, *Tóks-i-kól-ō-jí*: description of poisons.
- TOXICUM**, *Tóks-i-kum*: a poison.
- TRACHEA**, *Trá-ké a*: windpipe.
- TRACHEAL**, *Trá-ké-ak*: pertaining to the windpipe.
- TRACHITIS**, *Tra-kí-tis*: inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the trachea. [neck.
- TRACHELO**, *Tra-ké-lō*: a prefix; appertaining to the
- TRACHEOTOMY**, *Tra-ké-ót-ō-mí*: incision into the windpipe.
- TRACTION**, *Trák-jon*: gradual, steady pulling.
- TRAGACANTH**, *Trag-a-kant*: an official gum.
- TRAGACANTHINE**, *Trag-a-kán-tan*: proximate principle of gum tragacanth.
- TRAGICUS**, *Tráj i-kus*: a muscle of the ear.
- TRAGOPOGON**, *Trag óp-ō-gon*: a genus of plants.
- TRAGUS**, *Trá-gus*: eminence of the meatus of the external ear.
- TRANSFUSION**, *Trans-fú-gon*: conveying the blood of one animal into the veins of another.
- TRANSLOCATION**, *Trans-lá jon*: metastasis.
- TRANSCENDENTAL ANATOMY**, *Tran-sen-dén-tal An-át-ō-mí*: teaches the mode, plan, or model upon which the different organs are formed.
- TRANSPIRATION**, *Trans-pí-rá jon*: the passage of fluid outward; exhalation of moisture through the lungs.
- TRANSPLANTATION**, *Trans-plan-tá jon*: as in autoplasmic surgery.
- TRANSUDATION**, *Trans-yú-dá-jon*: fluids passing through porous membranes.
- TRANSVERSALIS**, *Trans-ver-sá-lis*: having a transverse direction certain abdominal and cervical muscles.
- TRANSVERSUS**, *Trans-vér-sus*: placed across.
- TRAPA**, *Trá-pa*: a genus of plants.

- TRAPEZIUM**, Tra-pé-zi-um; } bones of the carpus.
TRAPEZOIDES, Tra-pé-zóid-éz; }
TRAPEZIUS, Tra-pé-zi-us; muscle of the shoulder blade.
TRAUMATIC, Tró-mét-ik; relating to wounds.
 " **TETANUS**, — Tét-a-nus; originating in wounds.
TREMbles, Trém-blz; milk-sickness.
TREMOR, Tré-mor; trembling.
TREPAN, Tré-péh; } a cylindrical saw; instrument
TREPHINE, Tré-in; } for perforating the bones.
TRESIS, Tré-sis; a perforation or wound.
TRI, Trj; a prefix, meaning three. [stamens.
TRIANDRIA, Trj-án-dri-a; blossoms with three distinct
TRIANGULARIS, Trj-ay-gú-lá-ris; triangular.
TRICEPS, Trj-seps; three-headed. [eye-lids.
TRICHLASIS, Trj-kí-a-sis; entropion; inversion of the
TRICOCEPHALUS, Trj-kó-séf-a-lus; the long thread-
 worm. [ciency of hair.
TRICHOSIS, Trj-kó-sis; morbid organization or defi-
TRICHURIS, Trj-kú-ris; the long hair-worm.
TRICOMA, Trj-kó-má; the plaited hair.
TRICUSPID, Trj-kús-píd; three-pointed.
TRIFID, Trj-fid; three-cleft.
TRIFOLIUM, Trj-fó-lí-um; a genus of plants.
TRIFACIAL, Trj-fá-jak; fifth pair of nerves.
TRIGASTRIC, Trj-gás-trik; having three bellies.
TRIGEMINI, Trj-jém-i-nj; the fifth pair of nerves.
TRIGONELLA, Trig-ó-nél-a; a genus of plants.
TRIGONUS, Trig-ó-nus; three-cornered.
TRIGYNSIA, Trj-gín-i-a; having three pistils.
TRILOBATE, Trj-ló-bat; three-lobed.
TRILOCULAR, Trj-lók-yú-lar; three-celled.
TRINERVIS, Trj-nér-vís; three-nerved.
TRIOSTEUM, Trj-ós-te-um; a genus of plants.
TRIPLE TERTIAN, Trip-l Tét-jan; two paroxysms
 on one day, and one on the next day, two on the
 third day and one on the fourth, &c., the paroxysms
 on the alternate days corresponding in duration and
 violence.

TRIQUETRUM, Trj-ké-trum; a triangle.

TRIQUETRUS, Trj ké trus; three-sided.

TRISMUS, Tris mus; lock-jaw.

" NASCIENTIUM. — Na-sén-fi-um; lock-jaw of infants, said by Dr. Sims to result from displacement of the occiput.

TRISPLANCHNIC, Trj-spláyk-nik; relating to three orders of viscera.

TRISPLANCHNIC NERVE, — Nerv; great sympathetic, or gæglionic nerve.

TRITICUM, Trít-i-kum; a genus of plants.

TRITORIUM, Trj-tó-ri-um; a mortar.

TRITURATE, Trít yú rat; to rub down in a mortar.

TROCAR, Tró-kar; an instrument used for tapping.

TROCHANTER, Tró-kán-ter; tuberosities on the thigh bone.

TROCHISCI, Trók-is-j; lozenges.

TROCHLEA, Trók-lé-a; a pulley; a kind of cartilaginous pulley, through which a tendon passes.

TROCHLEARIS, Trók-lé-á-ris; a muscle of the eye.

TROCHOIDES, Tró-kó-d-ez; rotating articulation; as the radius and ulna.

TROPHE, Tró-le; food; aliment. [duced.

TRUSS, Trus; an instrument for keeping a hernia re-

TUBA, Tű-ba; a tube.

TUBER, Tű-ber; a rounded prominence.

TUBERCLE, Tű-ber-kl; in pathology applied to serofulous tumors.

TUBERCULÆ QUADRAGEMINÆ, Tű-bér-ky-lé Kwod-ra-jen i ne; four tubercles in the brain above the pons varolii, called nates and testes.

TUBERCULAR CONSUMPTION, Tű-bér-ky-lar Con-sú-pa-jon; a scrophulous affection of the lungs.

TUBERCULOUS PHTHISIS, Tű-bér-ky-lus Tj-sis; a scrophulous affection of the lungs.

TUBER ISCHII, Tű-ber Is'ki-j; lower part of the ischium, called os sedentarium.

TUBEROSITY, Tű-ber-ós-i-ti; protuberance; projection.

TUBULAR, Tû-bû-lar; tube-like.

“ **GESTATION**, — Jê-s-tâ-jon; extra-uterine foetation, occurring in the fallopian tubes.

TUBULE, Tû-bûl; a small tube.

TUMEFAC-TION, Tû-mê-tâk-jon; transient swelling.

TUMID, Tû-mîd; swollen; distended.

TUMOR, Tû-mor; a morbid circumscribed enlargement, whether adipose, atheromatous, steatomatous, sarcomatous, medullary, mammary, tuberculated, mastoid, pancreatic, sarcoma, carcinomatous, melicerous, vascular, encephaloid or encysted.

TUNGSTEN, Tâp-sten; a rare metal.

TUNGSTIC ACID, Tâp-stik As'id; yellow powder obtained from the tungstate of lime.

TUNIC, Tû-nik; a coat, or membranous covering.

TUNICA ADNATA, Tû-nik-a Ad-na-ta; lining membrane of the eye-lids.

TUNICA ALBUGINEA TESTIS, — Al-bû-jin-ê-a Têstis; fibrous envelope of the testes.

TUNICA ARACHNOIDES, — Ar-ak-nôd-êz; membrane covering the brain.

TUNICATES, Tû-nik-a-tus; covered with an envelope.

TURBINATE, Tûr-bi-nat; shaped like a top.

TURBINATED BONES, Tûr-bi-nat-ed Bônz; spongiosa inferiora in the nostrils.

TURGESENCE, Tur-jê-sens; active congestion.

TURGID, Tûr-jid; swollen.

TURMERIC, Tûr-mer-ik; root of *Curcuma longa*.

TURNER'S CERATE, Tûr-nerz Sé-rat; ointment made with carbonate of zinc.

TURNING, Tûrn-îp; version of the foetus, by bringing down the feet.

TURPETH MINERAL, Tûr-pet Mîn-er-al; subsulphate of mercury.

TURUNDA, Tû-rûn-da; a tent.

TUSSILAGO, Tus-i-lâ-ga; a genus of plants.

TUSSIS, Tûs-is; cough.

CONVULSIVE, — Kon-vûl-siv; whooping cough.

TUSSIS HUMID, Tús-is Hú-mid; common or catarrhal cough. [toration.

TUSSIS SICCA, — Sik-a; dry cough, without expectoration.

TUTENAG, Tut-en-ág; zinc.

TUTIA, Tû ji-a; tutty; an impure oxide of zinc.

TYMPANITES, Tim pân i tez; abdominal distension.

TYMPANITIS, Tim pan-i-tis; inflammation of the membrana tympani of the ear.

TYMPANUM, Tim-pa-num; drum of the ear.

TYPHA, Tî fa; a genus of plants.

TYPHOID, Tî fôl; resembling typhus; a low fever.

TYPHOMANIA, Tî-tô-má-ni-a; low, muttering delirium, with stupor.

TYPHUS, Tî fus; a congestive and malignant fever.

TYPIC, Tip ik; characterized by periodicity.

TYREMESIS, Tir-ém e-sis; vomiting of curdy matter.

TYRIASIS, Tir-i-a-sis; elephantiasis.

TYROMA, Tir-ô-ma; a cheese-like tumor.

U.

U., symbol for uranium.

ULA, Yû la; the gums. [soft part.

ULCER, Ul'ser; a purulent solution of continuity of the

ULCERATION, Ul-ser-á-jon; the formation of an ulcer.

ULCUS, Ul'sus; an ulcer.

ULITIS, Yû li-tis; inflammation of the gums.

ULMIN, Ul'min; old name for ulmic acid.

ULMUS, Ul'mus; the elm.

“ **AMERICANA**, — A-mer-i-ká-ma; slippery elm.

ULNA, Ul'ma; under bone of the forearm.

ULNAR, Ul'mar; belonging to the ulna.

ULONCUS, Ul-ón-kus; a swelling of the gums.

ULORRHAGIA, Ul-o-rá ji-a; bleeding from the gums.

ULVA, Ul'va; a genus of sea-weeds.

UMBEL, Um'bel; a species of inflorescence.

UMBELULE, Um'be-lûl; a little umbel.

UMBILICAL, Um-bíl-i-kal; of the navel.

“ CORD, — Kord; the navel string, connecting the fetus in utero to the placenta, and thus uniting it to the mother.

UMBILICUS, Um-bíl-i-kus; the navel.

UNCIA, Un'ji-a; an ounce; weight or measure.

UNCIFORM, Un'si-form; hook-like; a bone of the wrist.

UNCUS, Up'kus; a hook.

UNDULATION, Un-dy-lá-fon; fluctuation; wavy.

UNGUENT, Up'gwent;

UNGUENTUM, Up-gwén-tum; } an ointment.

UNGUIS, Un'gwis; a nail.

UNGULATE, Un'gy-lat; shaped like a nail.

UNICUS, Yú-ni-kus; single.

UNILATENT, Yú ni-lá-tent; on one side. [cavity.

UNILOCULAR, Yú ni lók-yú-lar; having one cell or

UNIVALVE, Yú-ni-valv; one-valved.

UNOCULUS, Yú nók-yú-lus; having but one eye.

UPAS, Yú-pas; a poison tree of Java.

URACHUS, Yú rák-us; the fibrous chord, extending from the bladder to the umbilicus.

URÆMIA, Yú-ra-é mi-a; excess of urea in the blood.

URAGIUM, Yú-rá-ji-um; the apex of the heart.

URANISCOPELASY, Yú-ran-is-kō-plas-ti; an operation for restoring the soft palate.

URANISCU, Yú-ran-is-kus; the palate.

URANIUM, Yú-rá-ni-um; a rare metal.

URATE, Yú-rat; lithate; compound of uric or lithic acid with a salifiable base.

URCEOLATE, Ur'se-ō-lat; shaped like a jug.

UREA, Yú-ré-a; organic principle of the urine.

URECHYSIS, Yú-ré-kj-sis; effusion of urine into the cellular tissue. [the skin.

UREDO, Yú-ré-dō; an itching or burning sensation of

URESIS, Yú-ré-sis; urination. [bladder.

URETER, Yú-ré-ter; canal between the kidney and

URETERITIS, Yú-ré-ter-j-tis; inflammation of the ureter.

URETHRA, Yŭ-ré-tra; canal from the bladder, by which the urine passes off.

URETHRÆ ORIFICIUM, Yŭ-ré-tra Or-i-fis-i-um; the
" MEATUS, — Mæ-á-tus; }

mouth of the urethra; in the female found just beneath the clitoris. [thra.

URETHRITIS, Yŭ-ré-tri-tis; inflammation of the ure-

" VENEREA, — Ven-é-re-a; the clap; gonorrhœa. [the urethra.

URETHROPHRAXIS, Yŭ-ré-trō-fráks-is; obstruction of

URETHROPLASTY, Yŭ-ré-trō-plas-ti; restoration of the urethra by autoplasty.

URETHRORHAGIA, Yŭ-ré-trō-rá-ji-a; a discharge of blood from the urethra.

URETIC, Yŭ-rét-ik; diuretic.

URIAS, Yŭ-rí-as; the urethra.

URIC, Yŭ-rik; appertaining to the urine.

" ACID, — Ás'id; lithic acid.

URINAL, Yŭ-rin-al; vessel receiving the urine.

URINE, Yŭ-rin; fluid secreted by the kidneys.

URINOMETER, Yŭ-ri-nóm-ē-ter; an instrument for measuring the specific gravity of urine.

URINOUS, Yŭ-rin-us; resembling urine.

UROCRISIA, Yŭ-rō-kris-i-a; opinion formed by the examination of urine. [urine.

URODIALYSIS, Yŭ-rō-di-ál-i-sis; a suppression of the

UROGLAUCINE, Yŭ-rō-gló-sen; } pigments found in

UROXANTHINE, Yŭ-róks-an-tēn; } diseased urine by
" Heller.

URRHODINE, Úr'ō-dēn; }

URON, Yŭ-ron; the urine.

URONOLOGY, Yŭ-ron-ól-ō-ji; a treatise on the urine.

UROPOIETIC, Yŭ-rō-pō-ét-ik; that which favors the secretion of urine.

URORRHAGIA, Úr-ō-rá-ji-a; diabetes.

UROSES, Yŭ-ró-sēz; diseases of the urinary organs.

UROSCOPIA, Yŭ-rō-skó-pi-a; inspection of the urine for diagnostic purposes. [taining a fat.

UROSTEALITH, Yŭ-rō-sté-a-lit; a renal calculus con-

URTICA, Ur'ti-ka; a genus of plants; the common stinging nettle.

URTICARIA, Ur-ti-ká-ri-a; nettle-rash.

URTICATION, Ur-ti-ká-fon; flagellation with nettles; one method of counter-irritation.

USNEA, Us'ne-a; a lichen found on the skull.

USQUEBAUGH, Us'kwé-bo; whiskey.

USTION, Ust'yon; a burn.

UTERINE, Yú-ter-en; appertaining to the womb.

UTERO GESTATION, Yú-té-rò Jes-tá-fon; pregnancy.

UTERUS, Yú ter us; the womb.

UTRICULUS, Yú-trik-yú-lus; a bottle; a little bag.

UVA, Yú-vú; an unripe grape; a tumor resembling a grape. [dried grape.

UVA PASSA MAJOR, — Pás-á Má-jor; a raisin, or

“ “ MINOR, — Mj-nor; the dried currant.

“ URSI, — Ur'sj; bear-berry. [the iris.

UVEA, Yú-vé-a; black pigment on the back part of

UVULA, Yú-vú-lú; the pendulous body behind the soft palate.

UVULITIS, Yú-vú-lj-tis; inflammation of the uvula.

V.

V., symbol for vanadium.

VACCINATION, Vak-si-ná-fon; insertion of cow-pox virus under the cuticle, as a prophylactic against the contagion of variola, or small-pox.

VACCINIC ACID, Vak-sin-ik As'id; a fatty acid obtained from butter.

VACCINIUM MYRTILLUS, Vak-sin-i-um Mør-tíl-us; myrtle-berry.

VACCINUM, Vák-si-num; a genus of plants.

VACUUM, Vák-yú-um; an empty space.

VAGINA, Va-jj-ná; a sheath; the passage from the labia pudendi to the uterus. [sheath.

VAGINAL, Váj-i-nal; belonging to the vagina, or to a

- VAGINANS, Va-jí-nanz; sheathing.
- VAGINATUS, Vaj-i-ná-tus; sheathed.
- VAGINITIS, Vaj-i-ní-tis; inflammation of the vagina.
- VAGITUS, Va-jí-tus; squalling; the cry of a new-born babe.
- VAGUS NERVUS, Vá-gus Nér-vus; the pneumogastrio nerve; par vagum.
- VALERIAN, Va-lé-ri-an; a genus of plants.
- VALERIANIC ACID, Va-lé-ri-án-ik Ás'id; an acid found in the oil of valerian.
- VALETUDINARIAN, Val-é-tú-dí-ná-ri-an; an invalid; one in feeble health.
- VALGUS, Vál-gus; bandy-legged.
- VALLUM, Val-um; the eye-brow.
- VALVES OF THE HEART, Valvz ov dē Hqrt; eustachian, tricuspid, and mitral.
- VALVES OF THE AORTA, Valvz ov dē Hór-ta;
 " PULMONARY ARTERY, — Púl-mō-ná-ri Ár-ter-i; are each three in number; and called sigmoid, or semilunar.
- VALVES OF THE VEINS, — Vauz; are very numerous, and found in the veins of the head, trunk, and limbs, in the two venæ cavæ, and the vena azygos, and are either single, double, or triple.
- VALVULÆ CONNIVENTES, Vál-vq-lē Kon-i-vén-tēz; folds upon the mucous membrane of the bowels.
- VANADIUM, Van-ú-di-um; a metal.
- VAPORIZATION, Va-por-i-zá-jon; conversion of a fluid into vapor, either by heat, or evaporation at ordinary temperatures.
- VAPOR, Vá-por; a highly expanded liquid, differing from gas in that it is condensable by cold and pressure.
- VAPORARIAM, Va-pō-rá-ri-am; a vapor bath.
- VAPORS, Vá-porz; vulgar name for melancholy or hypochondriasis.
- VAREC, Vá-rek; kelp; the ashes of sea-weed.
- VARICES, Vár-i-sez; the plural of varix.

- VARICELLA**, Vár-i-sél-a; chicken-pox.
- VARICIFORMIS**, Vár-i-si-fór-mis; resembling a varix.
- VARICOCELE**, Vár-i-kø-sel; morbid enlargement of the vessels of the scrotum.
- VARICOSE**, Vár-i-køst; resembling varix.
- VARIOLA**, Va-ri-ø-lø; small-pox; a contagious pustular fever, divided into distinct and confluent.
- VARIOLOID**, Vá-ri-ø-lød; modified small-pox; a mild form of small-pox, often occurring after vaccination.
- VARIX**, Vá-riks; morbid dilatation of a vein, analogous to aneurism in the arteries.
- VARUS**, Vá-rus; a pimple on the face.
- VARUS**, Vá-rus; that variety of club-foot, consisting of abnormal extension with abduction, the toes being turned inward; talips varus; inversion.
- VARVICITE**, Vár-vi-sjt; a native oxide of manganese.
- VAS** Vas; a vessel.
- “ **DEFERENS**, — Dáf-er-ens; large excretory duct of the testis. [tube.
- VAS DEFERENS MULIERIS**, — Mj-li-é-ris; Fallopian
- VASA**, Vá-sø; vessels. [artery.
- “ **BREVIA**, — Bré-vi-a; branches of the splenic
- “ **LACTEA**, — Lák-tø-a; chyliferous vessels.
- “ **VASORUM**; — Va-sø-rum; minute nutrient vessels which supply the coats of the arteries and veins.
- VASCULAR**, Vås-kj-lø; belonging to the vessels.
- “ **SYSTEM**, — Sis-tem; includes the heart, arteries, veins, capillaries, and lymphatics.
- VASTUS EXTERNUS**, Vås-tus Eks-tér-nus; } muscles of
- “ **INTERNUS**, — In-tér-nus; } the thigh.
- VAULT OF THE CRANIUM**, Vølt ov ðø Krá-ni-um; upper concavity of the skull.
- VAULT OF THE PALATE**, — Pål-at; roof of the mouth.
- VEGETARIANISM**, Vej-ø-tá-ri-an-iz-m; living upon vegetable food. [or nutrition.
- VEGETATIVE**, Vøj-ø-ta-tiv; having relation to growth.
- VEHICLE**, Vø-hi-kl; any menstruum for the exhibition of medicines.

VEIN, Ván: a long, membranous canal, which returns the blood to the heart.

VEINS, SYSTEMATIC, — Sis-tem-át-ik; vessels which carry dark blood, and return it to the heart.

VEINS, PULMONIC, — Pul-món-ik; differ from the systemic, in carrying the red blood, after it has been de-carbonated by respiration, and returning it to the heart.

VELUM, Vê-lum; soft palate.

VENA, Vê-na; vein.

VENA CAVA DESCENDENS, Vê-na Ká-va De-sén-dens;

“ **ASCENDENS**, — A-sén-dens;

superior and inferior great veins, which return the blood to the heart, after it has performed its office in the systemic circulation.

VENA PORTA, Vê-ni Pô-rti; large vein of the liver, running along the groove of that organ, and formed by the splenic and superior mesenteric veins.

VENESECTIONS, Ven-ê-sék-jon; bleeding from a vein by puncturing.

VENENATUS, Ven-ê-ná-tus; poisonous.

VENENUM, Vên-ê-num; poison. [course.

VENEREAL, Ven-ê-rê-al; belonging to sexual inter-

“ **DISEASE**, — Di-zêz; including both syphilis and gonorrhœa, as conventionally understood, but strictly the former only.

VENERY, Vên-er-i; sexual indulgence.

VENOM, Vén-om; poison.

VENOUS, Vê-nus; pertaining to a vein.

VENTER, Vén-ter; the belly.

VENTILATION, Ven-ti-lá-jon; the act of renewing the air.

VENTRICOSUS, Ven-tri-kó-sus; distended.

VENTRICLES, Vén-tri-klz; cavities in the brain, and in the heart.

VENTRICULAR, Vên-trik-yú-lar; relating to small cavities. [ity.

VENTRICULUS, Ven-trik-yú-lus; the stomach; a cav-

VENTRILOQUISM, Ven-tríl-ō-kwiz-m: art of modulating the voice, so as to appear to come from a distance.

VINULA, Ven yú lē: a small vein.

VENUS, Vé-nus; copper.

VERATRUM, Vē-rá-trum: a genus of plants.

ALBA, — Al'ba: White Hellebore.

VIRIDE, — Vír-i dē; Amer. Hellebore.

VERATRIA, Vē-rá-tri-a: } the alkaloid found in the

VERATRINA, Vē-ra-trí-na: } veratrum, sabadilla, colchicum, &c.

VERBASCUM, Vē-rás-kum: a genus of plants.

VERBENA, Vē-bé-na: a genus of plants.

VERDIGRIS, Vē-di-gris; impure acetate of peroxide of copper. [and grapes.

VERJUICE, Vē-jus: an acid liquor from green apples

VERMES, Vē-mēz; worms.

VERMINOUS, Vē-mín-us; infested with worms.

VERMIFORM, Vē-mi-fór-m: like a worm.

VERMIFUGE, Vē-mi-fúj; an anthelmintic.

VERMINATION, Vē-mi-ná-fon; parasitic animaleculæ in the skin.

VERYUCA, Vē-yú-ka: a wart.

VERSION, Vē-fon; turning the fœtus, and delivering by the feet.

VERTEBRÆ, Vē-tē-brē; bones of the spinal column; seven cervical, twelve dorsal, and five lumbar.

VERTEBRAL ARTERY, Vē-tē-bral Ar'ter-i; first branch of the subclavian, and passing through perforations in the cervical vertebrae to the brain.

VERTEBRAL NERVE, — Nerv. the trisplanchnic.

VERTEBRATA, Vē-tē-brá-ti; having a spine; one of the primary divisions of animals.

VERTEX, Vē-tēks; crown of the head.

VERTICAL, Vē-ti-kal; perpendicular.

VERTICILLUS, Vē-ti-sil-us; a whorl.

VERTICISOS, Vē-ti-sj-sos; the parietal bone.

VERTIGO, Vē-ti-gō, giddiness, dizziness.

VERUMONTANUM, Ver-yū-mon-tá-num: caput gallinaginis: eminence in the urethra, near the ductus ejaculatoris. [ness.

VESANTIE, Vés-á-ni-ε: diseases accompanied by mad-

VESICA, Vés-i-ké: a bladder.

“ **BILIARIA**, — Bil-i-a-ri-a: gall bladder.

“ **FELLIS**, — Fél-is: the gall bladder.

“ **NATATORIA**, — Na-ta-tō-ri-a: the air-bladder of fishes.

VESICA URINARIA, — Yū-ri-ná-ri-a: urinary bladder.

VESICAL, Vés-i-kal: appertaining to the bladder.

VESICANT, Vés-i-kant:

VESICATORY, Vés-i-ka-tō-ri: } producing blisters.

VESICLE, Vés-i-kl: a bladder; a blister.

VESICLES, GRAAFFIAN, Vés-i-klz, Gra-af-i-an; small cysts found in the ovaria.

VESICO-VAGINAL, Vés-i-kō-Váj-i-nal: fistula, between the bladder and vagina.

VESICULÆ SEMINALES, Vē-sik-yū-lē; Sem-i-ná-lēz; seminal canals.

VESICULAR, Vē-sik-yū-lar: sounds of respiration made by the passage of air through the pulmonary vesicle.

VESPA, Vés-pi: a genus of insects.

VESSEL, Vés-el: a tubular canal.

VESTIBULE, Vés-ti-būl: in the internal ear; also between the nymphæ of the vulva.

VESTITUS, Vés-ti-tus: clothing. [Andes.

VETA, Vē-tā: a peculiar head-ache, common in the

VETERINARY, Vét-er-i-na-ri; relating to beasts of burden.

VIA, Vj-a; way, or passage.

VIABILITY, Vj-a-bi-i-ti: capacity for life, as in the new-born foetus.

VIABLE, Vj-a-bl; applied to the new-born infant to express capacity for sustaining extra uterine existence.

VLE LACRYMALES, Vj-ε Lak-ri-má-lēz: tear ducts.

VIBEX, Vj-beks; a large purple spot under the skin.

VIBICES, Vi-bj-séz; purple spots under the skin, in malignant fevers.

VIBRIONES, Vib-ri-ó-néz; minute animalecules.

VIBRISSE, Vj bris-é; hairs growing within the nostrils.

VIBURNINE, Vj búr-nen; principle of viburnum.

VIBURNUM, Vj búr-num; high cranberry.

VICTA, Vj í-a; a genus of plants.

VIDIAN CANAL, Vid-i-an Ka-nál; pterygoid canal, in the os petrosa.

VIDIAN NERVE. — Nerv; portion of the fifth pair.

VIGILANCE, Vj í-lans; continued wakefulness.

VILLUS, Vj í-lus; shaggy; applied to the velvet-like

VILLOUS, Vj í-lus; fibres of the mucous membrane.

VINA MEDICATA, Vj-na Med-i-ká-ta; medicated wines.

VINCA, Vín-ká; a genus of plants.

VINEM, Vj-nem; a slender, flexible twig.

VINUM, Vj-num; wine; fermented juice of the grape.

VIOLA, Vj-ó-lá; a genus of plants.

“ **ODORATA**, — (Ó)-dor-á-tá; sweet violet; a delicate test or chemical reagent.

VIOLINA, Vj-ó-lé-na; an alkaloid, analogous to emetina obtained from ipecacuanha.

VIRGATUS, Ver-gá-tus; rod-shaped.

VIRGULA, Ver-gú-lá; the penis.

VIRILITY, Ver-il-i-ti; manhood; adult age.

VIRUS, Vj-rus; poison; contagion.

Vis, **Vis**; power.

VIS A TERGO, Vis a Tér-gá; force from behind; applied to the impulse given to the current of blood in the arteries by the heart's systole.

VISCERA, Vis-é-ra; internal organs of the body.

VISCERAL, Vis-er-al; relating to a viscus.

VISCIDITY, Vis-id-i-ti; thick; glutinous.

VISCUM, Vis-kum; a genus of parasitical plants.

“ **ALBUM**, — Al'bum; mistletoe.

VISCUS, Vis-kus; a bowel; an organ within the cavities of the body.

VISUS, Vj-sus; vision.

VITA, Vj-ta; life.

" **PROPRIA**, — Pró pri-a; peculiar vitality in the different organs, adapting them to their several functions.

VITAL, Vj-tal; connected with life.

VITAL ORGANS, Vj-tal Or'gan; those which are essential to life.

VITELLINE, Vj-tel-en; yellow or orange color.

VITELLUS OVI, Vj tél-us (O'vj); yolk of an egg.

VITEX, Vj teks; a genus of plants.

VITIS, Vj-tis; the grape.

VITREOUS HUMOR, Vit-ré-us Hjú-mor; a glass-like transparent body, occupying the globe of the eye, and enveloped in the hyaloid membrane.

VITRIFICATION, Vit-ri-fi-ká fon; conversion of silex, &c., into glass.

VITRIOL, Vit-ri-ol; compounds of sulphuric acid with iron, copper, or zinc, and called green, blue, or white vitriol. [phate of potash.

VITRIOLATED TARTAR, Vit-ri-ó-lat-ed Tár-tar; sul-

VITRIOLIC ACID, Vit-ri-ól-ik Ás'id; sulphuric acid.

VITREUM, Vj-trum; glass.

VITRUM ANTIMONII, — An-ti-mó-ni-j; glass of antimony.

VITIATUS, Vi-tá-tus; spotted.

VIVERRA, Viv-er-a; a genus of quadrupeds.

VIVIPAROUS, Vj-víp-a-rus; an animal that brings forth live young. [surgery.

VIVISECTION, Viv-i-sék-fon; cutting living parts;

VIVUS, Vj-vus; living.

VOLA, Vó la; the palm of the hand.

VOLATILE, Vól-a-tíl; diffusible.

VOLELLA, Vol-sel-a; a probang.

VOLTAIC PILE, Vol-tá-ik Píl; a galvanic apparatus.

VOLTMETER, Vol-ta-mé-ter; an instrument for measuring the galvanic current.

VOLUBILE, Vól-yú-bíl; twining

- VOLUNTARY**, Vól-un-ta-ri; relating to the will.
VOLVULUS, Vól-vu-lus; ileac passion.
VOMER, Vó mer; bone of the nose; posterior part of the septum narium.
VOMICA, Vóm-i-ka; abscess in the lungs.
VOMITITION, Vóm-i-tú-rif-on; retching.
Vox, Voks; the voice.
 " **ABSCISSA**, Ab-sís-a; a loss of voice.
VULPIS MORBUS, Vúl-pis Mór-bus; alopecia; falling of the hair.
VULNUS, Vúl-nus; a wound.
VULVA, Vúl-va; the female pudendum.

W.

- W.**; symbol for tungsten.
WAISTCOAT, STRAIGHT, Wást kót, Strat; a strong coat with long sleeves, and fastening behind; used to restrain maniacs.
WART, Wört; verrucca; an induration and elevation of the cuticle.
WASH, Wó; a lotion. [by water.
WATER CURE, Wó ter-Kúr; the treatment of disease
WEANING, Wán-íp; final separation of the infant from the breast. [web.
WEB, Web; term applied to tissues that resemble a
WEIGHTS, ATOMIC, Wats, A-tóm-ik; definite proportions in chemical combinations.
WELD, Weld; weed; *reseda luteola*.
WES, Wen; an indolent or encysted tumor, usually sebaceous.
WHARTON'S DUCT, Hwór-tonz Dukt; the excretory duct of the submaxillary gland.
WHEAL, Hwel; an elevation of the skin like that following a sharp stroke from a rod.
WHILEK, Hwelk; a small tubercle which does not suppurate.

WHEY, Hwa: fluid part of milk separated from the curd or coagulum; serum lactis.

WHITE SWELLING, Hwjt Swel-ig; a disease of the bones and larger joints; scrofulous.

WHITES, Hwjts; vulgar name for fluor albus.

WHITLOW, Hwit-lo; abscess of the ends of the fingers.

WHOOPING-COUGH, Hóp-ig-Kof; pertussis.

WOAD, Wod, well; reseda luteola.

WOLFFIAN BODIES, Wúlf-i-an Bód-iz; false kidneys found in the embryo.

WOODS, Wudz; name applied to sarsaparilla, guaiacum, sassafras, and mezereon.

WOOLFE'S APPARATUS, Wúlfz Ap-a-rá-tus; machine for impregnating water with carbonic acid gas.

WOORARI, Wó-rá-rj; the Ourari poison, obtained from the strychnos toxifera, of Guayana, and as is supposed also from other plants.

WORM SEED, Wurm-Sed; artemisia santonica.

WORT, Wurt; an infusion of malt.

WORMIANA OS, Wur-mi-á-na Os; small bone found in the cranial sutures.

WOUND, Wound; a solution of continuity by violence, whether incised, lacerated, contused, punctured, poisoned, or gun-shot.

WRENCH, Reng; a sprain, or subluxation.

WRIST, Rist; carpus, comprising eight bones.

WRY NECK, Rj Nek; torticollis; caput obstipum; contraction of one sterno-cleido-mastoideus muscle.

X.

XALAPPA, Zal-áp-a; jalap.

XANTHIC ACID, Zan-tik As'id; an oily acid discovered by Zeise.

XANTHIC OXIDE, - Oks'id; a species of calculus.

XANTHINE, Zan ten; a yellow coloring matter of madder.

- XANTHIUM**, Zán-ti um; a genus of plants.
- XANTHOCHYMUS OVALIFORMIS**, Zan-to kī mus Ō-va-lī-tic mis; one of the trees yielding gamboge.
- XANTHOGEN**, Zan-to jen; radical of hydroxanthic acid, forming yellow compounds.
- XANTHOHEMATINE**, Zan-to-hé-ma-ten; modified hæmatine of a yellow color.
- XANTHOPROTEIC ACID**, Zan-to pró-te-ik As'id; obtained from fibrine by nitric acid.
- XANTHOPHYLL**, Zán-to-fil; yellow coloring matter of autumnal leaves.
- XANTHOPSIA**, Zan-tóp-si-a; yellow vision; jaundiced.
- XANTHORRHIZA**, Zan-tor-j-zu; a genus of plants.
- XANTHOS**, Zan-tos; yellow. [ylum.
- XANTHOXILIN**, Zan-tóks-i-lin; oleo-resin of xanthox-
- XANTHOXYLUM FRAXINEUM**, Zan-tóks-i-lum Fraks-i-né-um; prickly-ash.
- XIRASIA**, Ze-tá-jí-a; a disease of the hair.
- XEROPHTHALMIA**, Ze-rof-tál-mi-a; dry inflammation of the eyes. [the sternum
- XIPHOID**, Zī fód; sword-like; ensiform cartilage of
- XYLITE**, Zī līt; a volatile alcoholic liquid, obtained from pyroxylic spirit.
- XYLOALOE**, Zī lo-ál-ō-ēz; Lignum aloes.
- XYLOIDINE**, Zī ló-den; a product of the action of nitric acid on starch.
- XYLOSTROMA GIGANTEUM**, Zī los-tró-ma Jī-gán-jī-um; the fungus found in the cracks of oak trees.

Y.

* **Y.**; symbol for yttrium.

YAM, Yam; *Dioscorea alata*.

YARROW, Yár-ō; *Achillea millefolium*.

YAWNING, Yón-īp; oscitation; gaping.

YAWS, Yáz; frambesia; warts like mulberries upon the body, a disease peculiar to the African race.

- YEAST**, Yest: fermentum; a scum formed during the vigorous fermentation of vegetable juices, and decoctions used in producing fermentation.
- YELLOW FEVER**, Yel-o Fé-ver; epidemic bilious remittent fever of malignant character, chiefly prevalent in hot or tropical climates.
- YELLOW WASH**. — W ŭ; made by adding two grains of corrosive sublimate to an ounce of lime-water.
- YSAMBRA**, Is-ám-brá; a Spanish poison.
- YTTRIA**, It'ri-á; oxide of yttrium.
- YTTRIUM**, It'ri-um; metallic basis of the earth yttria.
- YUCCA**, Yúk-á; a genus of plants.
- YWER-A**, Wj wér-á; a spirit distilled in the Sandwich Islands from the Tee root, after it has been baked, pounded, and fermented.

Z.

- ZACCHARUM**, Zák-a-rum; sugar.
- ZACINTHA**, Za-sín-ti; a genus of plants.
- ZAFFERAN**, Zaf-er-an; Crocus sativus.
- ZAFFRE**, Zaf-ri; impure oxide of cobalt.
- ZAMIA**, Zá-mi-á; a species of plants furnishing the Florida arrow root.
- ZANNA**, Zan-á; a kind of American bole.
- ZARZA**, Zár-zi; sarsaparilla.
- ZEA**, Zé-á; a genus of plants.
- ZEA MAYS**, Zé-á Máz; Indian corn.
- ZEDOARIA**, Ze-dó-á-ri-á; an inferior kind of ginger.
- ZEINE**, Zé-en; an albuminous body found in corn.
- ZEMA**, Zé-má; decoction.
- ZENIKON**, Zen-i-kon; a Keltic poison used for poisoning arrows. [of reptiles.
- ZINODON**, Ze-nó-don; a genus of fishes; and a genus
- ZEO-LITE**, Zé-ó lit; name of a family of minerals including prenite, apophyllite, cubisite, or analcime, harm-stone, laumonite, dipyre, natralite, and wav-ellite.

ZERNA, Zér-na: an ulcerated impetigo.

ZERO, Zé-rò: the beginning of any scale.

ZIBETHUM, Zí-bé-tum: the civet.

ZIMONE, Zim-ò-nè: that part of gluten which is insoluble in alcohol.

ZIMOSIS, Zí-mò-sis: an epidemic or contagious affection.

ZIMOTIC, Zí-mót-ik: epidemic or contagious.

ZINC, Zípk: a metal.

ZINCI CHLORIDUM, Zípk-j Kló-ri-dum: the salt mostly used to destroy cancerous and other morbid growths; an antiseptic.

ZINCI SULPHAS, — Súl-fas: a styptic salt of zinc, used as an emetic, and a mild caustic application.

ZINCROID, Zípk-ød; like zinc.

ZINCUM, Zípk-um; zinc.

ZINGIBER, Zín-jí-ber: ginger: a genus of plants.

ZINGIBERINE, Zín-jíb-er-én; piperoid; a syrupy mass obtained from ginger.

ZINGRITIS, Zín-gri-tis: a stone resembling glass, supposed by the ancients to possess rare medicinal properties.

ZIRCON, Zér-kon: a mineral found in Ceylon.

ZIRCONIA, Zér-kó-ni-á: oxide of the metal zirconium.

ZIRCONITE, Zér-kon-jít: a variety of zircon. ^{nia.}

ZIRCONIUM, Zér-kó-ni-um: the metallic base of zirconia.

ZIZANIA, Zí-zá-ni-á: a genus of plants.

" AQUATICA, — A kwát-i-ku; wild rice.

ZIZYPHUM, Zíz-i-fum: jujube.

Zn., symbol for zinc.

ZOANTHROPIA, Zò-an tró-pi-á: a monomania in which the patient thinks himself changed to an animal.

ZOARIA, Zò-á-ri-á: insomnia; sleeplessness.

ZOE, Zó-ε; life.

ZOIATRIA, Zò-i-á-tri-á; } the veterinary art.

ZOOLASIS, Zò-ól-a-sis; }

ZONA, Zó-na; a zone, or belt.

ZONE, Zōn; shingles; herpetic circle round the body.

ZOOCHYMA, Zō ō kj-mi; animal chemistry.

ZOOCYST, Zō ō-sist; a hydatid.

ZOOGENESIS, Zō ō-jén é-sis; history of the development and growth of animals.

ZOOLOGY, Zō ōl-ō-jī; science of animals.

ZOON, Zō-on; an animal.

ZOONIC, Zō ōn-ik; appertaining to animal substance.

ZOONOMIA, Zō ō-nō-mi-a; laws of organic life.

ZOOPHYTE, Zō ō-tjt; an animal of a low organization.

ZOOTIC ACID, Zō ōt-ik As'id; hydrocyanic acid.

ZOOTOMY, Zō ōt-ō-mi; comparative anatomy.

Zr., symbol for zirconium.

ZULAPIUM, Zū lā-pi-um; a julep.

ZYGOMA, Zī gō-mi; the arch or yoke formed by the conjunction of the zygomatic processes of the malar and temporal bones.

ZYGOMATIC, Zī gō-māt-ik; belonging to the zygoma.

ZYMIC ACID, Zīm-ik As'id; lactic acid.

ZYMOLOGY, Zī-mōl-ō-jī; a treatise on fermentation.

ZYMOME, Zī-mōm; zimone.

Addenda.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN PRESCRIPTIONS, *Together with the Original Terms and Phrases, translated into English.*

A; aa; or ana; of each ingredient.

Abdom., Abdomen: the belly.

Abs. febre., Absente febre: in the absence of fever.

Acc., Accurate: with accuracy.

Acid., Acidates: sour or sharp.

Acm., Acmé: the height of the fever.

Ad. add., Adde et addantur: add.

“ Addendus; to be added.

“ Addendo; by adding.

Ad. def. Animi., Ad defectionem animi; to fainting.

Ad 2 vic., Ad duas vices; at twice taking.

Ad gr. acid., Ad gratum aciditatem; to an agreeable sourness.

Ad lib., Ad libitum: at pleasure.

Admov., Admove: apply.

“ Admoveatur; { let there be applied.

“ Admoveantur; }

Ad recid. præc., Ad recidivium præcavendum; to prevent a relapse.

Adst. febre., Adstante febre; when the fever is on.

Aggred. febre., Aggrediente febre; while the fever is coming on.

Ant. Vas., Agitato vase; shake the phial.

Alb., Albus; white.

Aliquant., Aliquantillum; a very little.

Aliquot., Aliquoties; some; sometimes.

Al., Altera, alterum; the other.

Altern., Alternus; alternate.

Altern. hor., Alternis horis; every second hour.

Altern. dieb., Alternis diebus; every alternate day

Alut., Aluta; leather.

A. M. E. S., Alutum mollem extende super; spread on soft leather.

Alco adst., Alvo adstricta; when the bowels are bound.

Alr., Alvus; the alimentary canal.

Amp., Amplus; large.

Amp., Coch., Amplum Cochleare, large spoon.

Anodyna., Anodynus; anodyne.

Ant., Ante; before.

A. M., Ante meridianum; before twelve at noon.

Apert., Apertus; clear, open.

Aperi., Aperiens, a gentle purge.

Applic., Applicetur; let there be applied.

Aq., Aqua; water.

Aquæ; of water.

Aq. bull., Aqua bulliens; boiling water.

Aq. comm., Aqua communis; common water.

Aq. dest., Aqua destilata; distilled water.

Aq. ferv., Aqua fervens; hot water.

Aq. font., Aqua fontana; spring water.

Aq. marin., Aqua marina; sea-water.

Aq. plur., Aqua pluvialis; rain water.

Aq. pur., Aqua pura; pure water.

Aut., Aut; or.

B. A., Balneum arenæ; a sand bath.

Bac., Bacca; a berry or berries.

Baln. mariæ, Balneum mariæ; a salt water bath.

Baln. tep., Balneum tepidum; a warm bath.

Baln. vap., Balneum vaporis; a vapor bath.

B. Bene; well.

B. M., Bene misce; mix well.

Bib., Bibe; drink.

" Bibat; let him drink.

Bidu., Biduum; two days.

Bih., Bihorium; two hours.

Bis. ind., Bis indies; twice a day.

Bol., Bolus; a pill, or ball,

Bull., Bulliat; let it boil.

" Bullientes; boiling.

" Bulliant; let them boil.

Buty., Butyrum; butter.

C. Cum; with.

Calef., Calefactus; made warm.

Cap., Capiat; let him take.

Cærul., Cæruleus; blue.

Cat., Cataplasma; a poultice.

Cath., Catharticus; a cathartic.

Caut., Cauté; cautiously.

C. C., Curebitula cruenta; a cupping glass.

C. M., Cras mane; to-morrow morning.

C. N., Cras nocte; to-morrow night.

Cerev., Cerevisia; beer.

Cerev. Lond., Cerevisia Londinensis; porter.

Cerev. Lager., Cerevisia Lageraria; stout.

Chart., Charta; paper.

" Chartula; a little paper.

Chart. cærul., Charta cærulæ; blue paper.

Cib., Cibus; food.

Circ., Circa; } about; a girdle.

" Circeter; }

Cit., Cito; soon; quickly.

" Citissime; as quick as possible.

Claus., Clausus; }

" Clausa; }

" Clausum; }

Cochl. Amp., Cochleare Amplum; a large spoon.

Cochl. Infant., Cochleare infantis; a child's spoon.

- Coca. Magn.*, Cochleare Magnum; a large spoon.
Cochl. Med., Cochleare Medium; } a dessert spoon.
Cochl. Med., Cochleare Medium; }
Cochl. parv., Cochleare parvum; a small spoon.
Coct., Coction; boiling.
Col., Colatus; strained.
Colat., Colatur; let it be strained.
Colent., Colentur; let them be strained.
Comp., Compositus; compounded.
Conf., Confectio; a confection.
Cong., Congius; a gallon.
Cont., Continuare; to continue.
Cont. rem., Continuentur remedia; let the medicines
 be continued.
Contus., Contusio; to bruise, or crush.
Cop., Copiasus; abundant.
Coqu., Coque; boil.
 " Coquantur; let them be boiled.
Cort., Cortex; bark.
Crast., Crastinus; for to-morrow.
C. V., Cras Vespere; to-morrow evening.
Crast. Man., Crastinus Mane; to-morrow morning.
Cucurb. cruent., a cupping glass.
Cuj., Cujus; of which.
Cujusl., Cujuslibet; of any.
Cyath. theæ, Cyatho theæ; in a cup of tea.
Cyath. vinæ, Cyatho Vinaris; a wine glass full.
Deaur. pil., Deaurentur pilulæ; let the pills be gilded.
Dep. spiss., Debita spissitudo; a proper consistence.
Decub., Decubitus; of lying down.
Decub. Hor., Decubitus Hora; at bed time.
De d. in d., De die in diem; from day to day.
Dec., Decanta; decanted.
Dej. alvi, Dejectionis alvi; stools; fæces.
Dep., Depuratus; purified.
Det., Detur; let it be given.
Dex. Man., Dexter Manus; right hand.

Dart. lat., Dextra lateralis; right side.

Dieb. alt., Diebus alternis; every other day.

Dieb. tert., Diebus tertiis; every third day.

Dig., Digatur; let it be digested.

Dil., Dilutus; diluted.

Dilu., Diluculo; at day-break.

Dim., Dimidus; one-half.

D. P., { Directione propriâ; with a proper di-
Dir. prop., } rection.

Diuturn., Diuturnus; long-continued.

Div., Divide; divide.

Donec alc. bis def., Donec alvus bis dejiciatus; until two stools have been obtained.

Donec alc. sol. fuer., Donec alvus solutus fuerit; until a stool has been obtained.

Drach., Drachma; a drachm.

Durant. dol., Durante dolore; while the pain continues.

Ead., Eadem, the same.

Eand., Eandem; the same.

Eod., Eodem; in the same.

Ed., Edulcora; sweeten.

Effun., Effunde; pour out.

Effere., Effervescentia; effervescence.

Ejusd., Ejusdem; of the same.

Elect., Electuarius; electuary.

Empl., Emplastrum; a plaster.

Enem., Enema; a clyster.

" Enemata; clysters.

Eri., Erit; shall be.

Evan., Evanesco; to disappear.

" Evanuerit; shall have disappeared.

Ex., { Extractum; extract.
Extr., }

Exhib., Exhibe; give.

" Exhibiatur; let it be given.

" Exhibendus; to be given.

[or.

Ext. sup. alut., Extende super alutam; spread on leath-

Ext., Extensus; spread.

F. fi., Fiat; let a — be made.

Fac., make.

F. S. A., Fiat secundum artem; let it be made according to the rules of the art.

F. h., Fiat haustus; let a draught be made.

F. pill., Fac pillulam; make a pill.

F. pill. Xij., Fac pillulas duodecim; make twelve pills.

Feb. dur., Febre durante; during the fever.

Fem. intern., Femoribus internis; to the inner part of the thigh.

F. venas., { Fiat venesection; bleed.

F. V. S., {

Fiat, let it be made.

Filt., Filtra; filter.

Fist. arm., Fistula armata; a clyster pipe and bladder, fit for use.

Flor., Flores; flowers.

Fl., Fluidus; liquid; by measure.

Fol., Folium; a leaf.

“ Folia; leaves.

Font., Fontana; fountain; a spring.

Form., Formula; a prescription.

Fot., Fotula; a fomentation.

Fruct., Fructus; fruit.

Frust., Frustillatim; in small pieces.

Fuer., Fuerit; shall have been.

Garg., Gargarisma; a gargle.

Gel., Gelatina; jelly.

Gel. quac., Gelatina quavis; any kind of jelly.

Glob., Globulus; a little ball.

Grad., Gradatim; by slow degrees.

Grat., Grata; Gratum; agreeable; pleasant.

G. G. G., Gummi guttæ Gambogiæ; gambogo.

Gr., Granum; a grain.

Gr., Grana; grains.

Gtt., Gutta; a drop.

“ Guttæ; drops.

Gtt. quidbus l., Guttis quidbusdam; with a few drops
Guttat., Guttatim; by drops.

Hæc, this.

Hæc Noct., Hæc Nocte; this night.

Hæc., Hæcenus; up to the present time.

Har. pil. sum. iij., Harum pilularum summatur tres;
 let three of these pills be taken.

Har., Harum, of these.

Haust., Haustus; a draught.

Hb., Herba; the plant.

H. d., {
Hor. decub., { Horâ decubitûs; on going to bed.

Hebdom., Hebdomeda; a week.

Heri, yesterday.

Hestern., Hesternus; of yesterday.

Hirud., Hirudo; a leech.

" Hirudines; leeches.

His., in these; to these.

H. S., {
Hor. Somn., { Horâ somni; on retiring to rest.

Hor. un. Spat., Horæ unius spatio; at the end of an
 hour. [hours.

Hor. interm., Horis intermediis; at the intermediate

Hor. vesp., Hora vespertina; in the evening.

Hor. ¼., Horæ quadrante; quarter of an hour.

H. S. S., Hora somni sumendus; to be taken at bed-
 time.

Hujusmodi., Hujusmodi; like these.

H. P. N., Haustus purgans noster; the prescriber's
 purging draught.

Hyl., Hydor; water.

Hylr., Hydrargyrum; mercury; calomel.

Hylr. c. c., Hydrargyrum cum creta; calomel with
 chalk

Hylr. Rub. Ox., Hydrargyrum rubrum oxydum; red
 oxide of mercury. [omel.

Hylr. chl. mit., Hydrargyrum chloridum mitior; cal-

Idon., Idoneus; proper, appropriate.

Impon., Impenatur; let there be put on.

" Impenantur; let them be put on.

Impr., Imprimis; first.

Inc., Incide; cut.

Ind., Indies; from day to day, or daily.

Indic., Indicaverit; indicates.

In pulm., In pulmentum; in gruel.

Inf., Infusum; infusion.

Infund., Infundatur; let there be infused.

Inj. enem., Injiciatur enema; let a clyster be given.

Inject., Injectio; an injection.

Inquiet., Inquietudine; restless.

Injucien., Injucendum; to be administered.

Interm., Intermedius; intermediate.

Intern., Internis; the inner side.

Jamprid., Jampridem; some time since.

Jugul., Jugulum; the throat.

Jul., Julepus; a mixture.

Jusc., Jusculum; broth.

Jusc. Ovil., Jusculum ovillum; mutton broth.

Jusc. Bov., Jusculum bovinum; beef broth.

Jux., Juxta; near to.

Lact., Lactis; of milk.

" Lacte; in milk.

Laevig., Laevigatus; levigated.

Lan., Lana; flannel.

Lana nov., Lana nova; new flannel.

Lang., Languor; faintness.

Lat., Latus; the side.

" Lateris; of the side.

" Lateri; to the side.

Lat. dol., Latere dolente; to the side affected.

Lat. Latus; }
 " Lata; } broad.
 " Latum; }

Lb., Libra; a pound weight, or wine pint.

Lib., Liber; a book.

Lim., Limones; lemons.

Lin., Linteum; lint.

Liq., Liquor; liquor.

Liquid., Liquidus; liquid.

Lond., Londinensis; of London.

Lot., Lotio; lotion.

Lumb., Lumborum; the loins.

M., Misce; mix.

M., Mensura; by measure.

M., Manipulus; a handful.

Mac., Macera; macerate.

Mag., Magnum; large.

Maj., Majora; greater.

Man., Manipulus; a handful.

Mane pr., Mane primo; very early in the morning.

Manu., Manus; the hand.

Mass., Massa; a mass.

Max., Maximus; the greatest.

“ Maxima; with the greatest.

Mat., Matutine; in the forenoon.

Mediet., Medietas; half.

Medioc., Mediocris; middle size.

Medi., Medius; middle.

Meli., Melior; better.

Mi. pan., Mica panis; crumb of bread.

Min., Minatur; threatens.

Min., Minimum; the 60th part of a drachm measure.

“ Minimus; very small.

Minut., Minutum; a minute.

Misc., Misce; mix.

“ Miscetur; let it be well mixed.

Mist., Mistura; a mixture.

Mitt., Mitte; send.

“ Mittatur; } let there be sent.

“

“ Mittantur; }

Mitig., Mitigatio; alleviation.

“ *Mitigatus*; lessened.

M. l. præ., Modo præscripto; in the manner directed.

M. l. Sol., More solito; in the usual way.

Morta., Mortarum; a mortar.

M. l. Vit., Mortarum vitreo; a glass mortar.

Muc., Mucillago; mucillage.

N., Nocte; at night.

Nartheci., Narthecium; a gallipot.

Nat., Nates; the buttocks.

Ne; do not; least.

N. T. S. N., Ne trades sine nummo; do not deliver the medicine without the money.

Nec., Necnon; also.

Nig., Nigrum; black.

Ni., Nisi; unless.

Nih., Nihil; nothing.

Nis., Nisus; an endeavor.

Nim., Nimium; too much.

No., Numero; in number.

Nod., Nodula; a knot.

Nom., Nominis; a name.

N. P. S., Nomen proprium signetur; write the common name upon the label.

Noct., Nocte; night.

Non., Nonus; the ninth.

Nov., Novem; nine.

Novis., Novissimo; the latest.

Novu., Novus; new.

N. M., Nux moschata; a nutmeg.

Nup., Nuper; lately.

“ *Nuperime*; very lately.

Nuch., Nucha; the nap of the neck.

Obst., Obstanto; preventing.

Occ., Occasio; opportunity.

Oct., Octo; eight.

O, Octavus; eighth.

O., Octarius; a pint.

Oli., Olim; some time since.

Oll., Olla, a galipot.

Ol., Oleum; oil.

[seed oil.

M. lini s. l., Oleum lini sine igni; cold drawn lin-

Omni., Omnis; all.

[hour.

Omni. alt. hor., Omnibus alternis horis; every other

“ *hor.,* Omni horâ; every hour.

“ *bid.,* — biduo; every two days.

“ *bih.,* — bihorio; every two hours.

“ *man.,* — mane; every morning.

“ *noct.,* — nocte; every night.

“ *quadr. hor.,* — quadrante horæ; every quarter of an hour.

Omnin., Omnino; wholly.

O. O. O., Oleum Olivæ Optimum; best olive oil

Opt., Optimus; best.

“ Optime; as well as possible.

Opus., Opus; need; occasion.

Oed. jus., Ovillum juseulum, mutton broth.

Ov., Ovum; an egg.

Ovi., Vit., Ovi vitillum; the yolk of an egg.

Ovor., Ovorum; of eggs.

Oxym., Oxymel.

P., Pulvis; powder.

“ Pondere; by weight.

“ Pilula; a pill.

Pan. bis., Panis biscoctus; biscuit.

“ *navt.,* — nauticus; sea biscuit.

“ *test.,* — tostus; toasted bread.

“ *trit.,* — triticus; wheat bread.

Pannu., Pannus; a rag.

“ *lint.,* — linteus; a linnen rag.

“ *e lana,* — e lana; a piece of flannel.

Pars; a part.

P. Æ., Partes æquales; equal parts.

Parti., Partitus; parted.

Parv., Parvus; a little.

Parum., Parumper; a little.

Pect., Pectus; breast.

Pedil., Pediluvium; a bath for the feet.

Pedil. Perc., Pediluvium terrentes; a hot foot bath.

Perg., Perga; go on with.

Perg. in us. med., Perga in usu medicinarum; continue to use the medicine.

Peract., Peractus; completed.

Perf., Perfectus; complete.

Perfric., Perfrictus; let it be rubbed.

“ Perfricandus; to be rubbed.

Perpet., Perpetuus; perpetual.

Ph., Pharmacopœia; a pharmacopœia.

Ph. D., Pharmacopœia Dublinensis; Dublin pharmacopœia.

Ph. E., Pharmacopœia Edinensis; Edinburgh pharmacopœia.

Ph. L., Pharmacopœia Londonensis; London pharmacopœia.

Pl., Pluvialis; rain.

Paracent. abd., Paracentesis abdominis; tapping the abdomen.

Part. aff., Partem affectam; the part affected.

Part. dolent., Partem dolentem; the part in pain.

Part. ric., Partitis vicibus; to be given a part at a time.

Per. op. emet., Peractâ operatione emetici; when the emetic has ceased to operate.

Per salt., Per saltum; by leaps.

Pil., Pilula; a pill.

Pilulæ; pills.

Plen. ric., Pleno rivo; in a full stream.

Poc., Poculum, a cup.

Pol., Pollex, the thumb.

Pol. Ped., Pollex pedis; the great toe.

Pomer., Pomeridianus; the afternoon.

Pond., Pondere; by weight.

Postmer. Postmeridiem; the afternoon.

- P. M.*, Post meridiem; afternoon.
Post sing. sed. liq., Post singulus sedes liquidus; after every loose stool. [case.
P. R. N., Pro re nata; according to the nature of the
Pro rat. æt., Pro ratione ætatis; according to the age of the patient.
Pro pot. com., Pro potu communi; } for a common
Pro pot. ord., Pro potu ordinario; } drink.
Præ. lue., Proxima luce; the day before.
Pot., Potus; a beverage.
P. stal., Postulent; may require.
Præp., Præcepae; especially.
Præp., Præparatus; prepared.
 " Præparo; to prepare.
 " Præparentur; let them be prepared.
Prim., Primus; first.
Prius., Priusquam; before that.
Prop., Proprius; proper. [proper name.
P. S. N., Propria signetur nomine; mark it with its
Pug., Pugillus; a handful.
Pulp., Pulpa; the pulp.
Pulv., Pulvis; powder.
 " Pulveres; powders.
 " Pulveribus; in powders. [powder.
Pule. subt., Pulvis subtilisimus; the very finest
Pur., Purificatus; purified.
Pyx., Pyxis; } a pill, or lozenge-box.
 " Pyxidis; }

Quæc., Quæcum; with which.
Quad., Quadrantis; quarter.
Q. p., Quantum placeat; as much as you please.
Q. Q. II., } Quæque quarta hora; every four
Quad. quart. hor., } hours.
Q. s., Quantum sufficiat; as much as is sufficient.
Quadr. hor., Quadr. horio; every four hours.
Quadrupl., Quadruplicato; four times as much.
Quamp., Quamprimum; immediately.

Quâq., *Quâque*; } every one.
Quisq., *Quisque*; }
Quav., *Quavis*; with any.
Quor., *Quorum*; of which
Quib., *Quibus*; to which; with which.
Quibsd., *Quibusdam*; to, or with.
Quiesc., *Quiescat*; it may rest.
Quinq., *Quinque*; five.
Qu., *Quantum volueris*; as much as you wish.

R., *Recipe*; take.

Rad., *Radix*; root.

Ras., *Rasuræ*; shavings.

Rat., *Ratio*; proportion.

Rane., *Rancebo*; hoarseness.

Rect., *Rectificatus*; rectified.

Red., *Reductus*; reduced. [der

Red. in pulc., *Reductus in pulverem*; reduced to a pow

Redig. in pulc., *Redigatur in pulverem*; let it be re-
duced to a powder.

Refr., *Refrigesco*; to cool.

Reg., *Regio*; region.

Reg. hep., *Regio hepatis*; region of the liver.

Reg. umb., *Regio umbilici*; region of the umbilicus.

Reli., *Reliquus*; the remainder.

Remed., *Remedium*; remedy.

Repet., *Repetatur*; repeat.

“ *Repetendus*; to be repeated.

Resp., *Respondes*; answered.

Retin., *Retinendus*; retained.

Rib., *Ribes*; Currents.

Rib. gel., *Ribersorum gelatina*; current jelly.

S., *Signa*; write.

S. A., *Secundum artem*; according to art.

Sacch., *Saccharum*; sugar.

Sacch. Alb., *Saccharum Alba*; white sugar.

Sæp., *Sæpe*; often.

Sæp; Sæpius; oftener.

" Sæpissime; very often.

Sal., salt.

Salt., Saltem; at last.

Sang., Sanguis; blood.

Sang. miss., Sanguinis missura; blood-letting.

Saph. ven., Saphena vena; saphena vein.

Scap., Scapula; the shoulder blade.

Scil., Scilicet; namely.

Scrob. card., Scrobiculus cordis; the pit of the stomach.

Sec., Secundis; second.

Sec., Secundum; according to.

Sed., Sedes; stool.

Sem., Semen; seed.

Semi, half.

Semih., Semihora; half an hour.

Semidr., Semidrachma; half a drachm.

Sept., Septimana; a week.

Serv., Serva; preserve or keep.

Sesq., Sesqui; one and a half.

Sesqui h., Sesquihora; one and a half hour.

Sesqui unc., Sesquincia; one and a half ounce.

Sesqui dr., Sesquidrachma; one and a half drachm.

Setat., Setaeum; a seton; a sieve.

Seq., Sequens; following.

Seq. lue., Sequenti luce; the following day.

Si n. val., Si non valeat; if it does not answer.

Si op. sit., Si opus sit; if there be occasion. [bear.

Si vir. perm., Si vires permittant; if the strength will

Sig., Signatura; a label; or direction.

Sign., Signetur; let it be marked.

S. N. P., { Signetur nomine proprio; write upon

Sign. n. pr., { it the usual name.

Signat., Signatura; a label.

Sing., Singulorum; of each.

S. O. S., | Si opus sit; if there be occasion.

Soli., Solitus; accustomed.

Solu., Solutio; solution.

Solv., Solve; dissolve.

Som., Somnus; sleep.

Som. hor., Somni hora; bed time.

Spr. Spiritus; spirit.

Sq., Squama; scale.

Ss., Semis; half.

St., Stet; let it stand.

“ Stent; let them stand.

Stat., Statim; directly; immediately.

Sub fin. coct., Sub finem coctionis; when the boiling
is nearly finished.

Subsulp., Subsulphas; a subsulphate.

Subtep., Subtepidus; luke-warm.

Subind., Subinder; frequently.

Subt., Subtillis; to a fine powder.

Succ., Succus; juice.

Succ. pom., Succus pomum; cider.

Sum., Sumo; to take.

“ Sumendus; to be taken. [this.

Sum. tal., Sumat talem; let the patient take one like

Superb., Superbibito; to drink after.

S. V., Spiritus vinosus; ardent spirits.

S. V. R., Spiritus vinosus rectificatus; spirit of wine.

S. V. T., Spiritus vinosus tenuis; proof spirit; half alcohol, and half water.

Supr., Supra; above.

Supradict., Supradictus; above mentioned.

Syr., Syrupus; syrup.

Tabel., Tabellæ; lozenges.

Tact., Tactus; touch.

Temp. dext., Tempori dextro; to the right temple.

Tenacit., Tenacitus; tenacity or consistency.

Tempet., Tempetactus; made warm.

Ter., Tero; to rub.

“ Tere; rub.

“ Terandus; to be rubbed:

“ Terantur; let them be rubbed.

T. O., Tinctura Opii; tincture of opium.
T. O. C., Tinctura Opii Camphorata; paragoric elixir.
Tr., { Tinctura; tincture.
Tinct., {
Torref., Torrefactus; toasted.
Trit., Tritura; triturate.
Troch., Trochiscus; a lozenge.
Tuss., Tussis; a cough.
Tuss. Mol., Tussis molestante; when the cough is troublesome.

Ult., Ultimus; the last.
Ult. præscr., Ultimo præscriptus; the last ordered.
Umb., Umbilicus; the navel.
Unc., Uncia; an ounce. [half.
Unc. e. sem., Unciam cum semisse; an ounce and a
Undec., Undecim; eleven.
Ung., Unguentum; ointment.
Urgen., Urgente; urgent.
Urgen. tuss., Urgente tussi; troublesome cough.
Usq. ut liq. anim., Usque ut liquerit animus; until fainting is produced.
U. S. P., United States Pharmacopœia.
Utend., Utendus; to be used.
Utat., Utatus; let him make use of.
Uterq., Uterque; both.
Utri. lib., Utrius libet; which of the two he prefers.

Vac., Vaccinatio; the act of inoculating.
Vac. var., Vaccinæ variolæ; cowpox.
Vac. lac., Vaccinum lac; cow's milk.
Vent., Ventriculus; the stomach.
V. O. S., Vitello ovi solutus; dissolved in the yolk of an egg.
Venes., Venesectio; bleeding.
V. S. B., Venesectio brachii; bleed in the arm.
Vesp., Vespere; { in the evening.
", Vespertinus; }

Vigint., Viginti; twenty.

Vit., Vitrum; a glass.

Vom., Vomitio; a vomiting.

Vom. urg., Vomitione urgente; when the vomiting begins.

V. S., Venesectio; bleeding.

Za., Zingiber; ginger.

℥, Minimum; a minim.

Gr., Grana; a grain.

℥, Scrupulum; a scruple.

℥, Drachma; a drachm.

℥, Fluidrachma; a fluid drachm.

℥, Uncia; an ounce troy.

℥, Fluid uncia; a fluid ounce.

℔, Libra; a pound.

ss, Sessimis; half.

j, one.

ij, two.

ij, three.

v, five.

x, ten.

IN BOTANY

* signifies, Annual.

♂ " Biennial.

♀ " Perennial.

LIST OF POISONS AND THEIR ANTIDOTES.

CASES of poisoning are so common, and so awful in their effects, that it has been thought proper to present a list of Poisons and their Antidotes in this Addenda, that the Physician, the Medical Student, and the Druggist, may be able, at a glance, and with the least possible loss of time, to select such as are of acknowledged efficacy, and are most readily obtained.

The alphabetical method of tabulation is selected, as the most convenient for immediate reference.

The larger portion of Mineral Poisons are possessed of such chemical relations, that while they still remain in the stomach, agents may be administered, which, by entering into chemical union with them, will form new compounds, either inert, or possessed of such properties, that they are no longer dangerous, and can readily and safely be removed from the system. Medicines that so act, may be in strictness denominated Antidotes to the agents they act upon.

But such is *not* the fact with regard to Vegetable and Animal products. Many of these are possessed of very active properties, and among them are the most deadly, and the most sudden poisons. To some of them the profession are already in possession of Antidotes, while in regard to many more, we have

no means of protecting the system from their poisonous effects, except by speedily removing them, or involving them in some albuminous, or mucilaginous or oleaginous substance, which shall prevent their being absorbed into the circulating fluid, until means are adopted for their removal.

When a patient has taken a poisonous dose of an irritant poison, he should have administered at once, a *small* draught of *demi-lcent*, *mucilaginous*, *oleaginous*, or *albuminous* matter, made thick, and at the ordinary temperature. The stomach should never be over distended, or supplied with *warm* drinks, as, otherwise its distended and relaxed condition would favor the absorption of the poison.

As soon as possible, an *Emetic* should be given; but great care should be taken, to select an agent that shall act *promptly* and without causing *nausea* - promptly, as no time can be lost: and without nausea, as all emetics that induce nausea are slow in their action, and by their sedative influence greatly *favor* instead of prevent the absorption of the offending substance.

Sulphate of Zinc, *Sulphate of Copper* and *Common Table Salt* as well as the ordinary *Ground Mustard* of the *Castor*, may be employed with safety and efficiency, and each will induce a copious flow of liquid *into* the stomach that will effectually prevent absorption.

Emetic Tartar, *Wine of Antimony*, *Ipecacuanha*, *Wine of Ipecac*, *Lobelia Inflata*, *Tobacco*, or any

other agent that induces much nausea should be entirely discarded in all cases of poisoning. They are all slow of action - all require that the stomach be freely supplied with fluids, or they will cause great distress, - and as has already been stated, they all *favor* the absorption of the poison into the system.

The action of the emetic used, can be aided by tickling the fauces with a feather or the fingers; and in all cases of danger the *Stomach Pump* should be applied promptly, the stomach should be thoroughly washed out, with one of the mixtures already named, still keeping the fluid cool; and finally these mixtures may be replaced with dilute vinegar and water, or lemonade.

After the poison has been completely removed the patient should be placed under appropriate treatment. After Irritants have been taken, Stimulants or Sedatives, may be required. After Narcotics, strong coffee will be found useful--and the practitioner must ever bear in mind, that *Artificial Respiration* and the use of *Galvanism*, have restored many patients long after all plausible hope had been extinguished; and that no case should be abandoned, so long as the faintest response can be obtained to their use.

Chlorine, Bromine and Iodine, being powerful *Negative Electrics*, enter into chemical relations with all Alkalies and Alkaloids, as well as with most of the Animal products; and hence they are of use as Antidotes to all Vegetables whose active

principle is Alkaloid, as well as most, if not all Animal poisons. They are very active, destructive agents, acting upon the system of the patient as well as the poison, and hence should be administered with caution, but perseveringly. CHARCOAL having great absorbent powers, may be used with entire safety, and in unlimited quantities, and should never be neglected where other and more certainly protective measures cannot be resorted to.

Although charcoal has not often been used as an antidote for Vegetable and Animal poisons, the experiments of Graham, Warrington, Bertrand, Garrod, Leboudais, and others, incontestibly prove that it is capable of absorbing, and retaining the active principles of most organic poisons.

The quantity of the agent absorbed is sometimes relatively small, and hence, very large quantities of freshly pulverized charcoal should be used as an absorbent.

Charcoal forms inert compounds with some of the most deadly poisons, as the active principle of the poppy, hyoseyamus, nux vomica, prussic acid, arsenic, aconite, and all the more active Vegetable poisons, and some experiments would tend to establish the fact, that it may also prove beneficial in cases of poisoning from animal venom, and from decaying animal matter.

The names of many poisons are introduced into the list, to which no antidote has yet been discovered; but the *space* may be filled by each reader, as the advance of knowledge will allow

POISONS AND ANTIDOTES.

[The Poison precedes the dash: the Antidote follows.]

NATURE UNKNOWN, — Calcined Magnesia; Pulverized Charcoal; Hydrated Peroxide of Iron, equal parts.

ACIDUM ACETICUM, *Acetic Acid*, — Magnesia; Calcined Magnesia; Chalk; Carbonate of Soda.

ACIDUM ARSENICUM, *Arsenic Acid*, Hydrated Peroxide of Iron.

ACIDUM ARSENIOSUM, *Arsenious Acid*, — Calcined Magnesia; Hydrated Peroxide of Iron.

ACIDUM BORACICUM, *Boracic Acid*,—

ACIDUM BOTULINICUM, *Botulinic Acid*, (*Sausage Poison*)—

ACIDUM CARBONICUM, *Carbonic Acid Gas*, — Open air; Stimulants; Douche.

ACIDUM CHLOROHYDRICUM, *Chlorohydric Acid*, — Carbonate of Soda; Chlorine inhaled *cautiously*; Ammonia inhaled *cautiously*.

ACIDUM CITRICUM, *Citric Acid*, — Magnesia; Chalk; Carbonate of Soda; Carbonate of Potassa; Carbonate of Lime.

ACIDUM HYDROCYANICUM, *Prussic Acid*, — Ammonia; Chlorine, *Liquor*; Carbonate of Potassa in solution, followed by Sulphate of Iron in solution; Chlorinated water; Stimulants.

ACIDUM HYDROCHLORICUM, *Muriatic Acid*,—Carbonate of Soda; Carbonate of Lime; Carbonate of Potassa; Carbonate of Magnesia.

ACIDUM NITRICUM, *Nitric Acid*, *Aqua Fortis*, — Carbonate of Lime; Magnesia; Chalk; Carbonate of Soda.

ACIDUM OXALICUM, *Oxalic Acid*, — Carbonate of Magnesia; Lime; Plaster from the ceiling; (*No other alkali*.)

ACIDUM PHOSPHORICUM, *Phosphoric Acid*, (*Phosphorus*, —Ammonia; Chlorinated water; Magnesia; Cold water.

ACIDUM PRUSSICUM, *Prussic Acid*.—Ammonia, (*liquid*); Chlorine, (*liquid*); Carbonate of Potassa in solution followed by Sulphate of Iron in solution.

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM, *Sulphuric Acid*, (*Oil of Vitriol*).—Magnesia; Carbonate of Magnesia; Carb. Lime; Chalk; Carb. Soda; Whiting; Milk; Oil.

ACIDUM SULPHUROSUM GAS, *Sulphurous Acid Gas*.—Ammonia inhaled *cautiously*.

ACIDUM TARTARICUM, *Tartaric Acid*.—Carbonate of Lime; Carb. Magnesia; Plaster from the ceiling.

ACETATE OF COPPER, *Verdigris*.—Albumen (Egg); Iron; Milk.

ACETATE OF LEAD, *Sugar of Lead*.—Sulphate of Magnesia; Sulphate of Soda; Phosphate of Soda; Iodide of Potassium.

ACETATE OF ZINC, *Acetate of Zinc*.—Sulphate of Zinc; Carbonate of Soda; Tannic Acid; Albumen; Milk.

ACETATE OF MORPHIA, *Acetate of Morphia*.—Infusion of Galls; Tannic Acid; Green Tea; Coffee; Stimulants; Dash of Cold Water.

ACONITUM NAPELLIS, *Aconite*, (*Monkshead*).—Tannic Acid; Green Tea; Bromine; Chlorine; Iodine.

ACONITA, **ACONITINA**, *Aconita*.—Tannic Acid; Green Tea; Bromine; Chlorine; Iodine.

ACTEA SPICATA, *Baneberry*.—

ÆTHUSIA CYNAPIUM, *Common Fool's Parsley*.—Tannic Acid; Green Tea; Bromine; Chlorine; Iodine.

AGARICUS, *Mushrooms*.—Sulphate of Zinc; Emetic; Common Table Salt; Charcoal; Chlorine.

ÆTHER CHLORICUM, *Chloric Ether*.—Ammonia by inhalation.

ÆTHER NITRICUM, *Nitric Ether*.—Ammonia by inhalation.

ÆTHER SULPHURICUM, *Sulphuric Ether*.—Ammonia by inhalation.

ÆSCULUS OHIOENSIS, *Buckeye*,—Ammonia; Alcohol.
ALCOHOL, *Alcohol*, Acetate of Ammonia; Common Table Salt.

ALUMINATE OF POTASSA, *Alum*,—Carbonate of Soda; Carbonate of Ammonia.

ALMONDS, BITTER, *Bitter Almonds*,—Inhalations of Ammonia; Chlorine; Chloroform.

AMANITA MUSCARIA, *Truffles*,—

AMMONIA, *Hartshorn*,—Vinegar; Lemon Juice; Demulcents.

AMMONIA AQUA, *Hartshorn*,—Vinegar; Lemon Juice; Demulcents.

AMMONIACAL VAPOR, *Ammoniacal Gas*,—Vapor of Vinegar; Steam.

AMMONIÆ ARSENIAS, *Arseniate of Ammonia*,—Hydrated Peroxide of Iron; Hydrated Magnesia; Oil mixed with Lime water.

AMMONIÆ ARSENIS, *Arsenite of Ammonia*,—Hydrated Peroxide of Iron; Hydrated Magnesia; Oil mixed with Lime water.

AMMONIA LIQUOR, *Solution of Ammonia*,—Vinegar; Lemon Juice; Fixed Oils.

AMMONIA HYDROCHLORATE, *Muriate of Ammonia*, (*Sal Ammoniac*),—Fixed Oils; Vinegar; Lemon Juice.

AMMONIA CARBONAS, *Carbonate of Ammonia*, (*Hartshorn*),—Fixed Oils; Vinegar; Lemon Juice.

AMYGDALIS COMMUNIS, *Bitter Almond*,—Ammonia; Chlorine; Tannic Acid; Charcoal.

AMYGDALIA PERSICA, *Peach*,—Ammonia; Chlorine; Tannic Acid; Charcoal.

ANDA GOMESII,—

ANAGALLIS ARVENSIS, *Meadow Pimpernel*,—Charcoal; Tannic Acid; Green Tea.

ANEMONE PULSATILLA, *Wind Flower*,—Charcoal; Emetic of Sulphate of Zinc.

ANTIMONI M, *Antimony*,—Astringents; Tannic Acid; Alkalies.

ANTIMONII CHLORIDUM, *Mercur of Antimony, But-ter of Antimony*,—Tannic Acid; Green Tea; Astringent Infusions; Alkalies.

ANTIMONII OXIDUM, *Oxide of Antimony*,—Tannic Acid; Green Tea; Astringent infusions; Charcoal.

ANTIMONII ET POTASSÆ TARTRAS, *Emetic Tartar*,—Tannic Acid; Astringent Infusion; Yellow Bark; Green Tea.

ANTIMONII VITRUM, *Glass of Antimony*,—Tannic Acid; Astringents; Green Tea.

ANTIMONII VINUM, *Wine of Antimony*,—Tannic Acid; Astringent infusion; Green Tea.

ANTIMONIAL VAPOR, *Vapor of Antimony*,—Vapor of Vinegar, and Ammonia.

APIS MELIFICA, *Honey Bee*,—Solution of Ammonia; Solution of Common Salt.

APOCYNUM ANDROSEMIFOLIUM, *Dog'sbane*,—Charcoal.

ARGENTUM, *Silver*,—Common Table Salt.

ARGENTI NITRAS, *Nitrate of Silver, (Lunar Caustic,)*—Common Table Salt. Salt.

ARGENTI OXIDI, *Oxide of Silver*,—Common Table

ARISTOLOCHIA CLEMATITIS, *Bitchwort*,—Calcined Magnesia; Carbonate of Magnesia.

ARNICA MONTANA, *Leopard'sbane*,—

AROMATIC SULPHURIC ACID, *Elixir Vitriol*,—Magnesia; Lime; Chalk; Soda.

ARSENICUM, *Arsenic*,—Hydrated Peroxide of Iron Hydrated Magnesia.

ARSENIAS AMMONIÆ, *Arseniate of Ammonia*,—Hydrated Peroxide of Iron; Hydrated Magnesia.

ARSENIAS CUPRI, *Arseniate of Copper*,—Hydrated Peroxide of Iron; Hydrated Magnesia.

ARSENIAS POTASSÆ, *Arseniate of Potassa*,—Hydrated Peroxide of Iron; Hydrated Magnesia.

- ARSENIAS SODÆ**, *Arseniate of Soda*, —Hydrated Peroxide of Iron; Hydrated Magnesia.
- ARSENIS AMMONIÆ**, *Arsenite of Ammonia*, —Hydrated Peroxide of Iron; Hydrated Magnesia.
- ARSENIS CUPRI**, *Arsenite of Copper*, —Hydrated Peroxide of Iron; Hydrated Magnesia.
- ARSENIS POTASSÆ**, *Arsenite of Potassa*, —Hydrated Peroxide of Iron; Hydrated Magnesia.
- ARSENICI OXIDIUM ALBUM**, *White Oxide of Arsenic*, —Hydrated Peroxide of Iron; Hydrated Magnesia.
- ARSENICI OXIDIUM NIGRUM**, *Black Oxide of Arsenic*, —Hydrated Peroxide of Iron; Hydrated Magnesia.
- ARSENICI SULPHURETUM FLAVUM**, *Yellow Sulphuret of Arsenic*, —Hydrated Peroxide of Iron; Hydrated Magnesia.
- ARSENICI SULPHURETUM RUBRUM**, *Red Sulphuret of Arsenic*, —Hydrated Peroxide of Iron; Hydrated Magnesia.
- ARUM MACULATUM**, *Wakerobin*, —Charcoal.
- ATROPA BELLADONNA**, *Deadly Nightshade*, —Bromine Chlorine; Iodine; Stimulants; Lime water; Vinegar.
- ATROPIA**, *Atropia*, —Bromine; Chlorine; Iodine; Stimulants.
- AURUM**, *Gold*, —Sulphate of Iron; Mucilage.
- AURI CHLORIDUM**, *Chloride of Gold*, —Sulphate of Iron; Mucilage.
- AURI ET SODII CHLORIDUM**, *Chloride of Gold and Soda*, —Sulphate of Iron; Mucilage.
- BALISTES MONOCEROS**, *Old-wife (fish)*, —Charcoal.
- BARI CHLORIDUM**, *Chloride of Barium*, —Sulphate of Magnesia; Sulphate of Soda.
- BARYTA**, *Barytes*, —Sulphuric Acid; (dilute,) Sulphate of Magnesia; Sulphate of Soda.
- BARYTÆ CARBONAS**, *Carbonate of Baryta*, —Sulphuric Acid, (dilute;) Sulphate of Magnesia; Sulphate of Soda.

- BARYTA MURIAS**, *Muriate of Baryta*, - Sulphate of Soda; Sulphate of Magnesia.
- BARYTÆ NITRAS**, *Nitrate of Baryta*, - Sulphuric Acid, dilute; Sulphate of Magnesia, Sulphate of Soda.
- BEE STING**, *Bee sting*, - Ammonia.
- BELLADONNA ATROPA**, *Deadly nightshade*, - Bromine; Chlorine; Iodine; Emetic of Sulphate of Zinc.
- BELADONINA**, *Beladonna*, - Emetic of Sulphate of Zinc; Iodine.
- BICHROMATE POTASSÆ**, *Bichromate of Potash*, - Carbonate of Potassa; Carbonate of Soda.
- BINOXALATE OF POTASSA**, *Salt of Sorrel*, - Lime; Magnesia; Chalk; Plaster from the ceiling.
- BISMUTHI SUBNITRAS**, *Subnitrate of Bismuth*, - Mucilage; milk; Eggs; Emesis.
- BOA CROCALOIDES**, *Copperhead (Serpent)*, - Alcohol; Ammonia; *Asclepias Verticillata*.
- BROMINE**, *Bromine*, - Albumen; Starch; Magnesia.
- BROMATE OF POTASSA**, *Bromate of Potassa*, - Albumen; Starch.
- BRUCEA ANTIDYSENTERICA**, *False Angustura Bark*, - Bromine Iodine; Emesis.
- BRUCIA**, *Brucia*, - Bromine; Chlorine; Emesis.
- BRYONIA DIOICA**, *Bryony*, - Bromine; Iodine; Chlorine; Emesis.
- CALADIUM SEQUINUM**, *Dumbcan*, - Bromine; Chlorine; Iodine; Emesis.
- CALLA PALUSTRIS**, *Water Arum*, - Bromine; Chlorine; Emesis.
- CALOMEL**, *Calomel*, - Gluten, Gold; Iodine.
- CALTHA PALUSTRIS**, *Marsh Marigold*, -
- CALX**, *Quicklime*, - Mineral Soda Water; Effervescing draught.
- CAMPORA**, *Camphor*, - Emetic.

- CANCER ASTACHUS, *Crawfish*, —Charcoal.
- CANTHARIS VESICATORIA, *Spanish fly*, —Whisky; Ammonia.
- CANCER BURICOLIS, *Land Crab*, —Milk; Charcoal.
- CARBONIC ACID GAS, *Carbonic acid gas*, —Ammonia, inhaled, *caustic*; dashes of cold water.
- CARBURETTED HYDROGEN GAS, *Carburetted Hydrogen gas*, —Chlorine Gas inhaled.
- CENCHUS MOCHESON, *Hen's-nest*, —Alcohol; Ammonia.
- CERBERA, *Celera*, —Bromine; Chlorine; Iodine.
- CHAILLOTIA TOXICANA, *Ratsbane*, —Chlorine; Bromine; Iodine.
- CHELIDONIUM MAJUS, *Celandine*, —Emetics.
- CHELIDONINE, *Chelidonine*, —Emetics.
- CHENOPODIUM MURALE, *Wormseed*, —Emetics.
- CHEESE, *Cheese*, —Charcoal; Emetics.
- CHROMIUM, *Chrome*, —Carbonate of Potassa; Carbonate Lime. [halation.
- CHLORINE, *Chlorine gas*, —Ammonia; Ether by Inhalation.
- CHLOROHYDRIC ACID, *Muriatic Acid*, —Ammonia.
- CHLOROFORME, *Chloroforme*, —Ammonia by inhalation; Galvanic shocks.
- CICUTA MACULATA, *American Hemlock*, —Emetics.
- CICUTA VEROSA, *Water Hemlock*, —Emetics.
- CINNABAR VERMILLION, *Persulphuret of Mercury*, —Charcoal; Albumen; Gluten; Mucilage.
- CISSUS, *Cissus*, —Emetics.
- CLEMATIS VITALBA, *Virgin's Bower*, —Emetics.
- CLUPEA THRYSSA, *Yellow billed Sprat*, —Emetics.

COCULUS INDICUS, *Fish berries*,—Bromine; Chlorine; Iodine.

COLCHICUM AUTUMNALE, *Meadow Saffron*,—

CODEIA, *Codein*,—Infusion of Galls; Coffee; Tannic Acid.

COLOCYNTHINE, *Colocynthine*,—Bromine; Chlorine; Iodine.

COLUMBER BERUS, *Viper*,—Alcohol; Ammonia; Asclepius verticillata; Anemone cylindrica.

CONIUM MACULATUM, *Hemlock*,—Bromine; Chlorine; Iodine; Tannic Acid.

CONIUM, CONIA, *Coniac*,—Galls Vinegar.

CONVOLVULUS JALAPA, *Jalap*,—Bromine; Chlorine; Iodine.

CONVOLVULUS SCAMMONIA, *Scammony*,—

CORIAREA MYRTIFOLIA, *Myrtle leaved Sumac*,—

CORACINUS FUSCUS MAJOR, *Gray Snapper (fish)*,—

CORACINUS MINOR, *Hyne (fish)*,—

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE, *Corrosive Sublimate*,—Albumen; Gluten; Gold dust; Iron filings.

CORYPHÆNA SPLENDENS, *Dolphin (fish)*,—

CRABS, *Crabs*,—Milk; Mucilage.

CROTALUS HORRIDUS, *Rattle Snake*,—Alcohol; Cinchona; Ammonia; Scutellaria; Anemone; cylindrica; Asclepias verticillata.

CROTON TIGLIUM, *Pooping Croton*,—

CUCUMIS COLOCYNTHUS, *Colocynth*,—Bromine; Chlorine; Iodine.

CULEX PIPENS, *Gnat*,—Solution of Ammonia.

CURARE, *Indian War Poison*,—Common Salt; Sugar.

CREOSOTUM, *Crossote*,—Albumen; Milk; Flour.

CUPRI ACETAS *Acetate of Copper*,—Albumen; Sugar; Iron; Milk.

- CUPRI AMMONURET, *Ammonuret of Copper*,—Iron, Albumen; Milk.
- CUPRI ARSENIS, *Arsenite of Copper*,—Hydrated Peroxide of Iron.
- CUPRI CARBONAS, *Carbonate of Copper*, Albumen, Iron filings. [filings.]
- CUPRI OXIDUM, *Oxide of Copper*, Albumen; Iron
- CUPRI SUBACETAS, *Subacetate*, Albumen; Ferrocyanuret of Potassa; Milk.
- CUPRI SULPHAS, *Sulphate of Copper*,—Albumen; Iron filings; Ferrocyanuret of potassium.
- CYANIDE OF POTASSIUM, *Cyanide of Potassium*,—Sulphate of Iron in solution.
- CYCLAMEN EUROPEUM, *Sow bread*, Charcoal.
- CYNANCHUM ERECTUM, *Cynanchum*, Charcoal.
- CYTISUS LABURNUM, *Laburnum*, Bromine; Chlorine, Iodine.
- DAPHNE GNIDIUM, *Sage Plant*, Charcoal.
- DAPHNE MEZERIUM, *Mezerion*, Charcoal.
- DATURIA STRAMONIUM, *Theop Apple*,—Bromine, Chlorine; Iodine; Vinegar; Lemon Juice.
- DATURIA; DATURINA, *Datura*, Charcoal.
- DELPHINIUM STAPHISAGRIA, *Stavesacre*, Charcoal.
- DELPHINIA, *Delphinium*, Charcoal.
- DIGITALIS PURPURA, *Foxglove*, Infusion of Yellow Bark; Stimulants; Galls; Tannic Acid; Green Tea.
- DIGITALINE, *Digitalin*, Infusion of Yellow Bark; Stimulants; Green Tea, Tannic Acid.
- DIOICAPALUSTRIS, *Swamp Leather wood*, Chlorine; Bromine; Iodine.
- EELS, *Eels*, Charcoal.
- ELATERIUM MOMORDICA, *Squirting Cucumber*,—Bromine; Chlorine; Iodine.
- ELATINE, *Elatine*, Bromine; Chlorine; Iodine.
- EQUISTUM HYEMALE, *Snowgrass*, Chlorine.
- ERGOT, *Sprigged Rye*, Charcoal.
- ERGOTINE, *Ergotine*,—Charcoal.

EMETICA, *Emetics*,—Bromine; Chlorine; Iodine.

EMETICA *Emetics*,—Bromine; Chlorine; Iodine.

ERVUM ERVILLIA, *Bitter Vetch*,—Charcoal.

EUPHORBIA OFFICINARUM, *Euphorbium Spurge*,—
Bromine; Chlorine; Iodine.

FERRUM, SALTS OF, *Salts of Iron*,—Carbonate of Soda.

FERRI CHLORIDUM, *Chloride of Iron*,—Carbonate of Soda; Magnesia; Mucilage.

FERRI SESQUI-CHLORIDUM, *Muriated Tinct. of Iron*,—Carbonate of Soda.

FERRI SULPHAS, *Sulphate of Iron*,—Carbonate of Soda; Magnesia; Mucilage.

FUSIL OIL, *Fusel Oil*,—Emetic.

FUNGI, *Fungi*,—Tannin.

GOLD, SALTS OF, *Salts of Gold*,—Sulphate of Iron; Mucilage.

GAULTHERIA PROCUMBENS, OIL OF, *Oil of Wintergreen*.

GELSEMINUM NITIDUM, *Yellow Jessamine*,—Ammonia; Charcoal.

GLANDERS,—

GRATIOLA OFFICINALIS, *Hedge Hyssop*,—Charcoal.

HEMANTHUS TOXICARIUS,—

HELEBORUS NIGER, *Black Hellebore*,—Charcoal.

HIPPOMANE MANCINELLA, *Manchineel*,—

HORNET STING, *Hornet Sting*,—Ammonia.

HURA CREPITANS, *Sassa Par*,—Charcoal.

HYDROCHLORIC ACID, *Muriatic Acid*,—Ammonia.

HYDROCOTYLE VULGARIS, *Marsh Pennywort*,—Charcoal.

HYOSCYAMUS ALBUS, *White Henbane*,—Charcoal; Vinegar; Ammonia.

HYOSCYAMUS NIGER, *Black Henbane*,—Bromine; Chlorine; Iodine; Vinegar; Ammonia.

- HYOSCYAMIA**, *Hyoscyamia*, — Bromine; Chlorine; Iodine; Vinegar; Ammonia.
HYDRARGYRUM, *Mercury*, — Albumen; Gluten; Iodine.
HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDUM CORROSIVUM, *Corrosive Sublimate*, — Albumen; Gluten; Iodine.
HYDRARGYRI CYANURETUM, *Cyanuret of Mercury*, — Albumen; Gluten.
HYDRARGYRI NITRAS, *Nitrate of Mercury*, — Albumen; Gluten.
HYDRARGYRI OXIDUM RUBUM, *Red Precipitate*, — Albumen; Gluten.
HYDRARGYRI SULPHAS FLAVUM, *Yellow Sulphate of Mercury*, — Albumen; Gluten.
HYDRARGYRUM AMMOMATUM, *Ammoniated Mercury*, — Albumen; Gluten.
HYDROCYANIC ACID, *Prussic Acid*, — Dilute Chlorine Gas; Ammonia.
HYPOPHYLLUM SANGUINARIA, *Puddock Stool*, — Charcoal.

IODINE, *Iodine*, — Gluten; Wheat flour; Starch.
IODIDE OF POTASSIUM, *Iodide of Potassium*, — Gluten; Wheat flour; Starch.
IODIDES, *Iodides*, — Gluten; Wheat flour; Starch.
IPECACUANHA, *Ipecacuanha*, — Bromine; Chlorine; Iodine.
IRON AND ITS SALTS, *Iron and its Salts*, — Carbonate of Soda; Carbonate of Magnesia.
JATROPA CURCAS, *Jatropha Nat.*, — Charcoal.
JATROPA MANIHOT, *Cassia*, — Charcoal.
JUNIPERIS SABINA OLEUM, *Savin*, *Oil of*, —

JUNIPERIS VIRGINIANA OLEUM, *Red Cedar*, *Oil of*, —

KALMIA LATERIFOLIA, *Mountain Laurel*, —

LACTIS, *Milk*, —
LACTUCA VIROSA, *Strong Scented Lettuce*, — Ammonia.

LACTUCARIUM, *Lactucarium*,—Ammonia.

LATHYRUS CICERA, *Lathyrus*,—

LAURUS CAMPHORA, *Camphor*,—Chlorine.

LAUREL MOUNTAIN, *Laurel Bush*,—Chlorine.

LAUREL WATER, *Laurel Water*,—Inhalations of Ammonia; Chlorine; Chloroform.

LOBELIA INFLATA, *Lobelia Tobacco*,—Stimulants.

LOLIUM TEMULENTUM, *Darnel*,—

LYTTA VESICATORIA, *Spanish Fly*,—

LYTTA VITTATA, *Potato Fly*,—

LEAD AND ITS SALTS, *Lead and its Salts*,—Dilute Sulphuric Acid: Iodide of Potassium; Sulphate of Soda; Sulphate of Magnesia.

MACKEREL, *Mackerel*,—Charcoal.

MERCURIALIS PERENNIS, *Mountain Mercury*,—

MILK, *Milk*,—Charcoal.

MERCURY, AND ITS SALTS, *Mercury*,—Albumen Gluten: Iodine; Charcoal; Sulphite of soda.

MELIA AZEDARACH, *Pride of China*,—Charcoal.

MORPHIA AND ITS SALTS, *Morphia and Salts*,—Astringents; Charcoal; Coffee; Ammonia.

MOMORDICA ELATERIUM, *Sporting Cucumber*,—Bromine; Chlorine; Iodine.

MORMYRA, *Blue Point Fish*,—Charcoal.

MUSHROOMS, *Mushrooms*,—Charcoal.

MURENA MAJOR, *Copper eel*,—Charcoal.

MURIATIC ACID GAS, *Muriatic Acid Gas*,—Inhalation of Ammonia, *cautiously*.

MYTILUS EDULIS, *Mussel Fish*,—Charcoal.

NARCISSUS PSEUDO-NARCISSUS, *Daffodil*,—Charcoal.

NARCOTINA, *Narcotina*,—Astringents; Coffee; Ammonia.

NERUM OLEANDER, *Common Oleander*,—Charcoal.

NITRIC OXIDE, *Nitric Oxide*,—

NICOTINA TABACUM, *Tobacco*,—

NITROUS ACID, *Nitrous Acid*,—Ammonia inhaled cautiously.

ENANTHE CROCAT, *Hemlock Dropwort*,—Infusion of Galls; Astringent.

ESTRUS BOVIS, *Gui-Fly*,—Solution of Ammonia.

OILY MATTER FROM SALMONS, *Salmon Oil*,—

OLEUM ADIPIS EMPYREUMATICUM, *Empyreumatic Oil from Lard*,—

OLEUM CORNI CERVI EMPYREUMATICUM, *Oil of Hartshorn, Dipol's Animal Oil*,—Fixed Oils; Vinegar; Lemon Juice.

OLEUM PICIS LIQUIDA, *Oil of Tar*,—

OLEUM TABACI EMPYREUMATICUM, *Empyreumatic Oil of Tobacco*,—Charcoal.

OLEUM TEREBINTHINA, *Oil of Turpentine*,—Ammonia.

OPUM AND ITS PREPARATIONS, *Opium and its Preparations*,—Infusion of Galls; Astringents; Coffee; Magnesia; Chlorine; Charcoal; Iodine; Bromine.

OSMIUM, *Osmium*,—

OSMII CHLORIDUM, *Chloride of Osmium*,—

OXALIC ACID, *Acid of Wood Sorel*,—Chalk; Lime; Magnesia; Plaster from the ceiling.

OSTRACION GLOBELLUM, *Smooth Bottle Fish*,—

OXYGEN, *Oxygen*,—

OYSTERS, *Oysters*,—Milk; Mucillago.

OURARA, *Indian War Poison*,—Iodine; Iodide of Potassium.

PALLADI CHLORIDUM, *Chloride of Palladium*,—

PAPAYER SOMNIFERUM, *Popp.*,—Infusion of Galls; Astringent; Catharic; Albumen; Charcoal.

PARIS QUADRIFOLIA, *Heb. Paris*,—Charcoal.

PASTINAX SALIVA, *Charcoal Parsley*,—Charcoal.

PERCA MAJOR, *Barracuda*,—Charcoal.

PERCA VENENATA, *Raspai*,—Charcoal; Ammonia.

PERCA VENENOSA, *Grouper*,—Charcoal; Ammonia.

PEDICULARIS PALUSTRIS, *Marsh Lousewort*,—Charcoal.

[Lac Magnesia.

PHOSPHORUS, *Phosphorus*,—Magnesia; Mucilage ---

PHYSALIA, *Port-rose Mure-of-War*, *fish*,—Charcoal.

PHYTOLLACCA DECANDRA, *Poke*,—Charcoal.

PICROFOXIN, *Picrotoxin*,—Bromine; Chlorine; Iodine; Charcoal.

PIPER CUBEBA, *Cubabs*,—Charcoal.

PISCIDIA ERYTHRINIA, *Jamaica Dogwood*,—

PLATINUM CHLORIDUM, *Chloride of Platina*,—Muriate of Ammonia; Soda.

PLUMBAGO EUROPÆA, *Tooth-wort*,—Bromine; Chlorine; Iodine.

PLUMBI ACETAS, *Acetate of Lead*, (*Sugar of Lead*),—Sulphate of Magnesia; Sulphate of Soda; Phosphate of Soda.

PLUMBUM, *Lead*,—Iodine; Sulphuric Acid, (*dilute*); Sulphate of Soda; Sulphate of Magnesia; Albumen; Caseine; Milk.

PLUMBUM, SALTS OF, *Salts of Lead*,—Sulphate of Magnesia; Sulphuric acid, (*dilute*).

PLUMBI CARBONAS, *Carbonate of Lead*,—Dilute Sulphuric Acid; Iodine.

PLUMBI CHLORIDUM, *Chloride of Lead*,—Sulphate of Magnesia; Sulphate of Soda.

PLUMBI OXIDUM RUBRUM, *Red Oxide of Lead*,—
Iodine; Sulphate of Soda.

PLUMBI OXIDUM SEMIVITREUM, *Semivitrified Oxide of Lead*,—Iodine; Sulphate of Soda.

POLYGALA VENENOSA, of JAVA, —Charcoal.

POPY, *Papaver*, Infusion of Galls; Tannic Acid; Charcoal; Ammoniac Green Tea.

POTASSA, (*Crystalline Potassa*, *Potash*.)—Fixed Oils; Vinegar; Lemon Juice

POTASSÆ ARENIAS, *Arseniate of Potassa*,—Hydrated Peroxide of Iron.

POTASSÆ ARSENIS, *Arsenite of Potassa*,—Hydrated Peroxide of Iron.

POTASSÆ BICARBONAS, *Bicarbonate of Potassa*, (*Sulcrates*, —Lemon Juice; Vinegar.

POTASSÆ BICROMAS, *Bichromate of Potassa*,—Carbonate of Potassa; Carbonate of Soda.

POTASSÆ CARBONAS, *Carbonate of Potassa*, (*Pearlash*, —Lemon Juice; Vinegar.

POTASSÆ HYDROBROMAS, *Hydrobromate of Potassa*, —Fixed Oils.

POTASSÆ NITRAS, *Nitrate of Potassa*,—

POTASSII BROMIDUM, *Bromide of Potassium*,—

POTASSII CYANIDUM, *Cyanide of Potassium*,—Sulphate of Iron in solution.

POTASSII SULPHURETUM, *Sulphuret of Potassium*,—Chloride of Sodium; Chlorinated Soda.

POTASSIUM IODIDAS, *Iodide of Potassa*,—Gluten; Wheat Flower; Starch.

PRUNUS CAROLINIANA, *Wild Orange*,—Dashes of Cold Water; Ammonia inhaled; Chlorine inhaled; Chloroform.

PRUNUS LAURO-CERASUS, *Cherry Laurel*,—Dashes of Cold Water; Ammonia inhaled; Chlorine inhaled; Chloroform inhaled

PRUNUS NIGRA, *Black Cherry*,—Dashes of Cold Water; Ammonia inhaled; Chlorine inhaled; Chloroform inhaled.

- PRUNUS PADUS, *Cluster Cherry*, Dashes of Cold Water; Ammonia inhaled; Chlorine inhaled; Chloroform inhaled.
- PRUNUS VIRGINIANA, *Wild Cherry*, Dashes of Cold Water; Ammonia inhaled; Chlorine inhaled; Chloroform inhaled.
- PRUSSIC ACID, *Prussic Acid*,—Dashes of Cold Water; Ammonia inhaled; Chlorine inhaled.
- PUSTULE MALIGNÆ,—Yeast.
- PUTRID ANIMAL MATTER, *Putrid Animal Matter*,—Ammonia; Tonics; Scutillaria Laterifolia.
- RABIES CANINA, *Hydrophobia*, Nitrate of Silver; Ammonia; Scutillaria Laterifolia.
- RANUNCULUS ACERIS, *Crowfoot*, Charcoal.
- RANUNCULUS SCCELERATUS, *Water Crowfoot*,—Charcoal.
- RANUNCULACEÆ, *Crowfoot tribe*, Charcoal.
- RED PRECIPITATE, *Red Oxide of Mercury*,—Albumen; Gluten.
- RHUS RADICANS, *Poison Vine*, Charcoal.
- RHUS TOXICODENDRON, *Poison Oak*, or *Sumach*,—Charcoal.
- RHODODENDRON CHRYSANTHEMUM, *Oliver*,—Charcoal.
- RICINUS COMMUNIS, *Cluster Oil Plant*,—Charcoal.
- ROBINIA PSEUDO ACACIA, *Leaust Tree*,—Charcoal.
- RUFA GRAVEOLENS, *Rose*, Charcoal.
- SALIVA RABIES CANINÆ, *Mad Dog Saliva*, Nitrate of Silver; Ammonia; Scutillaria Laterifolia.
- SAMBUCUS EBULUS, *Honeysuckle*, Charcoal.
- SANGUINARIA CANADIENSIS, *Pinkroot*, Charcoal.
- SANGUINARINA, *Sanguinaria*, Charcoal.
- SAUSAGE POISON, *Sausage Poison*, Charcoal.
- SCOMBEX SCERULLUS, *Spanish Mackerel*,—Charcoal.
- SCOMBEX MAXIMUS, *King Fish*,—Charcoal.
- SCOMBER THYMUS, *Bonetta*,—Charcoal.

- SCORPIO**, *Scorpion*,—Whiskey; Ammonia; Cinchona.
- SCYTALE PISCIVORUS**, *Water Viper*,—Whiskey; Ammonia; Cinchona.
- SCILLA MARITIMA**, *Spaill Sea Onion*,—Bromine; Chlorine; Iodine.
- SECALE CORNUTUM**, *Egypt. Sacred Rye*,—Camphor.
- SEDEM AERE**, *Seat of Air*,—Charcoal.
- SERPENTS. VENOM OF**,—*Asclepias Verticillata*; *Anemone Cylindrica*; Alcohol.
- SINUM LATIFOLIUM**, *Procrumbent Water-Parsnip*,—Charcoal.
- SILVER. NITRATE OF**, *Lunar Caustic*,—Common Table Salt; Albumen.
- SNAKEBITES**, *Snakebites*,—Whiskey; Ammonia; Cinchona; Scutillaria; *Asclepias Verticillata*; *Anemone Cylindrica*. Lemon Juice.
- SODÆ CARBONAS**, *Carbonate of Soda*,—Vinegar;
- SOLANUM DULCAMARA**, *Bitter Sweet*,—Charcoal.
- SORBUS ACUPARIA**, *Mountain Ash*,—Charcoal.
- SPARUS CHRYSOPS**, *Perch*,—Charcoal.
- SPIGELIA MARILANDICA**, *Pink Root*,—Charcoal.
- STALAGMITIS CAMBOGIODES**, *Gamboge*,—Charcoal.
- STANNUM**, *Tin*,—Albumen; Milk; Flour.
- STANNI CHLORIDUM**, *Chloride of Tin*,—Albumen; Milk; Flour.
- STRYCHNOS IGNATIUS**, *St. Ignatius' Bean*,—Bromine; Chlorine; Iodine; Prussic Acid; Prussiate of Potassa; Chloroform.
- STRYCHNOS NUX VOMICA**, *Nec Vomica*,—Bromine; Chlorine; Iodine; Prussic Acid; Prussiate of Potassa; Chloroform.
- STRYCHNIA**, *Strachoid*,—Bromine; Chlorine; Iodine; Prussic Acid; Prussiate of Potassa; Chloroform.
- SULPHATE OF INDIGO**, *Sulphate of Indigo*,—Magnesia; Lime; Milk.
- SULPHURETTED HYDROGEN GAS**, *Sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas*,—Chlorine inhalation, (*cautious*.)
- SULPHUROUS ACID GAS**, *Sulphurous Acid Gas*,—Ammonia inhalation, (*cautious*.)

SYMPLOCARPUS FÆTIDA, *Skunk Cabbage*,—Charcoal.

TANACETUM VULGARE, OLEUM, *Tansy, Oil of*,—Charcoal.

TARANTULA, *Tarantula*,—Ammonia; Whiskey.

TAXUS FAGUATA, *Yew*, Charcoal.

TETRON OCELERATUS, *Blower*,—Charcoal.

TETROS SCLERATUS, *Tennis*, Charcoal.

TIN, MURIATE OF, *Muriate of Tin*,—Albumen; Milk; Flour.

TICUNAS, *Extract of many South American plants*,—Iodine; Iodide of Potassa.

TIENTE, *Uss Tienta Tree*,—Charcoal; Ammonia.

TRITICUM HYBERNUM, *Wheat diseased*,—

TURBITH MINERAL, *Sulphate of Peroxide of Mercury*,—Mucilage; Albumen.

UPAS AUTIAR, *Tree of Java*,—

VERATRUM ALBA, *White Hellebore*,—

VERATRUM NIGER, *Black Hellebore*,—

VERATRUM VIRIDE, *American Hellebore*,—

VERATRIA, *Veratria*,—

VESPA CRABO, *Hornet*,—Ammonia in Solution.

VESPA VULGARIS, *Wasp*,—Ammonia in Solution.

WASP STING, *Wasp Sting*,—Ammonia.

WHITE PRECIPITATE, *Ammoniated Chloride of Mercury*,—Mucilage; Fixed Oils.

WOORARA, *War Poison of Guiana*,—Iodine; Iodide of Potassium.

YEW—Charcoal.

ZEA MAYS, *Indian Corn diseased*,—

ZINCI SULPHAS, *Sulphate of Zinc*,—Albumen; Carbonate of Soda; Tannic Acid; Astringents.

ZINICUM SALTS OF, *Salts of Zinc*,—Carbonate of Soda; Albumen; Tannic Acid; Astringents.

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